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43RD LIGHT INFANTRY.

1804-1819.

[Afterwards General Sir W. F. P. Napier, K.C.B., the Historian.]

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THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY CHRONICLE,

1907.

AN ANNUAL RECORD OF THE FIRST AND SECOND BATTALIONS,
FORMERLY THE 43RD AND 52ND LIGHT INFANTRY.

Compiled and Edited
BY
LIEUT.-COLONEL A. F. MOCKLER-FERRYMAN.

A 52ND VETERAN OF DELHI.

VOLUME XVI.

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THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

CALENDAR for 1908.

Where no Regiment or Battalion is named the event recorded refers to both the 43rd and 52nd.

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JANUARY.

1 W	1791, 52nd, in pursuit of Tippoo, reached Terrimungulum.
2 Th	1831, 43rd arrived home from Gibraltar. 1859, Private H. Addison, 43rd, gained the **V.C.** in Punnah Jungle, Indian Mutiny.
3 F	● 9h. 43m. p.m. 1809, at Calcabellos (Spain) during retreat on Corunna, rearguard had a smart skirmish. 1865, Colour-Sergeant Joseph Cooper promoted Quartermaster (43rd).
4 S	1815, 1*st Battalion* 52nd under orders for North America, afterwards changed to Belgium, embarked at Portsmouth. 1831, 52nd embarked at Bristol for Waterford (Ireland).
5 S	1809, retreat on Corunna, throughout the day on the river Constantino, the rearguard engaged with pursuing French.
6 M	1827, new Colours presented to 43rd by Mrs. Haverfield at Gibraltar.
7 Tu	1756, 52nd raised as 54th Foot. 1815, 43rd landed at Cat Island, America.
8 W	1807, 1*st Battalion* 52nd on return from expedition to Sicily, landed in England and proceeded to Canterbury. 1815, Lieuts. Duncan Campbell, Meyricke and Wilkinson (43rd) *killed* at New Orleans (America).
9 Th	1809, retreat on Corunna, rearguard action on river Ladro.
10 F	☽ 1h. 53m. p.m. 1803, Horse Guards' authority issued for 1*st Battalion* 52nd being called "Light Infantry," the 2*nd Battalion* to be separated and to become 96th Regiment of Foot.
11 S	1809, retreat on Corunna, rearguard busily engaged.
12 S	1809, retreat on Corunna, rearguard actions close to Corunna.
13 M	1809, Sir John Moore's retreat on Corunna; 2*nd Battalion* 52nd embarked at Vigo for England. 1814, Merxem (Netherlands); 2*nd Battalion* 52nd engaged all day holding the village against the French. 1900, 1*st Battalion* arrived in South Africa.
14 Tu	1809, retreat on Corunna; Sir John Moore's Army in position at Monelos covering embarkation of sick and baggage.
15 W	1887, 43rd left Bombay for England after 14¼ years' service in India. 1889, the sword worn by Sir John Moore at Corunna presented to the 43rd by General Lynedoch Gardiner, C.B.
16 Th	1809, battle of **Corunna**; death of Sir John Moore.

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JANUARY.

17 F	1809, *2nd Battalion* 43rd embarked for England after Corunna. 1827, 43rd arrived in Portugal as part of the Army of Occupation.
18 S	○ 1h. 37m. p.m. 1803, 52nd made *Light Infantry*.
19 S	1812, **Ciudad Rodrigo**; Major-General Craufurd, commanding the Light Division, mortally wounded.
20 M	1812, Light Division marched to El Boden after Ciudad Rodrigo.
21 Tu	1900, 1*st Battalion* with force concentrating at Naauwpoort, Orange River.
22 W	**Accession Day.** 1863, 43rd arrived at Fort William, Calcutta, from Barrackpore.
23 Th	1803, final separation at Chatham of the two Battalions 52nd.
24 F	1889, 43rd reviewed by Queen Victoria at Osborne.
25 S	1809, 1*st Battalion* 52nd arrived at Portsmouth from Corunna. 1815, 52nd quartered at St. Germains, near Paris.
26 S	☾ 3h. 1m. p.m. 1801, 52nd landed at Ramsgate from Lisbon.
27 M	1809, 1*st Battalion* 43rd disembarked in England, after the retreat on Corunna, having lost 1 Captain, 1 Sergeant, and 65 rank and file.
28 Tu	1817, *2nd Battalion* 43rd disbanded.
29 W	1856, 52nd at Cawnpore (India) joined the Oudh Field Force under Brigadier-General Wheeler.
30 Th	1854, 43rd arrived at Madras (India) from South Africa.
31 F	1856, 52nd took part in the Occupation of Oudh.

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FEBRUARY.

1 S	1833, 52nd relieved 43rd at Beggar's Bush Barracks, Dublin.
2 S	● 8h. 37m. a.m. 1814, *2nd Battalion* 52nd engaged in attack on suburbs of Antwerp, which had been re-occupied by the French.
3 M	1797, Sergeant-Major Robert Kipling, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
4 Tu	1814, 52nd at siege of Antwerp (Belgium).
5 W	1762, 43rd at first capture of **Martinique**. 1792, 52nd encamped at French Rocks, before Seringapatam and Tippoo Sahib's Army.
6 Th	1792, 52nd engaged in night attack on **Seringapatam**. 1857, Sergeant-Major George Garland, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
7 F	1792, during the attack on Seringapatam on the night of the 6th and morning of the 7th, the 52nd lost 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 9 rank and file *killed*; and 5 Officers, 2 Sergeants, and 23 rank and file *wounded*, and 9 men *missing*.
8 S	1814, 52nd engaged in the assault on **Bergen-op-Zoom** (Holland).
9 S	☽ 4h. 28m. a.m. 1792, 52nd took part in the siege of Seringapatam.
10 M	1900, 1*st Battalion* ordered to take part in the invasion of the Orange Free State.
11 Tu	1791, 52nd reached Vellore (Southern India) in pursuit of Tippoo.
12 W	1860, Sir William Napier died. 1900, 1*st Battalion*, in the invasion of the Orange Free State, reached Ramdam.
13 Th	1900, invasion of Orange Free State, 1*st Battalion* at Waterval Drift.
14 F	St. Valentine. 1791, 52nd pursuing Tippoo arrived at Chittipet.
15 S	1900, 1*st Battalion* engaged with the Boers at Klip Drift.
16 S	1827, occupation of Portugal, 43rd quartered at Leiria. 1900, 1*st Battalion*, at **Klip-Kraal**, South Africa lost 9 men *killed*, and 1 Officer and 40 men *wounded*.

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FEBRUARY.

17 M	○ 9h. 5m. a.m. Commencement of the campaign of 1814. 1900, 1*st Battalion* in pursuit of Cronje.
18 Tu	1791, 52nd in pursuit of Tippoo ascended the Ghauts (Southern India). 1900, 1*st Battalion*, at the **Battle of Paardeberg,** lost Major Day (mortally wounded), Lieuts. Bright and Ball-Acton and 5 rank and file *killed*; 3 Officers and 27 rank and file *wounded*.
19 W	1798, 52nd embarked at Madras for England after 15 years in India. 1900, 1*st Battalion* engaged at Kitchener's Kop, 6 rank and file *wounded*. 1901, H.M. the King of Portugal appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment.
20 Th	1809, Captain Joseph Carruthers, 43rd, died from the effects of a fall from his horse during the Corunna retreat. 1900, 1*st Battalion* investing Cronje.
21 F	1814, the Light Division marching from Sala towards Orthes. 1900, 1*st Battalion* engaged at Paardeberg.
22 S	1810, General Craufurd's Light Brigade converted into the Light Division.
23 S	1812, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd at Ciudad Rodrigo (under orders for England) transferred 490 men to the 1*st Battalion*.
24 M	1791, 52nd marched on Colar against Tippoo. 1900, 1*st Battalion* opposite Cronje's Laager.
25 Tu	☾ 3h. 24m. a.m. 1814, 52nd disputing the passage of the **Gave du Pau** prior to the battle of **Orthes.**
26 W	1812, 1*st Battalion* 52nd from Ciudad Rodrigo marched on Badajoz. 1852, loss of the *Birkenhead* off Danger Point, South Africa; the 43rd had a draft of 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 40 rank and file on board, of whom only 1 Officer (Lieut. Girardot) and 14 rank and file were saved.
27 Th	1814, battle of **Orthes.** 1900, 1*st Battalion* present at the **Surrender of Cronje** and 4,072 Boers at Paardeberg, after 9 days' investment.
28 F	1814, the Light Division engaged in pursuit of the French after Orthes.
29 S	1812, the Light Division marching on Badajoz.

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MARCH.

1 S	**St. David's Day.** 1814, on the road to Toulouse in pursuit of the French army, arrived at Mont de Marson.
2 M	● 6h. 57m. p.m. 1814, pursuing the French, near St. Maurice.
3 Tu	**Shrove Tuesday.** 1791, 52nd engaged in pursuit of Tippoo's Army.
4 W	**Ash Wednesday.** 1791, 52nd came up with Tippoo's Army near Bangalore.
5 Th	1791, commencement of the siege of **Bangalore** (India), 52nd present.
6 F	1900, 1*st Battalion* marching on Bloemfontein, halted at Osfontein.
7 S	1870, Colour-Sergeant Denis Trehy and Private Charles Harman (43rd) awarded the Royal Humane Society's medal. 1900, 1*st Battalion* took part in the advance on Bloemfontein.
8 S	1814, 52nd in reserve at night attack on **Bergen-op-Zoom.**
9 M	☽ 9h. 42m. p.m. 1811, pursuit of Massena.
10 Tu	1879, 43rd left Madras for Rangoon, Burmah. 1886, 43rd left Quetta, Biluchistan, having lost 1 Officer and 92 rank and file in 10 months (from sickness). 1900, 1*st Battalion* on rear-guard at **Driefontein.**
11 W	1811, skirmish at Pombal (Peninsula). 1858, Capt. W. R. Moorsom, 52nd, killed at Lucknow.
12 Th	1811, combat of **Redinha.**
13 F	1852, Lieut. *Hon.* H. Wrottesley, 43rd, *killed* in action at Fuller's Hoek, Kaffir war. 1870, the depôt 52nd attached to 43rd. 1900, 1*st Battalion* took part in the **Capture of Bloemfontein.**
14 S	1811, combat of **Cazal Novo.** 1900, 1*st Battalion* marched into Bloemfontein.
15 S	1797, 43rd (1,000 strong), left Cowes for the West Indies. 1811, affair of **Foz d'Arronce.** 1905, Sergt. L. J. Jones promoted 2nd Lieut. *Lancashire Fusiliers.*
16 M	1794, 43rd at second capture of **Martinique.** 1852, 52nd moved from Limerick to Dublin. 1853, end of the Kaffir war. 1885, 52nd moved from Gibraltar to Egypt.

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MARCH.

17 Tu	**St. Patrick's Day.** 1776, 52nd left Boston for Halifax (N.S.). 1811, Sergeant-Major Kent, 43rd, promoted Ensign 60th Foot for his Peninsular War services, and Sergeant-Major Mitchell, 52nd, promoted Ensign 88th Regiment.
18 W	○ 2h. 29m. a.m. 1811, skirmish at Ponte de Marcella.
19 Th	1812, commencement of second siege of **Badajoz.**
20 F	1814, engagement at Tarbes with the French.
21 S	1791, 52nd engaged at the capture of Bangalore Fortress.
22 S	1842, 52nd left Barbadoes (West Indies) for Canada. 1847, new Colours presented to the 43rd by Lady Pakenham, at Southsea.
23 M	1886, 43rd arrived at Poona from Quetta.
24 Tu	1741, the 43rd raised and numbered 54th.
25 W	☾ 0h. 32m. p.m. 1812, siege of **Badajoz**; capture of the outwork of La Picurina.
26 Th	1879, 43rd arrived at Thayetmyo (Burmah) from India.
27 F	1815, 1*st Battalion* 52nd left Plymouth for the Waterloo campaign.
28 S	1886, 52nd left Egypt for India.
29 S	1790, 52nd reached Aulloor (Southern India).
30 M	1885, 43rd left Bangalore (India) for Quetta (Biluchistan); strength, 19 Officers, 794 rank and file.
31 Tu	1864, 52nd arrived at Portsmouth from India.

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APRIL.

1 W	● 5h. 2m. a.m. 1857, green goat's-hair plumes ordered to be worn in head-dress of Officers of 43rd in lieu of the ball-tufts. 1862, the establishment of the 43rd increased by one trained Bandmaster.
2 TH	1811, the Light Division encamped near Sabugal.
3 F	1811, combat of **Sabugal**; Lieuts. McDermid and Creighton, 43rd, *killed*.
4 S	1815, 1*st Battalion* 52nd halted in Brussels on the way to Grammont.
5 S	1846, 43rd arrived home from Canada.
6 M	1812, storming of **Badajoz**, 43rd lost Colonel Macleod, Commanding, and Lieuts. Hodgson, Harvest, and Taggart; 52nd lost Captains Jones, Madden, and Poole, and Lieuts. Booth and Royle.
7 TU	1815, 1*st Battalion* 52nd reached Grammont (Belgium) and took over effectives of 2*nd Battalion*, which returned to England.
8 W	☽ 4h. 32m. p.m. 1810, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd marched from Chatham to London to assist in quelling riots.
9 TH	1885, 43rd left Kurrachee (Sind) by rail for Rindli, Bolan Pass.
10 F	1814, battle of **Toulouse.**
11 S	1814, Treaty of Paris signed; Napoleon retired to Elba. 1886, 52nd arrived at Bombay from Egypt.
12 S	Palm Sunday. 1817, 43rd moved from Bapaume to Valenciennes (France).
13 M	1814, 52nd piquets entered Toulouse. 1886, 43rd entertained 52nd passing through Poona.
14 TU	1815, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd embarked at Ostend for England.
15 W	1814, 43rd and 52nd quartered near Toulouse.
16 TH	○ 4h. 55m. p.m. 1797, 43rd arrived at Jamaica.

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APRIL.

17	F	**Good Friday.** 1863, Field-Marshal Lord Seaton died.
18	S	1775, 52nd embarked at Boston for attack on Concord, North America. 1842, 52nd arrived in Canada. 1866, 43rd left Auckland, New Zealand, for home.
19	S	**Easter Sunday.** 1775, combat of **Lexington,** America. 1886, 52nd arrived at Bangalore (India) from Egypt.
20	M	*Bank Holiday.* 1815, *2nd Battalion* 52nd reached Canterbury on return from Belgium.
21	Tu	1794, 43rd at capture of **Guadaloupe.** 1864, 43rd engaged at **Maketu,** New Zealand.
22	W	1814, 52nd quartered in suburbs of Toulouse, on declaration of peace.
23	Th	**St. George's Day.** ☾ 7h. 7m. p.m. 1811, affair of outposts on the River Azava (Spain).
24	F	1811, second affair of outposts on the River Azava.
25	S	1864, 43rd engaged with Maories (New Zealand).
26	S	1868, 43rd arrived at the Channel Islands from Aldershot.
27	M	1810, the Light Division marched to Almeida.
28	Tu	1759, battle of **Sillery,** America.
29	W	1810, the Light Division at Gallegos joined by Captain Ross's troop of R.H.A. 1864, 43rd present at the assault of the **Gate Pa,** New Zealand; 7 Officers *killed* and 2 *wounded.*
30	Th	● 3h. 33m. p.m. 1808, 52nd embarked for Sweden. 1888, 43rd moved from Shorncliffe to Parkhurst (Isle of Wight).

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MAY.

1 F	1885, left wing 43rd reached Quetta (Biluchistan).
2 S	1811, the Light Division fell back from Gallegos towards the plains of Fuentes d'Onor.
3 S	1873, 52nd left Malta for Gibraltar in H.M.S. *Tamar*.
4 M	1811, the Light Division on the River dos Casos, near Fuentes d'Onor.
5 Tu	1811, battle of **Fuentes d'Onor.**
6 W	1841, death of Lt.-Colonel Henry Booth, commanding 43rd.
7 Th	1811, the Light Division in pursuit of the French after the battle of Fuentes d'Onor.
8 F	☽ 11h. 23m. a.m. 1757, 43rd left England for North America. 1801, Major-General John Moore appointed Colonel of the 52nd.
9 S	1873, 52nd arrived at Gibraltar.
10 S	1811, the Light Division at Gallegos.
11 M	1809, detachments (2 companies) of 52nd served with Brigadier-General Stewart's Brigade in the attack on the heights of Grijou (Portugal).
12 Tu	1809, Passage of the **Douro.**
13 W	1841, percussion fire-locks issued to the 52nd in place of flint-locks. 1857, first news of Mutiny at Delhi reached the 52nd at Sealkote.
14 Th	1861, Indian Mutiny medals presented to 43rd at Madras.
15 F	1791, engagement at **Seringapatam,** 52nd present.
16 S	○ 4h. 32m. a.m. 1813, at Espeja (Spain) prior to opening of campaign, during which the French were driven finally out of Spain. The Light Division reviewed by Lord Wellington.

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MAY.

17 S	1808, 52nd with Army for protection of Sweden, reached the roadstead of Gothenburg from England.
18 M	1866, death of Sir John Maxwell Tylden, of Peninsular fame.
19 Tu	1874, 52nd embarked in H.M.S. *Tamar* at Gibraltar for England.
20 W	1837, Headquarters 52nd disembarked at Gibraltar; first visit to the place.
21 Th	1813, the Light Division left winter quarters and marched into Spain.
22 F	1813, the Light Division moving towards Salamanca, and driving Joseph Buonaparte from Portugal to the Pyrenees.
23 S	☾ 0h. 17m. a.m. 1870, New Zealand War medals presented to the 43rd. 1900, Sergeant F. Hudson, 1*st Battalion*, promoted 2nd Lieutenant *S. Lanc. Regt.*
24 S	1809, 43rd marched from Colchester to Harwich *en route* for Portugal.
25 M	1809, 43rd, 52nd, and 95th embarked for Portugal.
26 Tu	1874, 52nd arrived at Portsmouth from Gibraltar and went into Cambridge Barracks after a tour of 6 years in the Mediterranean.
27 W	1857, 52nd joined the Punjab Field Force under Brigadier-General Nicholson at Wuzeerabad, and by order of its Commanding Officer (Colonel Campbell) was dressed in *khaki;* the first Regiment so clothed.
28 Th	**Ascension Day.** 1845, great fire at Quebec; 43rd gave valuable assistance in putting it out.
29 F	1848, 52nd employed in aid of the civil power at Bradford.
30 S	● 3h. 15m. a.m. 1865, death of Sir J. Shaw Kennedy, K.C.B. (43rd).
31 S	1816, *2nd Battalion* 52nd finally disbanded at Canterbury.

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JUNE.

1 M	1813, the Light Division passed the Douro and encamped at Toro.
2 Tu	1825, Lt.-Colonel James Fergusson appointed to the command of the 52nd, *vice* Sir J. Colborne promoted.
3 W	1814, 1*st Battalion* 52nd proceeded from Castel Sarrasin (France) to Bordeaux, whence, on the 17th, it embarked for England. 1859, burning of the *Eastern Monarch;* detachment of the 52nd on board.
4 Th	1885, commencement of cholera epidemic in the 43rd at Quetta, which in a few months decimated the Regiment.
5 F	1835, 43rd left England for New Brunswick, North America.
6 S	1765, 52nd embarked at Cork for North America.
7 S	**Whit Sunday.** ☽ 4h. 56m. a.m. 1842, 52nd moved from St. John to Fredericton, New Brunswick.
8 M	*Bank Holiday.* 1804, 52nd encamped at Shorncliffe.
9 Tu	1823, 52nd embarked at Cove for Halifax (N.S.).
10 W	1850, 52nd moved to Liverpool.
11 Th	1762, capture of **Moro,** Havanna, 43rd present. 1812, the Light Division left El Boden (Spain) *en route* to Salamanca. 1885, Lieut. Spencer, 43rd, died of cholera at Quetta.
12 F	1776, 43rd and 52nd left Halifax, N.S., for Staten Island. 1813, at Horillas (Spain), the Light Division caught up the French rear-guard and was occupied all day.
13 S	1811, the Light Division crossed the Tagus.
14 S	**Trinity Sunday.** ○ 1h. 55m. p.m. 1815, 52nd marching through Belgium on Enghien, news of Napoleon's intended attack having arrived. 1856, 52nd attacked by cholera at Lucknow, and during the next two months lost 86 men.
15 M	1804, 43rd joined Sir John Moore's Brigade at Shorncliffe Camp. 1815, 52nd reached Enghien (Waterloo Campaign).
16 Tu	1815, 43rd left England to join Wellington's Army in Belgium. 1815, 52nd with Sir H. Clinton's Division marched on Soignies, halted for the night at Brain-le-Conte at midnight in torrents of rain.

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JUNE.

17 W	1775, battle of **Bunker's Hill** (America). 1815, 52nd started at 2 a.m., reached Waterloo, and remained in bivouac in a ploughed field in heavy rain.
18 Th	1815, battle of **Waterloo**; 52nd lost 1 Officer and 26 rank and file *killed*, and 8 Officers, 10 Sergeants, and 150 rank and file *wounded*.
19 F	1775, affair of **Lexington** (America); Lieut. Hull, 43rd, *killed*. 1815, 52nd commenced march on Paris.
20 S	1815, 52nd, in pursuit of the French after Waterloo, reached Binck.
21 S	☾ 5h. 26m. a.m. 1813, battle of **Vittoria**. 1864, engagement of **Te Ranga** (43rd); Captain Smith, 43rd, gained the **V.C.**
22 M	1813, the Light Division in pursuit of the French after Vittoria.
23 Tu	1811, the Light Division reached Campo Mayor.
24 W	**Midsummer Day.** 1813, pursuit of the French; Light Division close to Pamplona.
25 Th	1800, 1*st Battalion* 52nd left Southampton to join expedition to Quiberon. 1844, Sergeant-Major Fuller, 52nd, promoted Ensign.
26 F	1813, the Light Division pursuing the French reached Olonez. 1889, Sergeant Thomas Diver, 43rd, promoted 2nd Lieutenant *Warwickshire Regt.*
27 S	1813, the Light Division at Olité.
28 S	● 4h. 32m. p.m. 1778, 52nd engaged at Freehold, New Jersey. 1814, 1*st Battalion* 52nd arrived at Plymouth on termination of the Peninsular War.
29 M	1809, 52nd arrived off Lisbon and proceeded in boats up the Tagus to Vallada. 1900, 1*st Battalion* Mounted Infantry engaged at Elandsfontein, 1 Officer and 3 rank and file *wounded*.
30 Tu	1853, Headquarters 52nd left Cork for India (2nd visit). 1866, 43rd reached England from New Zealand.

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JULY.

1 W	1815, 52nd halted within sight of Paris and had an affair of outposts with the French Army, which after Waterloo had retired on Paris. 1881, 43rd and 52nd formed into *The Oxfordshire Light Infantry*.
2 Th	1815, 52nd in bivouac at Argenteuil on the Seine, on the outskirts of Paris.
3 F	1809, at Vallada, in the Tagus, 43rd, 52nd, and 95th, formed into *The Light Brigade* under Major-General Craufurd.
4 S	1815, camped in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris.
5 S	1815, capitulation of Paris.
6 M	☽ 8h. 25m. p.m. 1781, action at **James Town** (America). 1809, the Light Brigade commenced its march to join the Army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, which was moving on Talavera.
7 Tu	1815, 52nd entered Paris with 71st and 95th—the only British troops who *entered* the city; camped in the Champs Elysées. 1858, 43rd completed a march of 1,300 miles through Central India, having lost 3 Officers and 61 men.
8 W	1810, 52nd at Val de la Mula, near the river Coa (Portugal).
9 Th	1803, 52nd joined Sir John Moore's brigade at Shorncliffe Camp. 1857, mutiny of native troops at Sealkote; the 52nd had left the station on 20th May to join the Punjab Field Force, and all its property at Sealkote was now looted or destroyed.
10 F	1810, **Ciudad Rodrigo** capitulated.
11 S	1857, 52nd marched 42 miles in 20 hours to intercept the Sealkote mutineers, weather very hot.
12 S	1857, 52nd engaged mutineers at Timmoo Ghaut.
13 M	○ 9h. 48m. p.m. 1857, 52nd actively engaged with mutineers. 1900, Sergeant F. Colquhoun, 1*st Battalion*, promoted 2nd Lieut. *Leicestershire Regt.*
14 Tu	1857, 52nd took part in annihilation of Sealkote mutineers, losing during the 12th, 13th and 14th, 5 rank and file *killed*, and 2 Officers, 18 rank and file *wounded* (4 rank and file also died of apoplexy).
15 W	1813, engagement on the **Heights of Vera**; halted and took part with the troops in covering the blockade of Pamplona and the siege of St. Sebastian.
16 Th	1857, 52nd engaged mutineers about the **Ravee River.**

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JULY.

17 F	1803, 43rd made *Light Infantry*. 1857, 52nd marched to Gooda-sepoor *en route* to Delhi. 1894, Sergeant-Major B. Stannard, 52nd, promoted Quartermaster.
18 S	1824, 52nd arrived in Canada on its first visit.
19 S	1812, with Wellington's Army manœuvring before Salamanca.
20 M	☾ 0h. 2m. p.m. 1812, Wellington's Army and that of Marmont marching parallel to each other and within musket-shot through-out the day, neither finding an opportunity to attack.
21 Tu	1812, the Light Division in bivouac at San Martin, near Salamanca. 1847, 52nd left Quebec for England.
22 W	1790, 52nd engaged at the capture of Coimbatore (Southern India). 1812, battle of **Salamanca** (Spain); Light Division in reserve.
23 Th	1812, Light Division in pursuit of the French about Huerta. 1818, new Colours presented to the 43rd at Valenciennes (France) by Lady Blakeney.
24 F	1807, 52nd embarked at Deal for service in Denmark. 1810, combat of the **Coa** near Almeida; Colonel Hull, commanding, Captain Ewen Cameron and Lieut. Mason, 43rd, *killed*.
25 S	1827, occupation of Portugal, 43rd quartered at Thomar.
26 S	1810, the Light Division fell back after Almeida to Freixedas, where it remained whilst the French besieged the fortress of Almeida.
27 M	1809, the Light Brigade, under Craufurd, reached Navalmoral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
28 Tu	● 7h. 17m. a.m. 1809, the Light Brigade started at dawn on the famous forced march on Talavera (62 miles in 26 hours with only 17 stragglers); battle of **Talavera**, 1 Company 43rd and 52nd engaged. 1865, Captain Close, 43rd, *killed* in action, New Zealand War.
29 W	1807, 43rd embarked for Copenhagen. 1896, Sergeant A. B. Molesworth promoted Quartermaster 1*st Battalion*.
30 Th	1809, the Light Brigade took over advanced-guard and outpost duties of the Army at Talavera. 1877, Martini-Henry rifles issued to 43rd at Bellary (India).
31 F	1809, 2*nd Battalion* 43rd embarked as part of the expedition to Walcheren.

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AUGUST.

1 S	1807, *2nd Battalion* 52nd sailed from Deal for Denmark, having embarked the week previous. 1900, *1st Battalion* in pursuit of the Boer Commander, De Wet.
2 S	1830, the Gorget and Black Cockade abolished.
3 M	*Bank Holiday.* 1809, the Army marched from Talavera to Oropeza; a trying march, owing to the heat and want of water.
4 Tu	1809, the Army *en route* from Talavera to Campo Mayor, suffered much from heat and want of provisions.
5 W	☽ 9h. 40m. a.m. 1827, occupation of Portugal, 43rd halted at Barro.
6 Th	1812, after Salamanca the Light Division at the head of the Army marched on Madrid. 1880, 52nd moved from Aldershot to Chatham.
7 F	1798, 52nd, after 15 years in India, arrived at Chatham; strength, 18 Officers, 166 rank and file.
8 S	1804, *2nd Battalion* 52nd formed at Newbury, Berks.
9 S	1817, 43rd (in Brigade with 7th and 23rd) reviewed by the Duke of Wellington at Valenciennes; strength, 785 of all ranks.
10 M	1804, *2nd Battalion* 43rd raised.
11 Tu	1804, William Napier joined the 43rd as Captain. 1812, the Light Division arrived at the Escurial, near Madrid, and halted in the Park.
12 W	○ 4h. 59m. a.m. 1847, 52nd landed at Portsmouth after 11 years' foreign service.
13 Th	1762, 43rd at the capture of **Havanna.** 1858, 43rd engaged at Chitrakote (Indian Mutiny).
14 F	1857, 52nd took part in the siege of Delhi.
15 S	1884, 52nd left Ireland for Gibraltar.
16 S	1807, *2nd Battalion* 52nd, with the troops under General Harry Burrard, landed about 8 miles from Copenhagen (Denmark).

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AUGUST.

17 M	1790, 52nd took part in the siege of Dindigul (India).
18 Tu	☾ 9h. 26m. p.m. 1821, 43rd and 52nd reviewed by King George IV. in Dublin.
19 W	1808, 43rd and *2nd Battalion* 52nd landed in Portugal.
20 Th	1884, 52nd arrived at Gibraltar on its 3rd visit.
21 F	1790, 52nd engaged in the assault on **Dindigul** (India). 1808, battle of **Vimiera**.
22 S	1790, 52nd at assault on Paulighautcherry (India).
23 S	1793, 52nd present at the capture of **Pondicherry** (India).
24 M	1857, 52nd engaged at **Delhi**.
25 Tu	1800, both Battalions 52nd, which had left England about midsummer with a force on secret service under Sir J. Pulteney, landed in Spain. 1857, 52nd engaged all day before Delhi.
26 W	● 10h. 59m. p.m. 1800, both Battalions 52nd engaged the French at Ferrol. 1807, 43rd and 52nd engaged at Kioge, Denmark. 1808, 1*st Battalion* 52nd landed in the Peninsula. 1891, General G. Whichcote, the last 52nd survivor of the Peninsular War and Waterloo, died, aged 97 years.
27 Th	1776, engagement at **Brook Lyne**, Long Island (America).
28 F	1857, 52nd at Delhi. 1893, death of Gen. Hon. Sir A. A. Spencer, G.C.B., Colonel of the Regiment.
29 S	1808, 52nd on outpost duty near Torres Vedras (Portugal). 1812, 52nd quartered at Getafe, near Madrid.
30 S	1812, the Light Division engaged at the passage of the Bidassoa.
31 M	1782, orders issued connecting the 52nd with the county of Oxfordshire, and the 43rd with Monmouthshire. 1813, storming of **San Sebastian**; Lieut. O'Connell, 43rd, and Lieut. Harvest, 52nd, *killed*.

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SEPTEMBER.

1 Tu	1807, Danish Expedition, *2nd Battalion* 52nd engaged in the siege of Copenhagen.
2 W	1857, 52nd engaged besieging Delhi; over 200 men in hospital.
3 Th	☽ 8h. 51m. p.m. 1822, 43rd left Ireland for Gibraltar, where it arrived on the 19th.
4 F	1809, the Light Division, on the left bank of the Tagus, near Almarez, engaged with the French, and covered the march of the rest of the Army along the right bank.
5 S	1807, siege of **Copenhagen.** 1858, 43rd engaged at Sahao (Indian Mutiny).
6 S	1857, 52nd before Delhi, 340 men of the Regiment in hospital with fever. 1858, 43rd engaged at Punghattee Pass (Indian Mutiny).
7 M	1760, capitulation of **Montreal** (Canada); 43rd present. 1807, surrender of **Copenhagen.** 1841, Sergeant-Major Wasp, 43rd, promoted Ensign. 1857, siege of Delhi; 52nd at siege work during the night within 300 yards of the guns of the fortress.
8 Tu	1857, siege of Delhi continued, 52nd at Brind's Battery. 1901, *1st Battalion* occupying blockhouses in Orange River Colony.
9 W	1821, Sergeant-Major Henry Sunderland, 52nd, promoted Ensign and Adjutant.
10 Th	○ 0h. 23m. p.m. 1790, 52nd present at the commencement of the siege of Paulighautcherry (India).
11 F	1777, 43rd and flank companies 52nd engaged at **Brandywine** (American War of Independence).
12 S	1777, Battalion companies 52nd embarked to capture Newark (North America).
13 S	1759, 43rd took part in the Battle of **Quebec.**
14 M	1857, **Delhi,** 52nd present at the storming of the Cashmere Gate; *Victoria Crosses* won by Lance-Corporal Smith and Bugler Hawthorne. Sergeant-Major Streets for his conduct promoted to an Ensigncy in the 75th Regiment.
15 Tu	1857, 52nd took part in severe street fighting in Delhi.
16 W	1857, 52nd engaged in street fighting in Delhi. 1903, Quartermaster-Sergeant T. Ivey promoted Quartermaster, *1st Battalion.*

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SEPTEMBER.

17 TH	☾ 10h. 33m. a.m. 1759, Quebec surrendered; 43rd formed part of the garrison of occupation. 1828, terrible epidemic broke out in 43rd at Gibraltar. 1857, 52nd at Delhi.
18 F	1857, 52nd still engaged in the streets of Delhi.
19 S	1857, during the engagements with the mutineers from August 14th to September 20th, the 52nd lost:—*killed*, 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 25 rank and file; *wounded*, 3 Officers, 82 rank and file; *died* of cholera and other diseases, 98 N.C.O's and men.
20 S	1777, American War of Independence. The Light Company 52nd, with a small force under Major-General Grey, at night surprised and defeated 1,500 Americans with 4 guns.
21 M	1790, conclusion of the siege of Paulighautcherry, 52nd present.
22 TU	1790, 52nd formed part of the army which entered Paulighautcherry after 12 days' siege; *killed*, 1 Sergeant; *wounded*, 1 Officer, 3 rank and file.
23 W	1868, 52nd left Ireland for Malta.
24 TH	1811, the Light Division at Horquerra on the River Vadillo (Spain).
25 F	● 2h. 59m. p.m. 1806, 1*st Battalion* 52nd left Plymouth for service in Sicily, where it remained until 1808.
26 S	1810, skirmish near Martagao during the retreat towards Busaco.
27 S	1810, Battle of **Busaco**. Private James Hopkins, 52nd, in this action, took prisoner the French General Simon; for his gallantry he received a pension of £20 a year.
28 M	1872, the 43rd embarked at Queenstown (Ireland) for India.
29 TU	**Michaelmas Day.** 1790, 52nd marched from Coimbatore on Diraporam (India).
30 W	1810, commencement of retreat of Wellington's Army, after Busaco, on the lines of Torres Vedras, *viâ* Coimbra; the Light Division as rear-guard.

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OCTOBER.

1 TH	1853, Headquarters 52nd arrived at Calcutta on its second visit to India.
2 F	1810, the Light Division retiring on Torres Vedras reached Pombal.
3 S	☽ 6h. 14m. a.m. 1868, 52nd arrived at Malta, and after a week under canvas marched to Fort Ricasoli.
4 S	1777, 43rd and 52nd engaged at German Town (America). 1902, 1*st Battalion* arrived in England from the Boer War.
5 M	1795, 52nd at the capture of Manaar (Ceylon) from the Dutch. 1857, 52nd left Delhi for the Punjab.
6 TU	1777, 52nd at the capture of Forts Montgomery and Clinton (American War of Independence).
7 W	1748, numbered 43rd. 1777, 52nd at the capture of Fort Constitution (America). 1813, passage of the Bidassoa.
8 TH	1830, Colour-Sergeant S. Rand, 43rd, promoted Quartermaster; he was one of the first Colour-Sergeants of the Regiment, made in 1813 for distinguished service. 1863, 43rd left Calcutta for New Zealand War.
9 F	○ 9h. 3m. p.m. 1813, the Light Division engaged close to the Pass of Vera, some of the heights and redoubts being still in the occupation of the French Army. 1872, on H.M.S. *Jumna* arriving at Malta, special leave was granted to the Sergeants of the 43rd, by the Governor of the Island, to go on shore and mess with the Sergeants of the 52nd.
10 S	1810, at Arriuda (Portugal), the Light Division on piquet work; this went on for 5 weeks, until eventually the French retired into winter quarters. 1874, Sergeant-Major Charles Costeloe, 43rd, promoted Quartermaster.
11 S	1838, 52nd embarked at Gibraltar for Barbadoes (West Indies) after a stay of 2 years. 1870, Captain Hatchell, 43rd, drowned in Queenstown Harbour (Ireland). 1887, new Colours presented to the 43rd by Lady Aberdare (daughter of Sir William Napier) at Shorncliffe.
12 M	1851, 43rd left England for the Kaffir War.
13 TU	1811, 52nd marched from Casillas de Flores to Robledo.
14 W	1810, occupying a portion of the lines of Torres Vedras.
15 TH	1807, 43rd left Copenhagen for England.
16 F	1859, 43rd with Nagode Force in pursuit of rebels (Central India).

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OCTOBER.

17	S	☾ 3h. 35m. a.m. 1811, 52nd marched from Robledo to Zamara preparatory to the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo.
18	✠	1776, 52nd engaged at Pell's Point (America). 1791, 52nd took part in the storming of Nundydroog (India).
19	M	1881, 52nd moved from Chatham *viâ* Portsmouth to Ireland. 1887, the old Colours of the 43rd deposited in Monmouth Parish Church.
20	Tu	1817, 52nd as part of the Army of Occupation in France arrived at Thérouenne and went into cantonments.
21	W	1812, the Light Division made a movement to its left in consequence of the united forces of Soult and Joseph Buonaparte being in full march from Albacete upon Madrid.
22	Th	1812, the Light Division reached Vicalbaro.
23	F	1818, 43rd, 52nd, and other Regiments of the Army of Occupation reviewed at Valenciennes by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia.
24	S	1842, 24 Sergeants' percussion fusils were received from England by the 52nd at Fredericton, New Brunswick.
25	✠	● 6h. 47m. a.m. 1793, 43rd (1,100 strong) left England for West Indies.
26	M	1818, the Army of Occupation in France broke up.
27	Tu	1779, 43rd joined Sir H. Clinton's Army at New York.
28	W	1776, 43rd and 52nd engaged at White Plains (America).
29	Th	1808, 1*st Battalion* 43rd landed at Corunna. 1858, Colour-Sergeant Arthur Williams promoted Quartermaster 43rd.
30	F	1812, the Light Division fell back on Madrid and the Retiro was blown up.
31	S	1818, 43rd reached Calais *en route* to England.

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NOVEMBER.

1 S	☽ 2h. 16m. p.m. 1808, Sir John Moore commenced his march from Portugal into Spain.
2 M	1815, 52nd, after a stay of two months, marched out of Paris and went into quarters at Versailles.
3 Tu	1831, 52nd marched from Southampton to Bristol to suppress the riots there.
4 W	1831, 52nd reached Bristol in aid of the Civil Power.
5 Th	1863, 43rd *en route* from India to New Zealand, detained in quarantine at Mauritius. 1900, Mounted Infantry, 1*st Battalion* engaged at **Bothaville**, Captain Colvile *severely wounded.*
6 F	1838, 52nd disembarked at Barbadoes (West Indies).
7 S	1812, 43rd joined Wellington's Army at Alva prior to the march on Salamanca.
8 S	○ 7h. 58m. a.m. 1804, Sergeant-Major Joynt, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
9 M	*King's Birthday.* 1813, the Light Division engaged with the Army near the Pass of Vera forcing the mountainous frontier of Spain and France, moved out silently at night from its camp, and got into position within 300 yards of the French redoubt on the heights of La Petite Rhune, and surprised the enemy.
10 Tu	1813, battle of the **Nivelle**, Captain Capel, Colonel Lloyd, and Lieut. E. Freer, *killed,* and Captain Murchison (43rd) *mortally wounded.*
11 W	1901, 1*st Battalion* occupied Rhenoster River line of Blockhouses.
12 Th	1813, the Light Division encamped near Arbonne after the battle of the Nivelle.
13 F	1900, 1*st Battalion* engaged with Boers near Heilbron.
14 S	1813, Lieut. Angrove, 43rd, died of wounds received at the Nivelle.
15 S	☾ 11h. 41m. p.m. 1812, the British Army, which had retired from Madrid to Salamanca, commenced its retirement on Portugal covered by the Light Division.
16 M	1776, 43rd and 52nd engaged at Fort Washington (America).

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NOVEMBER.

17 Tu	1812, action on the Huebra.
18 W	1810, the Light Division at Valle (Portugal) went into winter quarters opposite the French Army under Marshal Massena. 1812, retreat from Salamanca continued; after a night's bivouac in flooded land, continued the march knee-deep in water.
19 Th	1812, arrived at and went into winter quarters at Ciudad Rodrigo. 1881, Colour-Sergeant George Williams promoted Quartermaster 43rd.
20 F	1776, 43rd engaged at New York Island (America). 1813, 52nd engaged at Arbonne.
21 S	1853, 43rd marched from King William's Town to East London, South Africa, prior to embarkation for Madras.
22 S	1813, the Light Division slightly engaged near Bayonne.
23 M	● 9 h. 53m. p.m. 1812, Lieut. Ridout, 43rd, died of wounds received at the action on the Huebra. 1813, Lieut. Baillie, 43rd, *killed* before Bayonne.
24 Tu	1808, Sergeant-Major John Winterbottom, 52nd, promoted Ensign and Adjutant. 1813, after the Nivelle, the Light Division went into position at Arcangues, forming part of a defensive line of posts on the frontier of France.
25 W	1800, 52nd landed at Lisbon (after Ferrol).
26 Th	1901, 1*st Battalion* repulsed Boer attack on Blockhouse line.
27 F	1859, 43rd with Nagode Force in pursuit of rebels (India).
28 S	1853, 43rd left South Africa for India. 1858, Lieut. Thomas R. Gibbons, 52nd, *killed* at Cawnpore.
29 S	1818, 1*st Battalion* 52nd landed at Ramsgate after 2 years' service in France. 1866, 52nd left Aldershot for Ireland.
30 M	**St. Andrew's Day.** ☽ 9h. 44m. p.m. 1843, a Regimental Savings Bank opened in the 52nd.

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DECEMBER.

1 Tu	1776, 52nd left New York with Expedition to Rhode Island. 1852, 43rd camp in South Africa struck by lightning, 2 men *killed* and 19 *injured*. 1900, 1*st Battalion* detachment at Gottenburg lost 1 man *killed* and 4 men *wounded*.
2 W	1858, 43rd engaged with rebels in **Central India.**
3 Th	1799, War Office Authority to raise for the first time a 2*nd Battalion* for the 52nd.
4 F	1839, the 52nd at Barbadoes suffered much from an epidemic of yellow fever.
5 S	1790, 52nd with British Force pursuing Tippoo marched on Trichinopoly (Southern India).
6 S	1837, consequent on the disturbed state of Canada, 43rd received orders to proceed by land from Fredericton to Quebec.
7 M	○ 9h. 44m. p.m. 1875, 43rd furnished a Guard of Honour to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales during his tour in Southern India.
8 Tu	1806, 52nd landed in Sicily.
9 W	1813, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd embarked at Ramsgate to join Sir Thomas Graham's force in Holland. 1831, Sergeant-Major Priestley, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
10 Th	1813, battle of the **Nive.**
11 F	1837, 43rd commenced the famous winter march from Fredericton, New Brunswick, to Quebec, proceeding in sleighs holding six to eight men. 1863, 43rd disembarked at Auckland, New Zealand.
12 S	1837, 43rd reached Jones' Settlement in the march across the Portage of the Madawaska.
13 S	1837, 43rd reach Dedingee Settlement; thermometer below zero.
14 M	1783, 52nd took part in the storming of Cannanore. The "Forlorn Hope" consisted of 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 31 rank and file of the Regiment, nearly all of whom were *killed* or *wounded*.
15 Tu	☾ 9h. 13m. p.m. 1837, 43rd reached the Grand Falls of the River St. John in their march across the Portage of the Madawaska.
16 W	1813, Sergeant-Major Harris, 43rd, promoted Ensign. 1826, 52nd received the "Light Infantry Musket," in Canada.

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DECEMBER.

17 TH	1851, 43rd landed in South Africa for the Kaffir War. 1864, 52nd sailed from India for England after 12 years' foreign service.
18 F	1815, 52nd at St. Germains, near Paris.
19 S	1768, by Royal Warrant issued this day, the facings of the 52nd were ordered to be buff, the red coats faced and lined with buff ornamented with white lace, red worm and one orange stripe, buff waistcoats and breeches, black gaiters.
20 S	1852, 43rd engaged at **Berea** (Kaffir War). 1854, Kaffir War medals presented to 43rd at Bangalore.
21 M	1791, 52nd took part in the storming of Savendroog (India). Whilst the Grenadier and Light Infantry Companies mounted the breach, the Band of the Regiment played "Britons, strike home."
22 TU	1858, second engagement at **Kirwee** (India), 43rd present. 1899, 1*st Battalion* left England for South Africa.
23 W	● 11h. 50m. a.m. 1797, 43rd arrived at Martinique. 1828, end of the epidemic amongst 43rd at Gibraltar; 89 deaths in 3 months.
24 TH	1761, 43rd landed at Barbadoes. 1791, 52nd took part in the capture of Ooreedroog (India). 1867, Banda and Kirwee prize-money distributed to the 43rd at Aldershot.
25 F	**Christmas Day.** 1808, both Battalions 52nd as part of Sir John Moore's rearguard from Sahagun (Portugal), started on the retreat to Corunna.
26 S	*Bank Holiday.* 1815, occupation of Paris.
27 S	1884, detachments of 43rd engaged, for the second time, in the suppression of Moplah outbreak (Southern India).
28 M	1808, retreat on Corunna; rear-guard engaged at Benavente (Spain). 1837, first party of 43rd reached Quebec, having crossed the Portage of the Madawaska; 370 miles in 18 days, including 2 days' halt.
29 TU	1808, retreat on Corunna; 1*st Battalion* 43rd and 2*nd Battalion* 52nd moved towards Vigo for embarkation. 1884, Private Barrett, 1*st Battalion*, gained the medal for distinguished conduct in the field against the Moplahs (Southern India).
30 W	☽ 5h. 40m. a.m. 1837, the second party of the 43rd reached Quebec from Fredericton. 1897, 2*nd Battalion* engaged with Afridis in the Khaibar Pass; 3 men *killed*, 3 Officers and 11 men *wounded*.
31 TH	1808, General Craufurd's Brigade, marching on Vigo, reached Camberos.

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ARMY LIST.—1ST JANUARY, 1907.

THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Regimental Dist. No. 43 [South Midland Group].

The United Red and White Rose.

"Quebec, 1759," "Mysore," "Hindoostan," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1851-2-3," "Delhi," "New Zealand," "South Africa, 1900-2." "Relief of Kimberley," "Paardeberg."

Line and Militia Battalions.

Uniform—Scarlet. *Facings*—White. *Agents*—Messrs. Cox & Co.

1st Bn. (43rd Foot) *Lucknow, Bengal.*
2nd ,, (52nd ,,) *Tidworth.*
Depôt .. .. *Oxford.*
3rd Bn. (R. Bucks Mil.) *High Wycombe.*
4th ,, (Oxford Mil.) *Oxford.*
Record Office .. .. *Warwick.*

Volunteer Battalions.

1. 1st .. .. *Oxford.*
2. 2nd .. .. *Oxford.*
3. 1st Bucks .. *Gt. Marlow.*
4. 2nd Bucks .. *Eton.*

Colonel-in-Chief .. *His Majesty* Charles I., King of Portugal and Algarves, *K.G.* 20 Feb.01
Colonel .. .. .. Wilkinson, Maj.-Gen. (*Hon. Lt.-Gen.*), F.G., *C.B.* 29Aug.03
15Oct.91

1st and 2nd Battalions.

Lt.-Colonels. (2)

1Clark, P.T. 23Oct.03
bt. col. 23Oct.06
2Hughes,R.G.H. 2Sept.04

Majors. (2)
(*2nd in Command.*)

2Fanshawe, R., *D.S.O., p.s.c.* 23Oct.03
2Sept.00
bt. lt.-col. 22Aug.02
1Lamotte, F. G. L. 15Sept.04
29 Nov.00

Majors. (6)

s. Davies, H. R. 13Feb.01
2White, E. D. 11May02
d. 2Davy, J. D. W. (*Comdg. Depôt*) 23Oct.03
1Lethbridge, E. A. E., *D.S.O.* 2Sept.04
2Childers, E. M. 22Feb.05
1Colvile, G. N., *D.S.O.* 25Aug.06

Captains. (12)

v. *Cuyler*, Sir C., Bt., 8Jan.97
v. *Pearson, C. C.* 5June97
v. *Ruck-Keene, H. L.*, D.S.O. 28Oct.93
v. *Darell-Brown, H. P.* 3Nov.98
m. *Cobb, C. H.* 3Nov.98
bt. maj. 29Nov.00
v. *Watt, R. E.* 8 Mar.99
v. *Hunter, W. C.* 9 Oct.99
v. *Wilkie, C. J.* 23Oct.99
Hamilton, K.R., D.S.O. *p.s.c.* 4Nov.99
1Eden, A. J. F. 24Feb.00
bt. maj. 29Nov.00
e.a. *Feilden, R. M.* 24Feb.00
c.o. Osborn, P.B., D.S.O. 27Feb.00
bt. maj. 7 Sept.04
s.c. Marriott-Dodington, W. 27Feb.00
m. Carter, L. J. 27Feb.00
s. Scott, L. F. 27Sept.00
d. 1Hammick, S. F. 11Dec.00
c.o. Pope-Hennessy, L. H. R. 11Sept.02
bt. maj. 26Mar.06
m. Stapleton, F. H. 11Sept.02
2*Clayton, E. R., adjt.* 11Sept.02
2Frith, C. H. 22Nov.02
1Forrest, C. E., *D.S.O.* 22Feb.03
c.o. Ward, L. E. S. 23June03
2Ballard, J.A. 23June03
1*Hampden, O. R. L., adjt.* 2Sept.03
m. Folyambe, Hon. *G. W. F. S.* 2Jan.04
1Henley, C. F. 3Oct.04
1Bayley, A. G. 3Oct.04
2Brooke-Popham, H. R. M. 9 Nov.04
2Nisbet, H. C. 23 Jan.05
2Wood, H. L. 14Apr.05
1Fuller, J. F. C. 21June05
c.o. Keyworth, R.D. 9Oct.05
2Weatherby, J.T. 30Dec.05
1Mitchell, C. J. 22Jan.06

Lieutenants. (19)

d. 1Sullivan, G. A. 11Jan.01
d. 2Brooke, R.R.M. 12Jan.01
1Simpson, R. V. 15Mar.02
2Kirkpatrick, E. H. 5Apr.02
c.o. Dillon, H. M. 15Oct.02
1Higgins, C. G. 22Feb.03
2Tunnard, L. 23June03
1Harden, A. H. 2Sept.03
1Pollock, J.A. 1July04
2Ponsonby, A. W. N. 24Aug.04
1Logan, R. O. 8Oct.04
1Scott, C. L. 9Nov.04
2Fitzgerald, C. 14Apr.05
1Tarver, F. F. 21June05
1Morland, W. E. T. 11Aug.05
c.o. Farmer, G. 6Sept.05
1Annesley, *Hon.* C. A. J. 6Sept.05
1Parr, B. C. 9Oct.05
1Stephens, R. 29Oct.05
s. Evelegh, R. C. 30Dec.05
2Bartlett, A. J. N. 22Jan.06
2Bourke, U. J. D. 20Apr.06

2nd Lieutenants. (12)

1Aldred, A. D. R. 9Apr.04
1Blewitt, G. 28Jan.05
1Beaufort, F. H. 16Aug.05
2Holt, F. V. 16Aug.05
1Sanderson, A. E. 16Aug.05
2Carfrae, C.F.K. 20Nov.05
2Lenthall, E. H. 29Nov.05
1Whittall, G. E. 24Jan.06
1Blagrove, J. 24Jan.06
2Osborne, J. E. 23May06
2Portal, J. L. 23May06
2Crosse, R. B. 29Aug.06

Adjutants.

2Clayton, E. R. *capt.* 1Mar.04
1Hampden, O.R.L., *capt.* 22Mar.05

Quarter-Masters.

m. King, T., hon. lt. 24Nov.97
m. Ross, W. 2Feb.98
hon. capt. 22Aug.02
2Fergusson, A. J., *hon. lt.* 15Jan.02
1Ivey, T., *hon. lt.* 22Sept.03

3rd Battalion.

(Embodied, 17 Jan. 00 to 1 Nov. 00.)

(*Officers serving on 1 Nov.1900 hold honorary rank in the Army corresponding to the Militia regimental rank they then held.*)

Hon. Colonel.

Lee, E.D., *hon. c.* 4Aug.00

Lt.-Colonel.

Terry, W., *hon. c.* 10Feb.03

Majors.

Higgins Bernard, F. T. (Q) (*H*) 15May05
Paske, G. F., *I. of M.* (*H*) 12Sept.06

Captains. (8)

Walsh, B. J. M. 27July98
Chichester, C. O., Capt. ret. pay (*H*) 2Sept.03
Cardwell, C. A., Capt. ret. pay 7Apr.06
p.s. Moorat, H. E. 7Apr.06
Salkeld, R. F., c.o. 12July06

Lieuts. and 2nd Lieuts. (12)

Lieutenants.

Wallington, E.W., C.M.G. 4July85
Maul, H. C. (*H*) 12Sept.06
Worthington, R. G. (*H*) 12Sept.06
p.s. Tatton, R. H. G. (*H*) 12Sept.06

2nd Lieutenants.

Foster, T. B. G. 3Mar.03
Gore-Langton, G. W. 8Mar.05
Boyle, C. R. C. 8Mar.05
Pope-Hennessy, H. I. M. P. 24Apr.05
Gooch, E. D. A. 11Nov.05
Turbutt, G. M. R. 18July06

Inst. of Musk.

Paske, G. F., *Maj.* 27May03

Adjutant.

Cobb, C. H., Bt. Maj. Oxf. L.I. 7July02
(*Capt. in the Army*) 3Nov.98

Quarter-Master.

Ross, W., *hon. capt.*

4th Battalion.

"Mediterranean."

(Embodied, 1 May 00 to 3 July 01.)

(*Officers serving on 3 July 01, hold honorary rank in the Army corresponding to the Militia regimental rank they then held.*)

Hon. Colonel.

p.s. Annesley, Hon. *A. S. A. hon. c.* 12Dec.91

Lt.-Colonel.

Warner, T. C. T. 31Mar.06

Major.

p.s. Blyth, J., (*H*) 5May06

Captains. (6)

Pulteney, R. P., *hon. m.* 1May95
Fitzwilliam, W.C.DeM. *Earl, D.S.O. hon. m.* 11Apr.96
p.s. Barrington, *Hon.* W. R. S. (*H*) 6Jan.97
North, A. K. 4June02
Godsal, P. (*H*), 7June02
Worthington, H. (*H*) 23June06

Lieuts. and 2nd Lieuts. (9)

Lieutenants.

Gibb, C.C.A. (*H*) 7June02
Inman, T. H. 7June02
Wynter, C.D. (*H*) 7June02

2nd Lieutenants.

Craig, J. W. A. 5May06
Warner, C. J. 25July06
Vandeleur, J. B. 15Aug.06

Inst. of Musk.

Adjutant.

Stapleton, F. H. Capt Oxf L.I. 15Sept.06
(*Capt. in the Army* 11Sept.02)

Quarter-Master.

King, T. *hon. lt.*

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ARMY LIST.—31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Regimental Dist. No. 43. [No. 7 District.]

The United Red and White Rose.

"Quebec, 1759," "Mysore," "Hindoostan," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1851-2-3," "Delhi," "New Zealand," "South Africa, 1900-2." "Relief of Kimberley," "Paardeberg."

Line and Militia Battalions.

Uniform.—Scarlet. *Facings.*—White. *Agents.*—Messrs. Cox & Co.

1st Bn. (43rd Foot) *Lucknow, Bengal.* | 3rd Bn. (R. Bucks Mil.) .. *High Wycombe.*
2nd „ (52nd „) *Tidworth.* | 4th „ (Oxford Mil.) .. *Oxford.*
Depôt .. .. .. *Oxford.* | Record Office .. .. .. *Warwick.*

Volunteer Battalions.

1. 1st .. .. *Oxford.* | 3. 1st Bucks .. *Gt. Marlow.*
2. 2nd .. .. *Oxford.* | 4. 2nd „ .. *Eton.*

Colonel-in-Chief .. *His Majesty* Charles I., King of Portugal and Algarves, *K.G.* 20Feb.01
Colonel .. .. .. Wilkinson, Maj.-Gen. (*Hon. Lt.-Gen.*) F.G., *C.B.* 29Aug.93
15Oct.91

1st and 2nd Battalions.

Lt.-Colonels. (2)
2Funshawe, R., *D.S.O.*, *p.s.c.* 18Sept.07
22Aug.02
1Lamotte, F. G. L. 23Oct.07

Majors. (8)
s. Davies, H. R. 13Feb.01
d. 2White, E. D. (*Comdg. Depôt*) 11May02
1Lethbridge, E. A. E., *D.S.O.* 2Sept.07
2Childers, E. M. 22Feb.05
2Ruck-Keene, H. L. *D.S.O.* 14Sept.07
2Darell-Brown, H. F. 18Sept.07
1Cobb, C. H. 18Sept.07
29Nov.00
v. Watt, R. E. 23Oct.07

Captains. (12)
2Hunter, W. C. 9Oct.99
v. *Hamilton, K. R., D.S.O., p.s.c.* 4Nov.99
m. *Eden, A. J. F.* 24Feb.00
bt.-maj. 29Nov.00
e.a. *Feilden, R. M.* 24Feb.00
1Osborn, P. B., *D.S.O.* 27Feb.00
bt.-maj. 7Sept.04
Marriott-Dodington, W., p.s.c. 27Feb.00
(2) *Carter, L. J.* 27Feb.00
(2) *Scott, L. F.* 27Sept.00
1Hammick, S. F. 11Dec.00
c.o. *Pope-Hennessy, L. H. R.* 11Sept.02
bt.-maj. 26Mar.06
m. *Stapleton, F. H.* 11Sept.02
2Clayton, E. R. 11Sept.02
2*Frith, C. H., adjt.* 22Nov.02
d. 1Forrest, C. E., *D.S.O.* 22Feb.03
1Ward, L. E. S. 23June03
1Ballard, J. A. 23June03
1*Hampden, O. R. L., adjt.* 28Sept.03
m. *Foljambe*, Hon. G. *W. F. S.* 2Jan.04
v. *Henley, C. F.* 30Oct.04
1Bayley, A. G. 30Oct.04
2Brooke-Popham, H. R. M. 9Nov.04
2Nisbet, H. C. 23Jan.05
2Wood, H. L. 14Apr.05
v. *Fuller, J. F. C.* 21June05
c.o. *Keyworth, R. D.* 9Oct.05
2Weatherby, J. T. 30Dec.05
1Mitchell, C. J. 22Jan.06

Lieutenants (19).
d. 1Sullivan, G. A. 11Jan.01
d. 2Brooke, R. R. M. 12Jan.01
1Simpson, R. V. 15Mar.02
1Kirkpatrick, E. H. 5Apr.02
c.o. *Dillon, H. M.* 15Oct.02
d. 1Higgins, C. G. 22Feb.03
2Tunnard, L. 23June03
1Harden, A. H. 28Sept.03
1Pollock, J. A. 13July04
s. *Ponsonby, A. W. N.* 24Aug.04
1Logan, R. O. 30Oct.04
1Scott, C. L. 9Nov.04
2Fitzgerald, C. 14Apr.05
1Moriand, W. E. T. 11Aug.05
1Annesley, *Hon.* C. A. J. 6Sept.05
1Parr, B. C. 9Oct.05
1Stephens, R. 29Oct.05
s. *Evelegh, R. C.* 30Dec.05
d. 2Bartlett, A. J. N. 22Jan.06
2Bourke, U. J. D. 20Apr.06
1Blewitt, G. 6Apr.07
1Beaufort, F. H. 10Aug.07

2nd Lieutenants. (12)
2Holt, F. V. 16Aug.05
1Sanderson, A. E. 16Aug.05
2Carfrae, C. F. K. 29Nov.05
2Lenthall, E. H. 29Nov.05
1Whittall, G. E. 24Jan.06
1Blagrove, J. 24Jan.06
2Osborne, J. E. 23May06
2Portal, J. L. 23May06
2Crosse, R. B. 29Aug.06
2Boyle, C. R. C. 20Apr.07
1Terry, W. E. C. 4May07
1Tolson, W. G. 24July07
(2) Paget, B. C. T. 13Nov.07

Adjutants.
1Hampden, O. R. L., *capt.* 22Mar.05
2Frith, C. H., *capt.* 1Mar.07

Quarter-Masters.
m. *King, T.*, *hon. capt.* 24Nov.97
24Nov.07
m. *Ross, W.* *hon. capt.* 2Feb.98
22Aug.02
2Fergusson, A. J., *hon. lt.* 15Jan.02
11vey, T., *hon. lt.* 22Sept 03

3rd Battalion.

(Embodied, 17 Jan. 00 to 1 Nov. 00.)

(*Officers serving on 1 Nov. 1900 hold honorary rank in the Army corresponding to the Militia regimental rank they then held.*)

Hon. Colonel.
Lee, E. D., *hon. c.* 4Aug.00

Lt.-Colonel.
Terry, W., *hon. c.* 10Feb.03

Majors.
Higgins Bernard, F. T. (*Q.*) (*H*) 15May05
✕Paske, G. F., (*H*) 12Sept.08

Captains. (8)
Chichester, C. O., Capt. ret. pay (*H*) *I. of M.* 2Sept.03
✕Cardwell, C. A., Capt. ret. pay (*H*), ○ 7Apr.06
p.s. Moorat, H. E. (*H*) 7Apr.06
Salkeld, R. E., c.o. 12July06

Lieuts. and 2nd Lieuts. (12)

Lieutenants.
Maul, H. C. (*H*) 12Sept.06
Worthington, R. G. (*H*) 12Sept.06
p.s. Tatton, R. G. H. (*H*) 12Sept.06

2nd Lieutenants.
Pope-Hennessy, H. I. M. P. 24Apr.05
Turbutt, G. M. R. 18July06
Spencer, A. V. 28Jan.07
Paget, A. W. L. 13May07
Paget, R. S. G. 13May07

Inst. of Musk.
Chichester, C. O., *capt.* 15Oct.07

Adjutant.
✕Eden, A. J. F., Bt. Maj. Oxf. L.I. 23July07
(*Capt. in the Army* 24Feb.00)

Quarter-Master.
✕ Ross, W., *hon. capt.*

4th Battalion.

"Mediterranean."

(Embodied, 1 May 00 to 3 July 01.)

(*Officers serving on 3 July 01 hold honorary rank in the Army corresponding to the Militia regimental rank they then held.*)

Hon. Colonel.
p s. *Annesley*, Hon. *A. S. A. late* Lt. 10 Hrs., *hon. c.* 12Dec.91

Lt.-Colonel.
Warner, T. C. T., *hon. c.* 31Mar.06

Major.
p.s. Blyth, J. (*H*) 5May06

Captains. (6)
Pulteney, R. P., *hon. m.* 1May95
✕Fitzwilliam, W. C. de M., *Earl, D.S.O., hon. m.* 11Apr.96
p.s. Barrington, *Hon.* W. R. S. (*H*) 6Jan.97
North, A. K., *late* 2nd Lt. A.S. Corps 4June02
Godsal, P. (*H*) 7June02
p.s. Dashwood, R. H. S., Capt. ret. pay (*H*) ○ 21Dec.07

2nd Lieutenants.
Craig, J. W. A. 5May06
Warner, C. J. 25July06
Vandeleur, J. B. 15Aug.06
Critchett, G. M. 13Dec.06
Drummond, A. V. 13Dec.06
Cocks, J. C. S. 15Sept.07

Inst. of Musk.

Adjutant.
✕Stapleton, F. H., Capt. Oxf. L.I. 15Sept.06
(*Capt. in the Army* 11Sept.02)

Quarter-Master.
✕King, T., *hon. capt.*

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OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT EXTRA-REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED, 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

Rank.	Name.	Appointment.
Major	H. R. Davies	Gen. Staff Officer, North China.
Captain	C. F. Henley	Adjutant, R. Bucks Volunteers.
Captain and Bt.-Major	A. J. F. Eden	Adjutant, 3rd Battalion.
Major	R. E. Watt	Adjutant, 2nd Tower Hamlets Volunteers.
Captain	K.R.Hamilton,D.S.O., *p.s.c.*	Adjutant, R. Berks. Volunteers.
„	R. M. Feilden	Egyptian Army.
„	J. F. C. Fuller	Adjutant, 2nd (South) Middlesex Volunteers.
„	W. Marriott-Dodington	Student, Staff College.
Captain and Bt.-Major	L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy	Staff Officer to the I.G. King's African Rifles.
Captain	F. H. Stapleton	Adjutant, 4th Battalion.
„	*Hon.* G. W. F. S. Foljambe	Adjutant, 3rd Battalion, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment.
„	R. D. Keyworth	1st Gold Coast Regiment.
Lieutenant	H. M. Dillon	N. Nigeria Regiment.
„	A. W. N. Ponsonby	A.D.C. to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Natal.
„	R. C. Evelegh	A.D.C. to the G.O.C. Mauritius.

RETIRED OFFICERS COMMANDING VOLUNTEER INFANTRY BRIGADES, 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

Colonel M. S. Brownrigg, East Surrey Brigade.
Bt.-Colonel R. Eccles, Tees Brigade.

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FORMER OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT ON THE ACTIVE LIST OF THE ARMY, 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.	On Regimental Strength.	How Employed.
Major-Gen.	F. H. Plowden, C.B.	20 May 1898	1872-1900	Unempl.
Colonel	E. E. M. Lawford	9 Aug. 1902	1874-1876	Unempl.
„	Hon. A. E. Dalzell, C.B.	23 Oct. 1903	1870-1903	Col. in charge of Records, Lichfield.
Brevet-Col.	J. Hanbury-Williams, C.V.O., C.M.G.	10 Feb. 1904	1878-1900	Mil. Sec. to the Governor-General of Canada.
„	P. T. Clark	23 Oct. 1906	1878-1907	Half-pay.
Lt.-Colonel	A. G. Burn	10 Mar. 1901	1876-1877	Indian Army (Unempl.)
„	E. A. Stanton	30 Mar. 1901	1886-1906	Governor of Khartoum.
„	G. S. Kerrich	1 May 1904	1878-1880	Indian Army, 26th Lt. Cavalry
„	A. H. Dobbs	1 May 1904	1878-1880	Do. Supt. of Pensions.
„	W. H. M. Stewart	25 May 1904	1878-1881	Do. Consul, Persia.
„	F. C. W. Rideout	22 Jan. 1905	1879-1881	Do. Staff.
„	F. Churchill	29 Mar. 1905	1882-1883	Do. 31st Pioneers.
„	E. L. Holloway	25 Feb. 1900	1880-1882	Do. 64th Pioneers.
„	G. B. Hodson, D.S.O.	10 July 1901	1884	Do. 57th Wilde's Rifles.
„	H. L. B. Acton	11 Aug. 1906	1880-1883	Do. Dy. Judge Adv. Genl.
„	R. H. D. Thring	22 Jan. 1907	1881-1883	Do. 27th Light Cavalry.
„	B. Holloway, *p.s.c.*	22 Oct. 1907	1881-1883	Do. 27th Light Cavalry.
„	W. A. Oswald	1 Mar. 1907	1882-1884	Do. 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Major	J. R. Mathewes	10 July 1901	1882-1884	Do. Staff.
„	R. W. Falcon	10 July 1901	1883-1884	Do. 54th Sikhs.
„	C. E. H. Connell	10 July 1901	1883-1884	Do. 80th Carnatic.
„	F. W. H. Cox	6 Feb. 1902	1884-1886	Do. 72nd Punjabis.
„	C. G. Prendergast	23 Aug. 1902	1884-1886	Do. 57th Wilde's Rifles.
„	N. A. H. Budd	9 May 1903	1885-1886	Do. 1st Brahmans.
„	H. W. Johnston	30 Jan. 1904	1886-1887	Do. 67th Punjabis.
„	H. C. C. Ducat	30 Jan. 1904	1886-1887	Do. 6th Gurkha Rifles.
„	J. E. L. Gibbes	2 May 1904	1884-1885	Bedfordshire Regt.
„	J. Hill, D.S.O.	5 Feb. 1905	1887-1888	Indian Army, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
„	F. J. Moberly, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*	13 Feb. 1905	1888-1891	Do. 25th Punjabis.
„	R. de L. Faunce	13 Feb. 1905	1887-1889	Do. Staff.
„	*Hon.* C. G. Bruce, M.V.O.	4 May 1905	1887-1888	Do. 5th Gurkha Rifles.
„	F. W. Bagshawe	22 Aug. 1906	1888-1889	Indian Army, Staff.
„	E. H. Payne	21 Sept. 1907	1889-1890	Indian Army, Staff.
„	W. S. Prentis	21 Sept. 1907	1889-1892	Do. 89th Punjabis.
Captain	F. H. Taylor	5 Feb. 1898	1887-1888	Do. Temp. Half-pay (*Bt.-Major*).
„	B. R. Goren	25 Jan. 1899	1888-1889	South Lancashire Regt.
„	C. H. Richards	30 Apr. 1900	1894-1905	Army Pay Dept.
„	W. L. F. Blake	12 May 1900	1893-1897	Royal Fusiliers.
„	A. C. Stewart	10 July 1901	1892-1893	Indian Army, Q. O. Corps of Guides (Lumsden's).
„	A. C. Edwardes	10 July 1901	1892-1896	Do. 102nd P. W. O. Grenadiers.
„	H. N. Holden	10 July 1901	1892-1894	Do. Gov.-General's Body-Guard.
Lieutenant	H. F. Ward	26 Nov. 1901	1900-1901	Irish Guards.
„	A. C. Norman	17 May 1902	1900-1902	Indian Army, 5th Cavalry.
„	A. C. D. Thorne	8 Aug. 1902	1900-1901	Do. 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
„	F. F. Tarver	21 June 1905	1901-1907	Half-pay.
„	A. D. R. Aldred	16 Mar. 1907	1904-1907	Half-pay.

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FORMER OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT BELONGING TO THE RESERVE OF OFFICERS, 31st DECEMBER, 1907.

Major-General T. M. Bailie.

OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Substantive Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.	Regimental Service.	Remarks.
Lt.-Colonel	A. F. Mockler-Ferryman (*late h. p.*).	7 July 1900	1877–1900	—
„ -	R. G. H. Hughes -	2 Sept. 1904	1882–1907	—
Major -	H. A. Terry - -	22 Dec. 1894	1876–1896	—
„ -	G. F. Mockler - -	2 Feb. 1898	1878–1906	—
„ -	D. J. Barton - -	27 Feb. 1900	1881–1901	—
„ -	C. E. G. M. Fairtlough	27 Sept. 1900	1883–1902	—
„ -	R. C. Luard - -	3 Sept. 1902	1885–1905	—
„ -	J. D. W. Davy - -	23 Oct. 1903	1885–1907	—
„ -	C. Parr (*late h. p.*) -	4 July 1892	1885–1906	Infantry Record Office, Cork.
„ -	G. N. Colvile, D.S.O.	25 Aug. 1906	1887–1907	—
„ -	Sir C. Cuyler, *Bart.* -	20 Apr. 1907	1887–1907	—
„ -	C. C. Pearson - -	10 July 1907	1887–1907	—
Captain -	E. T. C. Bower - -	9 Aug. 1886	1878–1895	—
„ -	H. R. S. Cotton -	1 Jan. 1889	1878–1899	—
„ -	W. Owen - - -	27 Sept. 1893	1886–1904	—
„ -	G. S. F. Napier, *p.s.c.*	30 May 1894	1894–1902	Employed at War Office.
„ -	P. S. Stanhope - -	8 Jan. 1897	1887–1899	—
„ -	R. C. R. Owen, C.M.G.	10 Feb. 1898	1888–1906	Employed under Egyptian Government.
„ -	C. J. Wilkie - -	23 Oct. 1899	1892–1907	—
„ -	A. H. Nicklin (*late h.p.*).	11 Dec. 1900	1900–1905	—
2nd Lieut.	R. W. G. Collins -	11 Dec. 1901	1901	(Voluntary).

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.

Qr.-Mr. - (Hon. Cpt.)	B. Stannard - -	18 July 1894	1894–1900	—

SERVING IN THE MILITIA,

Under Article 509, *Royal Warrant*, 11*th March* 1896 *and* 26*th Oct.*, 1900.

Major - (*Militia.*)	F. J. Newton-King -	16 Apr. 1904	1883–1896	3rd Bn. R. Irish Regt.
Captain -	C. O. Chichester -	11 Jan. 1901	1895–1903	3rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry.
„ -	C. A. Cardwell -	22 Nov. 1902	1897–1906	3rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

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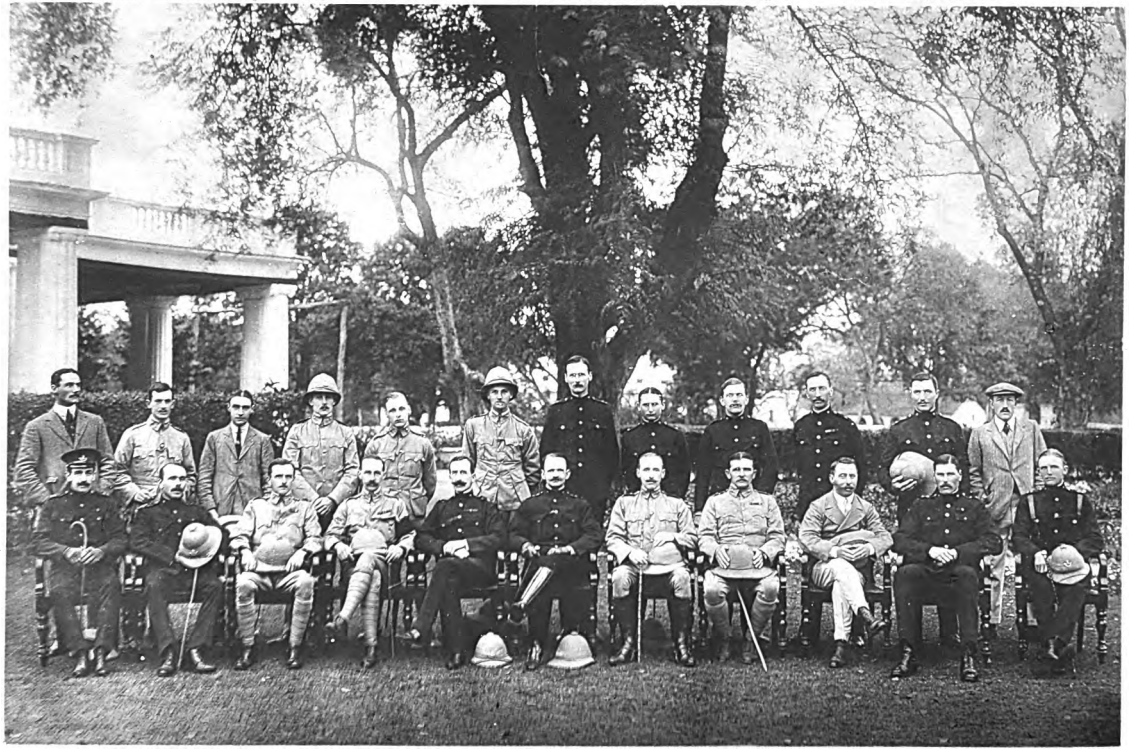
Capt. C. J. Mitchell. Lt. G. Blewitt. Lt. F. H. Beaufort. and Lt. A. E. Sanderson. Maj. G. N. Colvile. Lt. C. G. Higgins.
Lt. J. A. Pollock. Lt. Hon. C. A. J. Annesley. Lt. B. C. Parr. Lt. W. E. T. Morland. Lt. R. O. Logan. 2nd Lt. G. E. Whittall.



Capt. C. F. Henley. Maj. A. J. F. Eden. Colonel P. T. Clark. Maj. E. A. Lethbridge. Lt. R. V. Simpson.
Lt. A. H. Harden. Capt. A. G. Bayley. Maj. F. G. L. Lamotte. Capt. O. R. L. Hampden. Lt. and Qr.-Mr. T. Ivey. Lt. R. Stephens.

OFFICERS, 1ST BATTALION, 1907.

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1ST BATTALION, 1ST JANUARY, 1907.

ROLL OF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Colonel.

P. T. Clark.

Majors.

F. G. L. Lamotte. (*Second in Command*).
E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O. G. N. Colvile, D.S.O.

Captains.

A. J. F. Eden (Bt.-Major). S. F. Hammick.[1]
C. E. Forrest, D.S.O. C. F. Henley.
A. G. Bayley. J. F. C. Fuller.
C. J. Mitchell.

Lieutenants.

G. A. Sullivan.[1] R. V. Simpson.
C. G. Higgins. A. H. Harden.
J. A. Pollock. R. O. Logan.
C. L. Scott. F. F. Tarver.
W. E. T. Morland. Hon. C. A. J. Annesley.
B. C. Parr. R. Stephens.

2nd Lieutenants.

A. D. R. Aldred. G. Blewitt.
F. H. Beaufort. A. E. Sanderson.
G. E. Whittall. J. Blagrove.

---

[1] Depôt, Oxford.

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Adjutant.

Captain O. R. L. Hampden.

Quartermaster.

Lieut. T. Ivey.

Warrant Officers and Staff Sergeants.

Sergeant-Major T. Pears.
Bandmaster F. Sylvester.
Quartermaster-Sergeant Daniel Waller.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant George Edwards (Q.M.S.).

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COMPANIES OF THE BATTALION.

1ST JANUARY, 1907.

Commander.	Letter.	Subalterns.	Colour-Sergeants.
Major A. J. F. Eden -	A	Lieut. W. E. T. Morland -	T. Jones.
		Lieut. B. C. Parr.	
Captain C. F. Henley -	B	Lieut. C. L. Scott - -	W. King.
		2nd Lieut. G. Blewitt.	
Captain A. G. Bayley -	C	Lieut. C. G. Higgins -	H. Vincent.
		Lieut. J. A. Pollock.	
Captain C. E. Forrest, D.S.O.	D	Lieut. R. V. Simpson -	F. Lipscombe.
		2nd Lieut. A. D. R. Aldred.	
Captain C. J. Mitchell -	E	Lieut. E. H. Kirkpatrick -	J. Black.
		Lieut. F. F. Tarver.	
		2nd Lieut. G. E. Whittall.	
Major E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O.	F	Lieut. R. O. Logan - -	A. Saker.
		Lieut. Hon. C. A. J. Annesley.	
Major G. N. Colvile, D.S.O.	G	Lieut. R. Stephens - -	W. Smith.
		2nd Lieut. A. E. Sanderson.	
Captain J. F. C. Fuller -	H	Lieut. A. H. Harden -	H. Burbidge.
		2nd Lieut. F. H. Beaufort.	

STATE OF THE 1ST BATTALION.

1ST JANUARY, 1907.

STATIONS, ETC.	Companies.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Staff.	Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Corporals.	Privates.	TOTAL N.C.O.s' and Men.
Fit for Duty—													
At Headquarters - - -	8	1	3	4	9	4	2	2	40	14	36	928	1,018
„ various Stations - -	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	7	—	1	61	69
Sick—													
At Headquarters - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	29
„ various Stations -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	10
Absent—													
With Leave - - - -	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Total Effectives - -	8	1	3	7	13	6	2	2	47	15	38	1,029	1,129
Establishment - -	8	1	4	5	9	8	2	2	47	16	40	900	1,003

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RECORD OF THE 1st BATTALION FOR 1907.

1st January.—The Battalion under the command of Colonel P. T. Clark, paraded, as strong as possible, to take part in the Annual Ceremonial Parade, on the anniversary of the Proclamation of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, as Empress of India. Present on parade:—23 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, and 704 Rank and File.

2nd January.—An advance party, consisting of 2 Officers and 21 Rank and File, left Lucknow for Agra, to prepare camp for the Battalion.

4th January.—The Battalion left Lucknow for Agra, in two special troop trains, to join the 22nd Infantry Brigade, 8th Division, Agra Concentration. Strength:—20 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 652 Rank and File, 185 followers.

There remained at Lucknow 339 men, under the command of Major G. N. Colvile, D.S.O., and Lieut. R. O. Logan.

5th January.—The Battalion detrained at Agra Road Station, and marched to camp by half Battalions. The Camp was pitched on the Rifle Range of the 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The 22nd Infantry Brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General C. L. Woollacombe, was composed of the 3rd Somersetshire Light Infantry, 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and 1st Durham Light Infantry.

State of the Battalion at Agra:—20 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 686 Rank and File.

6th January.—The Quartermaster-General in India inspected the Battalion in Camp.

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8*th January*.—On the occasion of the arrival of H.E. the Viceroy at Agra, the Battalion was detailed to line a portion of the Hall Road. State: — 19 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 600 Rank and File.

9*th January*.—On the occasion of the arrival at Agra of H.M. the Amir of Afghanistan, the Battalion formed a Guard-of-Honour at the entrance-gate to the Amir's Camp, and also lined the portion of the road leading up to the Camp Gates.

Guard-of-Honour. — Major E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O.; Lieutenants J. A. Pollock and the Hon. C. A. J. Annesley, with F Company (made up to 100 Rank and File), the King's Colour, and the Band.

With the Battalion.—15 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, 367 Rank and File.

10*th January*.—The Camp was inspected by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, Lord Kitchener.

12*th January*.—On this day a Grand Review of all the troops at Agra was held in honour of H.M. the Amir of Afghanistan. The whole force, to the number of 31,000, was formed up in one line facing the saluting base. After giving the Royal Salute, the first march past took place, the Infantry marching past by double companies. The Cavalry division then went by at the gallop; after which divisions marched past, complete with cavalry and guns, in mass of Brigades. State of the Battalion on parade:—19 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 601 Rank and File.

Later in the day a Grand Chapter of Indian Orders was held in the Fort at Agra, when the String Band of the Battalion played.

13*th January*.—The Battalion took part in a Grand Church Parade on the Polo Ground.

14*th January*.—H.M. the Amir, accompanied by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, inspected the

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military camps at Agra, and was shown various games, military exercises, and skill-at-arms exhibitions. The Battalion was selected to exhibit the machine gun.

A party, consisting of a Corporal and 37 Privates left Lucknow this day, to embark in H.T. *Rewa*, for England.

15*th January*.—The Band, Buglers, and Bayonet Fighting Team, under the command of Lieut. B. C. Parr, left Agra, for Calcutta, to take part in a Fancy Fête, organised by Lady Minto in aid of the Indian Nursing Association.

17*th January*.—The Battalion left Agra, in two special troop trains, for Lucknow, on the dispersion of the Agra Concentration.

18th *January*.—The Battalion detrained at Lucknow. Marching-in state:—18 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, 590 Rank and File.

Captain C. E. Forrest, D.S.O., commenced a tour of two years' duty at the Regimental Depôt, Oxford, *vice* Captain Hammick whose term of duty there had expired.

21*st January*.—E and F Companies, under Major E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O., proceeded to Kokrail Camp, for Field Firing.

25*th January*.—E and F Companies returned to Headquarters, and B, C, G, and H Companies, under Major F. G. L. Lamotte, proceeded to Kokrail, for Field Firing.

28*th January*.—Information received that a draft of 20 men from the 2nd Battalion, would embark for India, under Captain S. F. Hammick, on 16th February, 1907.

31*st January*.—B, C, G, and H Companies returned to Headquarters from Kokrail, on completion of Field Firing.

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1*st February.*—The Battalion formed a Guard-of-Honour at the Railway Station, on the occasion of the arrival at Lucknow of His Honour the Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces.

4*th February.*—A Regimental Tour commenced under the direction of Major E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O.

5*th February.*—A party of 30 N.C.O.'s and men, 2 women, and 6 children left Headquarters, *en route* to Bombay, for embarkation to England.

6*th February.*—Battalion Field Firing was carried out at Kokrail.

7*th February.*—The Principal Medical Officer 8th (Lucknow) Division inspected the last draft from England, and the details recommended to be sent to the hills during the ensuing hot weather.

8*th February.*—The Regimental Tour, under Major Lethbridge, was concluded.

11*th February.*—Major E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O., Captain A. G. Bayley, and Lieut. W. E. T. Morland proceeded on a Divisional Staff Tour.

15*th February.*—The Battalion was inspected and tested in the field in the duties of taking up a defensive position, entrenching it, and subsequently retiring across country before a vigorous pursuit.

16*th February.*—The lines were inspected by General Sir A. Gaselee, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., Commanding the Eastern Command.

26*th February.*—The Battalion was inspected and tested by the 8th Divisional Staff in an attack on an entrenched position, after executing a forced march of 15 miles.

2*nd March.*—A party of 4 N.C.O's., 3 men, and 4 children left Headquarters, *en route* to Bombay, for embarkation for England.

4*th March.*—The Battalion went out into bivouac in

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the neighbourhood of Lucknow, for the purpose of being tested by the Divisional Staff in the construction of a bivouac and in night outposts.

11*th March.*—A draft of 20 Rank and File, from the 2nd Battalion, under Captain S. F. Hammick, arrived at Lucknow.

12*th March.*—Major A. J. F. Eden left Lucknow for England, on 9 months' leave.

13*th March.*—A party of 10 N.C.O.'s and men, and 1 woman left Headquarters, *en route* to Bombay, for embarkation for England.

14*th March.*—The Regimental Annual Athletic Meeting commenced.

15*th March.*—The Battalion was inspected by the 8th Divisional Staff, in Free Gymnastics and Physical Drill.

Lieut. W. E. T. Morland and Lieut. G. Blewitt proceeded on 3 months' leave in India.

16*th March.*—The Annual Athletic Meeting was concluded.

18*th March.*—The Annual Regimental Rifle Meeting commenced.

23*rd March.*—The Annual Rifle Meeting was concluded.

The following remarks by the Lieut.-General Commanding were received:—

The Battalion is in first-rate order, well administered in every detail. The general war training and physical efficiency is maintained on efficient lines, progressive and sound. The work of the Battalion in manœuvre is very good. On the square, the drill and turn-out is excellent. The Battalion has done a very good season's training and is fit for service in every detail.

25*th March.*—A party of 76 N.C.O.'s and men, under Captain C. J. Mitchell, and 2nd Lieut. A. E. Sanderson, left Lucknow for Naini Tal, for the hot weather.

1*st April.*—Captain A. G. Bayley's Company relieved

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the Detachment of the Durham Light Infantry in Nos. 1 and 2 Redoubts, Lucknow.

The hot weather training season for 1907 commenced with classes of instruction in transport, machine-gun, and cooking.

The Band and Buglers commenced the Annual Musketry Course, and a party of Recruits commenced Table A.

3*rd April*.—H Company commenced the Annual Course of Gymnastics. A party consisting of 2 Officers, 91 Rank and File, and 9 followers left Lucknow, for Kasauli, for the hot weather season.

8*th April*.—D and G Companies commenced Field Training.

11*th April*. — 2nd Lieut. F. H. Beaufort left on 3 months' leave in India.

12*th April*.—Captain C. F. Henley left for England, on 6 months' leave.

20*th April*.—The Band and Buglers completed the classification practices of the Annual Musketry Course.

No. 1 Cooking and Transport Classes were concluded.

22*nd April*.—F Company commenced the Annual Course of Musketry.

No. 2 Cooking and Transport Classes commenced.

23*rd April*.—H Company concluded the Annual Course of Gymnastics.

24*th April*.—The Band and Buglers commenced the Annual Course of Gymnastics.

25*th April*.—Lieut. C. G. Higgins, Sergeants F. Sumption and L. Stratford left Headquarters to attend a Musketry Class at Pachmari.

1*st May*.—Information received that Lieut. C. L. Scott qualified in subject "C" for promotion, at an examination held at Portsmouth on March 19th, 20th, and 21st.

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Information received that Captain and Adjutant O. R. L. Hampden passed in Hindustani, Lower Standard, Part II., at an examination held at Lucknow on the 8th April.

4*th May*.—G Company concluded Field Training.

7*th May*.—D Company concluded Field Training.

8*th May*.—G Company commenced the Annual Course of Gymnastics.

11*th May*.—No. 2 Cooking and Transport Classes concluded.

13*th May*.—No. 1 "First Aid" Class and No. 3 Transport Class commenced.

A new pattern Regimental Badge on the Khaki helmet was taken into wear, consisting of a diamond-shaped piece of scarlet cloth with a bugle and the word "OXFORD" worked on it in white worsted.

14*th May*.—F Company concluded the Classification Practices of the Annual Course of Musketry.

The Band and Buglers concluded Gymnastics.

16*th May*.—A party of 1 Sergeant and 30 Privates commenced the Annual 10 days' Course of Mounted Infantry Training with the 79th Battery, R.F.A.

17*th May*.—H Company commenced the Annual Course of Musketry.

Information received that 2nd Lieut. C. R. C. Boyle had been posted to the Battalion on 1st appointment.

26*th May*.—The Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was presented, by Colonel P. T. Clark, to Quartermaster-Sergeant (Orderly Room Sergeant) G. Edwards, on Church Parade.

27*th May*.—No. 1 Party Mounted Infantry concluded the Annual Training.

29*th May*.—G Company completed the Annual Course of Gymnastics.

1*st June*.—No. 3 Transport Class concluded.

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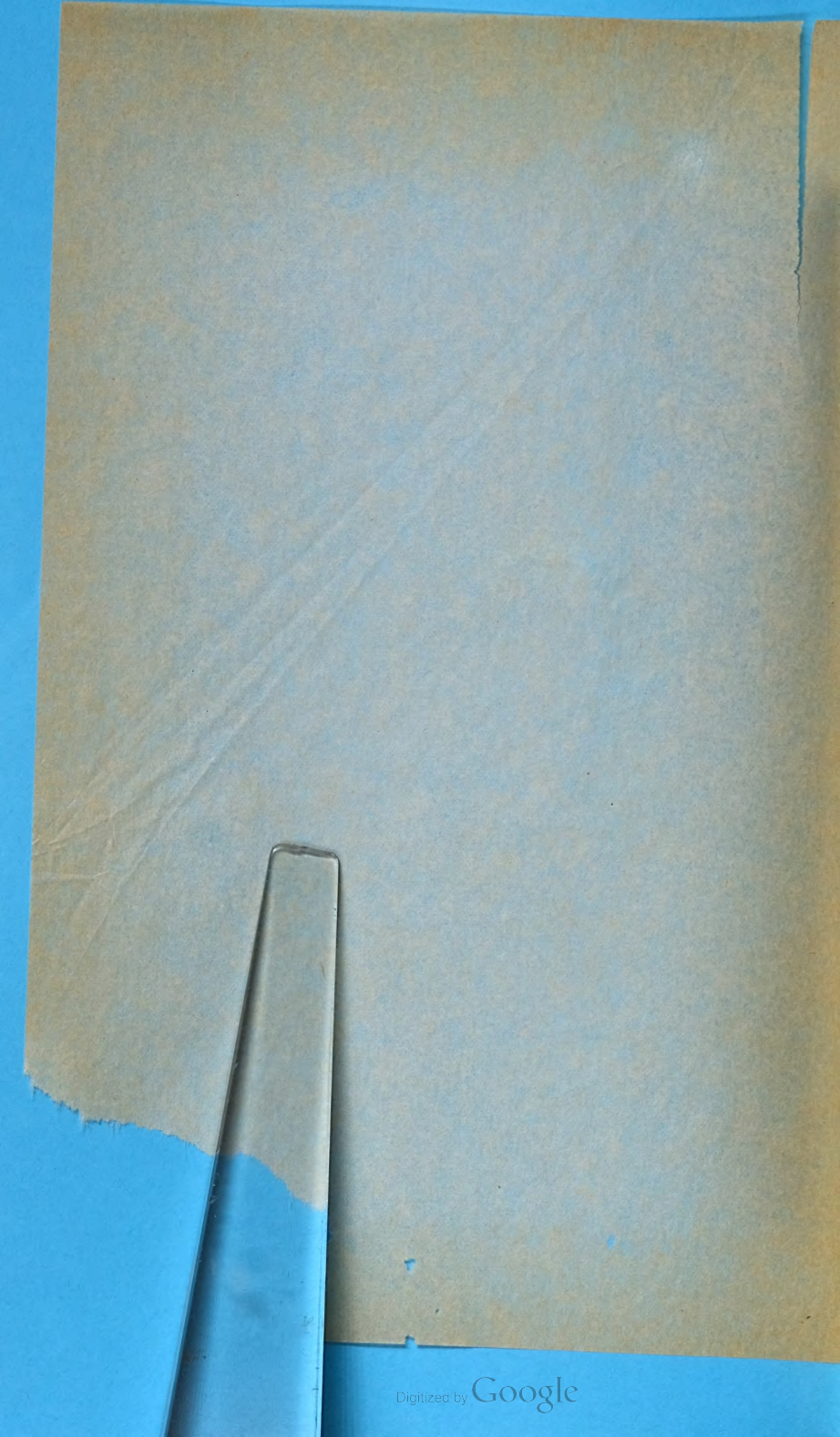
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WINNERS OF THE CROSS COUNTRY RACE, 1907.

D Company, 1st Battalion.

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3*rd June.*—No. 4 Transport Class commenced.

5*th June.*—D Company completed the Annual Course of Gymnastics.

No. 2 Mounted Infantry Section commenced the Annual Training, with O Battery R.H.A.

6*th June.*—Captain S. F. Hammick proceeded on 3 weeks' leave.

7*th June.*—E and F Companies commenced Field Training.

Information received that Captain and Adjutant O. R. L. Hampden passed in Hindustani, H.S. Part I, at an examination held at Lucknow on May 6th, 1907.

11*th June.*—H Company concluded the Classification Practices of the Annual Course of Musketry.

14*th June.*—Lieut. G. Blewitt rejoined from leave.

15*th June.*—G Company commenced the Annual Course of Musketry.

No. 2 Section concluded Annual Mounted Infantry Training.

17*th June.*—Lieut. W. E. T. Morland rejoined from leave.

18*th June.*—No. 1 "First Aid" Class was concluded.

21*st June.*—No. 3 Section of Mounted Infantry commenced the Annual Course of training with O Battery R.H.A.

27*th June.*—A party of 10 Signallers rejoined Headquarters from detachment duty at Naini Tal.

28*th June.*—The troops in Lucknow paraded to celebrate the occasion of H.M. the King-Emperor's birthday. The following troops were on parade :—

O Battery R.H.A.
79th Battery R.F.A.
The 1st (Royal) Dragoons.
The 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry.
The 1st Durham Light Infantry.

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6th K.E.O. Cavalry.
8th Rajputs.
24th Punjabis.

Parade State, 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—11 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 475 Rank and File.

29th June.—The Machine Gun Class was concluded.

A detachment of the 1st Durham Light Infantry relieved Captain A. G. Bayley's Company in Nos. 1 and 2 Redoubts, Lucknow.

30th June.—A party of 10 N.C.O.'s and men left Headquarters for Naini Tal, to do duty with the detachment at that place.

1st July.—Captain and Adjutant O. R. L. Hampden proceeded on 30 days' leave in India.

Lieut. A. H. Harden proceeded on 3 months' leave in India.

No. 2 Machine Gun Class commenced.

3rd July.—No. 2 Stretcher Class commenced.

E and F Companies completed Field Training.

6th July.—No. 3 Section of M.I. concluded 10 days' Annual Training.

8th July.—E and F Companies and the Signallers commenced the Annual Course of Gymnastics.

G Company concluded Musketry Classification Practices.

No. 4 Section M.I. commenced the Annual 10 days' Training.

A Company commenced the Musketry Classification Practices.

10th July.—Information received that Captain K. R. Hamilton, D.S.O., had been posted to the *1st Battalion* for duty, and warned to embark for India.

11th July.—A party of 11 N.C.O.'s and men left Lucknow for Naini Tal, for duty with the detachment at that station.

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Major G. N. Colvile, D.S.O., was struck off the strength of the Battalion, on retirement.

22*nd July*.—Information received that 2nd Lieut. W. E. C. Terry had been posted to the 1*st Battalion* on first appointment, and attached to the 2*nd Battalion*, pending embarkation.

26*th July*.—No. 1 Range-Taking Class commenced.

Information received that at an examination held at Lucknow on 1st July, 1907, Captain and Adjutant O. R. L. Hampden passed in Hindustani, H.S., Part II.

27*th July*.—Authority received for Lieut. C. G. Higgins to proceed to the Regimental Depôt, for a tour of duty, *vice* G. A. Sullivan, whose tour of duty expires on October 26th, 1907.

28*th July*.—A party of 60 N.C.O.'s and men rejoined Headquarters from detachment at Kasauli.

29*th July*.—A Party of 60 N.C.O.'s and men, under 2nd Lieut. C. Leslie-Smith (Attached), left Lucknow for Kasauli, to do duty with the detachment at that Station.

C and H Companies commenced the Annual Course of Gymnastics.

30*th July*.—A Company concluded the Musketry Classification Practices.

31*st July*.—B Company commenced the Musketry Classification Practices.

Information received that the posting of Captain K. R. Hamilton, D.S.O., to the 1*st Battalion* is cancelled.

2*nd August*.—Information received that Captain K. R. Hamilton, D.S.O., had been selected for the Adjutancy of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment.

Information received that 2nd Lieuts. C. R. C. Boyle

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and W. E. C. Terry have been ordered to embark for India on or about September 20th, on duty with a draft for the Battalion.

6*th August*.—The Barracks were inspected by Major-General J. B. Woon, C.B., Commanding 8th (Lucknow) Division.

Information received that a draft of 95 Privates, from the 2*nd Battalion*, would arrive at Bombay on or about the 10th October.

13*th August*.—The Battalion paraded for inspection by Colonel P. T. Clark, Commanding, and on this occasion the Commanding Officer said farewell to the Battalion before leaving India, on leave pending transfer to the half-pay list.

14*th August*.—Colonel P. T. Clark, having handed over the Battalion to Major E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O., left Lucknow, *en route* for England, on leave pending half pay. The Officers of the Battalion, and a considerable number of N.C.O.'s and men went to the station to see him off.

17*th August*.—No. 1 Signalling Class passed out by the Regimental Signalling Officer.

Information received that Major C. C. Pearson had been posted to the 1*st Battalion* on promotion and warned to embark for India on or about September 20th, 1907.

Also that Lieut. G. A. Sullivan would embark on the same date.

18*th August*.—Major F. G. L. Lamotte, having arrived at Lucknow from England, assumed command of the Battalion.

19*th August*.—C Company concluded the Annual Course of Gymnastics.

No. 2 Signalling Class commenced.

20*th August*.—The following result of the Inspection

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of the Regimental Signallers for 1906–1907 was published:—

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry qualified as Distinguished.

The Battalion was 1st in order of merit of the British Infantry Battalions in India with a score of 914·31, the next Battalion in order of merit being the 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers with a score of 903 points.

On this day a Silver Cup valued at £25 was received from Mr. H. C. Lea, M.P., formerly a Lance-Sergeant in the Battalion. The Cup was presented to the Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the Battalion.

A party of casuals commenced the Annual Course of Gymnastics.

22*nd August*.—B Company concluded the Musketry Classification Practices.

26*th August*.—B and C Companies commenced Field Training.

31*st August*.—The Range-Taking Class was examined and passed out.

On this day the Battalion was re-armed with the new short Lee-Enfield Rifle.

3*rd September*.—No. 1 Stretcher Class completed, and the men returned to duty.

10*th September*.—Information received that Lieut. C. G. Higgins qualified in Musketry at an examination, held at Pachmari, on the 28th and 29th June, 1907.

13*th September*.—Information received that Captain L. E. S. Ward is posted to the Battalion on absorption.

16*th September*.—B and C Companies returned to duty on completion of Field Training.

17*th September*.—A and B Companies commenced the Annual Course of Gymnastics.

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The Battalion, forming part of the Lucknow Moveable Column, paraded for inspection by the Brigadier commanding the Lucknow Brigade.

D Company commenced the Annual Course of Musketry.

18*th September*.—Information received that 2nd Lieut. E. C. Seconde (Unattached List), has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to embark for India and will be attached to the 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry on arrival.

No. 3 Cooking Class commenced.

28*th September*.—Lieut. C. G. Higgins left Lucknow, *en route* for the Depôt at Oxford, for a tour of duty.

30*th September*.—2nd Lieut. J. Blagrove joined the Battalion on arrival from England, and was posted to F Company.

2nd Lieut. E. C. Seconde (Unattached List), having arrived from England is attached to C Company for duty.

1*st October*.—A detachment from the Battalion, under Lieut. G. Blewitt, relieved a detachment of the 1st Durham Light Infantry in Nos. 1 and 2 Redoubts at Lucknow.

3*rd October*.—A and B Companies concluded the Annual Course of Gymnastics.

No. 3 Cooking Class completed.

4*th October*. – A and H Companies commenced Field Training.

7*th October*.—The 1st Class Scouts commenced a Special Course of Training.

9*th October*.—D Company concluded the Musketry Classification Practices in Table B.

10*th October*.—C Company commenced the Annual Course of Musketry.

12*th October*.—A draft of 95 Privates from the 2*nd Battalion* joined on arrival from England.

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Major C. H. Cobb, Captain L. E. S. Ward, and 2nd Lieut. W. E. C. Terry also arrived with the draft.

Major Cobb was posted to B Company, Captain Ward to A Company, and 2nd Lieut. Terry to D Company on arrival.

13*th October*.—2nd Lieut. A. E. Sanderson and a party of 22 N.C.O.'s and men left Lucknow for Fatehgarh, to attend a course of training in Mounted Infantry.

15*th October*.—A party of 36 N.C.O.'s and men, accompanied by 2 women and 4 children, for discharge and transfer to the Army Reserve, left Lucknow for embarkation for England in the H.T. *Dongola*.

Captain A. G. Bayley and Lieut. G. Blewitt having been granted indulgence passages on the H.T. *Dongola*, proceed to England on 6 months' leave.

20*th October*.—2nd Lieut. C. Leslie-Smith (Attached) having been posted to the 22nd Punjabis, on appointment to the Indian Army, left Lucknow to join his unit.

The detachment from Kasauli, consisting of Lieut. R. V. Simpson, 2nd Lieut. F. H. Beaufort, and 86 N.C.O.'s and men, arrived at Lucknow to rejoin Headquarters.

26*th October*.—C Company concluded the Classification Practices of Table B, Annual Musketry Course.

29*th October*.—The following party left Lucknow for Bombay for embarkation for England in the H.T. *Plassy*, for discharge, etc.

Bandmaster F. W. Sylvester, for discharge (accompanied by wife).

Schoolmaster J. H. Bowler, for posting to Home Establishment (accompanied by wife and 2 children).

Seventeen N.C.O's and men and 1 woman.

Permission was given to N.C.O.'s and men of the

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Battalion to wear loose knickerbockers of Regimental pattern with putties, in khaki drill order or field service marching order.

31*st October*.—The detachment from Naini Tal, under Captain C. J. Mitchell, rejoined Headquarters.

1*st November*.—A, F, G, and H Companies struck off duty to complete 8 days' Field Training.

The first party of casuals commenced the Classification Practices of Table B.

7*th November*.—Information received that Captain and Brevet-Major P. B. Osborn, D.S.O., had been posted to the 1*st Battalion*, on absorption.

9*th November*.—Information received that Brevet-Major P. B. Osborn and Captain W. C. Hunter have been warned to embark for India on December 5th and November 20th respectively.

11*th November*.—Information received that a draft of 5 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 1 Bugler, and 50 Privates will embark for India on December 5th, to join the Battalion.

12*th and* 13*th November*.—Regimental Annual Boxing Tournament.

15*th November*.—A, F, G, and H Companies completed 8 days' Field Training.

A and H Companies fired Part IV, Table B.

The following extract from the "London Gazette" of 25th October, 1907, was published in Regimental Orders:—

"The Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

"Major F. G. L. Lamotte, Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* Brevet-Colonel P. T. Clark, to half pay, 23.10.07."

16*th November*.—F and G Companies fired Part IV, Table B.

B, C, D and E Companies struck off duty to complete 8 days' Field Training.

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LIEUT.-COLONEL FRANK G. L. LAMOTTE,

COMMANDING 1ST OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

1907.

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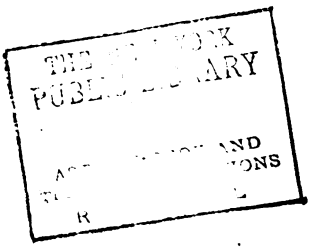

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18*th November*.—B and E Companies fired Part IV, Table B.

19*th November*.—B and E Companies completed Part IV, Table B.

20*th November*.—Information received that an exchange has been sanctioned between Captain W. C. Hunter, 1*st Battalion* and Captain J. A. Ballard, 2*nd Battalion*. Captain J. A. Ballard will embark for India on 20th November, 1907.

23*rd November*.—Information received that Lieut. C. L. Scott has been granted an extension of leave from 15th July, 1907, to 21st January, 1908, on the recommendation of a medical board.

25*th November*.—B, C, D, and E Companies completed 8 days' Field Training.

Information received that Lieut. R. Stephens has been granted an extension of leave to 28th January, 1908, on the recommendation of a medical board.

26*th November*.—Battalion Training commenced.

2*nd December*.—A party, consisting of 15 N.C.O.'s and men, left Lucknow, *en route* to Bombay, for embarkation for England.

The 2nd party of Casuals commenced the Annual Course of Musketry.

3*rd December*.—The Signallers were inspected, for the year 1907–8, by the Assistant Inspector, Northern Circle.

The Battalion went out into bivouac for one night, for Battalion Training.

11*th December*.—Part V., Table B, Collective Field Firing, was commenced.

16*th December*.—Lieut G. A. Sullivan, having rejoined on completion of his tour of duty at the Regimental Depôt, took over temporary command of F Company.

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Information was received that 2nd Lieut. W. G. Tolson had been posted to the 1*st Battalion*, and warned to embark for India on January 8th, 1908.

The Commanding Officer approved of a khaki serge Field Service Cap for Officers.

Information was received that Lieut. Hon. C. A. J. Annesley passed a course of instruction in Army Signalling, at Poona, on 12th December, 1907, and is qualified to act as an Instructor.

18*th December*.—Battalion Field Firing took place in the neighbourhood of Kokrail Bridge.

On this day a small Union Jack with the Regimental Badge and company letter embroidered on it, was issued to each company and ordered to be carried on all manœuvre parades, and used for the following purposes:—

(*a*) To enable the Commander in rear to see how the combat is progressing, by showing him the exact points to which his troops have reached.

(*b*) To enable the supporting troops to distinguish between friend and foe.

(*c*) To encourage dash and emulation, it being a point of honour to be the first individual or company to plant a flag on the enemy's position.

20*th December*.—Annual Inspection Test No. 1, consisting of a march of 15 miles under active service conditions, was carried out. The Battalion paraded at Field Service Strength of 814. Information was received that Lieut. A. H. Harden passed in subject (*d*) for promotion.

The following report by the Assistant Inspector of Signalling, Northern Circle, on the recent inspection of the Regimental Signallers, was published for information:—

A most satisfactory inspection, and the regiment has most certainly maintained its high standard of efficiency; the reading and sending was

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very accurate, and an even rate was maintained. Communication was established quickly. Station discipline was good. I have no fault to find.

21*st December*.—Lieut. Hon. C. A. J. Annesley was selected as Extra A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor of Madras.

23*rd December*.—Companies fired for the Inter-Company N.R.A. Shield.

It was notified that Lance-Sergeant F. M. Duffy, W. Riding Regiment, had been promoted Bandmaster into the 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

24*th December*.—The Regimental Rifle Team fired in the King's Cup Competition.

25*th December*.—G Company entertained the N.C.O.'s and men of G Company, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, from Shahjahanpur, for Christmas Day.

26*th December*.—A Regimental Staff Tour for Officers, under Major E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O., commenced.

27*th December*.—The Regimental Staff Tour was concluded.

28*th December*.—No. 2 party of Casuals commenced the Annual Course of Gymnastics.

29*th December*.—A Draft from the 2*nd Battalion*, under command of Captain J. A. Ballard, arrived at Lucknow, consisting of 53 N.C.O.'s and men. Seven N.C.O.'s, 7 women and 4 children, in addition to the numbers that arrived at Lucknow, were kept in quarantine at Bombay.

30*th December*.—Captain J. A. Ballard took over command of H Company.

31*st December*.—The Annual Party and Christmas Tree, for the families in the Regiment, took place.

A party of 45 N.C.O.'s and men for the Army Reserve, discharge, &c., left Lucknow *en route* to Bombay for embarkation.

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2ND BATTALION, 1ST JANUARY, 1907.

ROLL OF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Colonel.

R. G. H. Hughes.

Majors.

Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. R. Fanshawe, D.S.O., *p.s.c.* (*Second-in-Command*).
E. D. White.
J. D. W. Davy (*Commanding Depôt*).
E. M. Childers.

Captains.

C. H. Frith. J. A. Ballard.
H. R. M. Brooke-Popham. H. C. Nisbet.
H. L. Wood. J. T. Weatherby.

Lieutenants.

R. R. M. Brooke.[1] E. H. Kirkpatrick.
L. Tunnard. A. W. N. Ponsonby.
C. Fitzgerald. A. J. N. Bartlett.
U. J. D. Bourke.

2nd Lieutenants.

F. V. Holt. C. F. K. Carfrae.
E. H. Lenthall. J. E. Osborne.
J. L. Portal. R. B. Crosse.

[1] Depôt, Oxford.

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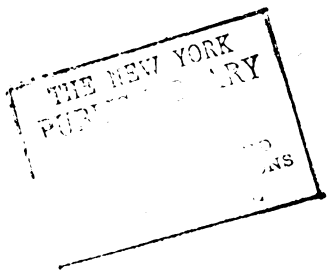

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Adjutant.

Captain E. R. Clayton.

Quartermaster.

Lieut. A. J. Fergusson.

Warrant-Officers and Staff-Sergeants.

Sergeant-Major F. W. Smith.
Bandmaster A. Bradley.
Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Aries.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant J. Manton.
Colour-Sergeant-Instructor-of-Musketry C. Hyde.

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COMPANIES OF THE BATTALION.

1st January, 1907.

Commander.	Letter.	Subalterns.	Colour-Sergeants.
Captain H. C. Nisbet -	A	Lieut. C. Fitzgerald -	W. Collins.
Major E. D. White - -	B	Lieut. A. J. D. Bartlett -	W. Lindop.
		2nd Lieut. J. L. Portal	
Captain C. H. Frith - -	C	2nd Lieut. E. H. Lenthall	H. Warnock.
		2nd Lieut. R. B. Crosse	
Captain J. A. Ballard -	D	Lieut. E. H. Kirkpatrick -	L. Puryer.
Captain J. T. Weatherby -	E	Lieut. A. W. N. Ponsonby	J. Hills.
		Lieut. U. J. D. Bourke	
Captain H. L. Wood -	F	2nd Lieut. C. F. K. Carfrae	A. Munn.
Captain H. R. M. Brooke-Popham.	G	2nd Lieut. F. V. Holt -	A. Mason.
Major E. M. Childers -	H	2nd Lieut. J. E. Osborne -	A. Warnock.

STATE OF THE 2nd BATTALION OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st January, 1907.

Station, etc.	No. of Companies.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Staff.	Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total, N.C.O.'s and Men.
Fit for Duty—													
At Headquarters - - -	8	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	24	12	23	192	251
,, Borden - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	31	34
On Command - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	10
Sick—													
Present - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	7
Recruits at Drill - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	79
In Military Prisons - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Absent—													
With Leave - - - -	—	—	1	4	3	2	—	—	7	1	14	161	183
Without Leave - - -	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Servants to Officers - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16
Servants to Staff Officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total Effectives - -	8	1	3	6	6	6	2	2	32	13	41	501	587
Establishment - -	8	1	3	6	8	4	2	2	39	16	40	680	775

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RECORD OF THE 2ND BATTALION FOR 1907.

21*st January*.—A party of 25 recruits arrived from the Regimental Depôt.

15*th February*.—A Draft, strength 20 Privates, under the command of Captain Hammick, left for Southampton, to embark for India, to join the 1*st Battalion*.

21*st February*.—A Draft of 15 recruits arrived from the Regimental Depôt.

1*st March*.—Captain Frith took over the duties of Adjutant from Captain Clayton, whose tenure of that appointment had expired.

21*st March*.—A party of 16 recruits arrived from the Regimental Depôt.

8*th April*.—Intimation received that Captain Darell-Brown, Lieut. Sullivan, Lieut. Brooke, and Lieut. Tunnard have passed (*c*) for promotion to Major and Captain respectively.

15*th April*.—One Corporal and 5 men proceeded to Bulford for a Course of Instruction in Transport duties.

Captain E. R. Clayton appointed Acting Staff Captain Administration, Headquarters Southern Command.

23*rd April*.—One Corporal and 21 recruits arrived from the Regimental Depôt.

11*th May*.—Inspection by G.O.C. 7th Infantry Brigade of all recruits who have joined since 1st December 1906.

13*th May*.—Thirty N.C.O.'s and men proceed to London to take part in Royal Naval and Military Tournament.

22*nd May*.—Nineteen recruits arrived from the Regimental Depôt.

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24*th May*.—2nd Lieut. Boyle arrived on 1st appointment, and was attached pending posting.

31*st May*.—Corporal Saunders and 5 men returned from Transport Class.

1*st June*.—Mills-Burrowe's equipment issued to Companies.

2*nd June*.—Thirty men returned from the Naval and Military Tournament in London.

2*nd June*.—Captain Ward arrived to do duty pending posting.

3*rd June*.—Colonel Wrigley (D.A.G. Equipment and Ordnance Stores) and the inventor arrived to fit on the new equipment (Mills-Burrowe).

6*th June*.—A, B, C, and D Companies, under Captain K. R. Hamilton, D.S.O., left barracks for a three days' Tactical Exercise, and went into Camp at Standen and Froxfield, 15 miles from Tidworth.

13*th June*.—2nd Lieut. Terry arrived on attachment, pending posting.

17*th June*.—Mills-Burrowe's equipment taken into wear.

27*th June*.—Lieut. Bartlett returned to duty from Sick Leave.

28*th June*.—Ceremonial parade (as strong as possible) to celebrate the birthday of H.M. King Edward VII. A *feu-de-joie* was fired.

4*th July*.—E, F, G, and H. Companies, under Major E. M. Childers, left barracks for a three days' Tactical Exercise, and went into Camp at Longstock and Stockbridge.

8*th July*.—Battalion Training commenced.

16*th July*.—The Battalion commenced a 5 days' test. Left barracks at 7.30 a.m. and formed a rear-guard to a force retiring on Frome.

Went into Camp at Winterbourne Stoke. Total dis-

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THE MILLS-BURROWES EQUIPMENT.

ISSUED, ON TRIAL, TO THE 2ND OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, 1907.

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tance marched (exclusive of manœuvring) 15 miles. Day and night outposts were furnished.

17*th July*.—Left Camp at 10.30 a.m. and marched to Lower Whitbourne. Distance 20 miles. The weather was exceptionally hot.

18*th July*.—A defensive position was taken up by R.S. Fusiliers and 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry against the Lincolnshire Regiment. Returned to Camp at 12.30 p.m.; marched at 11.30 p.m., and attacked a position at dawn.

19*th July*.—Rested and had breakfast from 6 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., and then marched to Maddington. Total distance about 26 miles; D Company marched about 29 miles, as they took up Outposts on arrival in Maddington and were recalled.

20*th July*.—Returned to barracks and arrived at 12.40 p.m. Distance about 13 miles.

23*rd July*.—Battalion Training continued.

30*th July*.—The Battalion proceeded on a 5 days' Tactical Exercise with the other Regiments of the Brigade.

14*th August*.—Brigade Training finished.

16*th August*.—Inspection by G.O.C. 7th Infantry Brigade, of Barracks, Books, &c.

19*th August*.—Major Biddulph, Ceylon Planters Rifle Corps, arrived, and was attached to C Company.

22*nd August*.—The Battalion proceeded to Bustard Camp for Divisional Training.

23*rd August*.—2nd Lieut. Spencer, 3rd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry arrived, and was attached to E Company.

29*th August*.—Inspection, by Sir Ian Hamilton, of the 3rd Division.

1*st September*.—Struck camp and marched to Netheravon.

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2nd September.—Manœuvres commenced. The Battalion formed part of Major-General Pilcher's Column.

4th September.—2nd Lieut. Cole-Hamilton, 3rd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, arrived, and was attached to F Company.

6th September.—Returned to barracks on completion of manœuvres.

9th September.—Thirty-seven recruits from the Depôt arrived, and were posted to E and G Companies.

10th September.—Brigade Field Firing.

11th September.—Letter A Company, under Captain Nisbet, made up to 50 Rank and File, proceeded to Netheravon, for employment on Engineer Services.

14th September.—Being the 50th anniversary of the Storming of the Cashmere Gate, 5 Officers and 23 N.C.O.'s and men who were present on that occasion were entertained by the Regiment.

17th September.—Major Biddulph (attached) left the Regiment.

18th September.—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel R. Fanshawe, D.S.O., promoted Lieut.-Colonel, and assumed command.

20th September.—Major Cobb (in command), 2nd Lieut Terry, and 95 men left for Southampton, to embark for India, to join the *1st Battalion.*

21st September.—2nd Lieut. Spencer (attached) left the Regiment.

26th September.—Twelve recruits arrived from the Depôt, and were posted to E Company.

1st October.—Information received that Captain Hunter is posted to the Battalion, pending absorption.

2nd November.—2nd Lieut. Cole-Hamilton (attached) left the Regiment.

8th November.—Thirteen recruits arrived from the Depôt, and were posted to G Company.

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LIEUT.-COLONEL ROBERT FANSHAWE, D.S.O.,

COMMANDING 2ND OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

1907.

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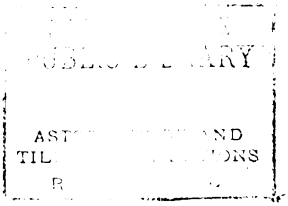
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9*th November*.—Four Sergeants, 3 Corporals, and 1 Bugler arrived from the 1*st Battalion*, and were taken on the strength.

30*th November*.—Captain L. J. Carter arrived to do duty, pending absorption.

5*th December*.—A Draft consisting of 5 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 1 Bugler, and 50 Rank and File left for Southampton, to embark for India, to join the 1*st Battalion*.

9*th December*.—Sixteen recruits arrived from the Depôt, and were posted to G Company.

15*th December*.—The Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct was presented on Church Parade to No. 3212 Sergeant Sykes.

18*th December*.—2nd Lieut. B. C. T. Paget joined, on 1st appointment, for duty, pending absorption.

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50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE STORMING OF THE CASHMERE GATE.

Tidworth, 1st October, 1907.

Dear Editor,

On the 14th of last month we had a most successful gathering down here, to celebrate a landmark in 52nd history—the Storming of the Cashmere Gate at Delhi in 1857, and an account of our doings may be of interest to readers of the CHRONICLE.

Some time in the spring, Clayton suggested that the Regiment as a body should entertain the 52nd survivors of the 14th September, 1857, and the happy idea was at once taken up. The result was that, early in July, invitations were sent out to all officers, N.C.O.'s, and men, known to be alive, to come down to Tidworth, in order to "meet other old comrades who fought at Delhi, and also to make the acquaintance of the younger generation of the 52nd." The old soldiers were further informed that all arrangements would be made for their journey, and that their expenses would be paid.

In the course of a few days answers came in, and it was found that out of 8 officers invited, 5 were able to accept, and of the 41 N.C.O.'s and men (whose names were on the Delhi Medal Roll, still preserved in the Orderly Room) 23 sent acceptances. In all cases those who were unable to come wrote letters, sending their old comrades every good wish, and expressing their thanks for the invitation. The officers who were unable to accept were, Sir Seymour Blane, Captain

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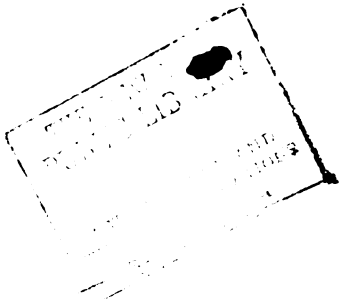

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Stopford (the Adjutant before Delhi), and Captain Sutherland. We had all hoped to have a full attendance of the veterans, but, owing to various causes, such as distance, ill-health, &c., 22 N.C.O.'s and men were obliged to refuse.

It was now decided that a subscription list, to collect something towards defraying expenses, should be posted in each Company's room, so that every man should be given the chance of subscribing some small sum, and of thus feeling that he was bearing his share, however small, in the general entertainment of the old soldiers of the Regiment. This was attended with great success, and nearly every man subscribed his "mite."

The next step was the formation of a committee of organization, and this consisted of Clayton, Brooke-Popham, and Weathe[illegible], who worked like slaves in making the necessary arrangements. They were most ably assisted by a sub-committee of senior non-commissioned officers, who threw themselves heart and soul into the work, and strained every nerve to ensure a successful outcome.

To collect the old men from all parts of England and land them safely at Tidworth, appeared at first to present a very difficult problem, but it suddenly occurred to the committee that perhaps Messrs. Cook & Son would undertake the business. They did so, and an excellent job they made of it. Elaborate arrangements for each man's journey were made out and provided; in fact everything possible was done to make the journeys easy, as well as to eliminate the chances of fatigue. The whole arrangement proved a monument of good organization.

Well, the long-expected day at last arrived. Several officers and N.C.O.'s attended at Tidworth Railway Station, to meet the 12.30 train which brought many

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of the 52nd veterans to their destination. Motor cars and cabs were ready to convey them to barracks, where, on arrival, they found the Regiment drawn up on parade, prepared for the photograph which it had been decided to have taken. This ordeal over, the whole company adjourned to luncheon, which had been set out in the Regimental Institute. The room hung with flags, and the tables decorated with vases of flowers and a certain amount of plate from the mess, presented quite a gay and festive appearance. Upon the walls of the room were hung the portraits of Sir John Moore and Lord Seaton, and Simkin's pictures of the Storming of the Cashmere Gate; while at the top of the room was a very large picture, representing the actual assault, showing Bugler Hawthorne in the foreground, and the head of the storming party just about to enter the gate. This picture had been lent by General Sir Ian Hamilton, Commander-in-Chief Southern Command, who, on hearing of the proposed celebration, had most kindly offered to lend us this striking battle-piece, painted by his brother.

The tables had been arranged in such a way as to ensure a veteran being seated between two officers of the present day; and the officers, who were the hosts of this luncheon, had invited the Regimental Staff and three men from each company, the idea being to have a really representative gathering to welcome the older generation of 52nd soldiers. The band, outside the room, played suitable selections during the feasting, and everything went off most satisfactorily. Though somewhat shy and tongue-tied at the start, most of the old men gradually woke up, and were soon talking away nineteen to the dozen, and spinning yarns of old times in the Regiment. General Franklin, G.O.C. 3rd Division, and his A.D.C. had been invited to be present

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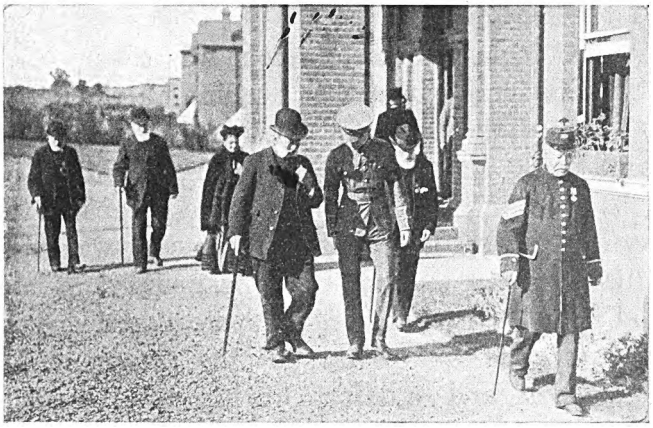
at the entertainment, but with these two exceptions, all those who sat down to luncheon had once worn 52nd uniform.

When the inner man had been satisfied, and the fruity old port circulated, the speech-making commenced. There were only two speeches, the first by the Colonel, who welcomed those suvivors of Delhi who had come down to meet each other again after a long interval of years, and who declared how proud we all were to see them, and that we thanked them for



VETERANS LEAVING THE OFFICERS' MESS.

coming, especially those from places at a distance. The second speech was made by the senior surviving member of the Regiment, Colonel C. K. Crosse, the officer, it may be remarked, who led the assault after Major Bayley had been wounded, and who was actually the first into Delhi. His speech was not a long one, but it was most impressive, and few of the present generation will fail to remember for all time the peroration in which we were told, "In camp or quarters, on the line of march, or in the presence of the enemy, never forget that you belong to the 52nd."

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At the conclusion of luncheon, the veterans were photographed in a group by themselves, after which we all went to the grass plot in front of the Orderly Room, where a few events of the "comic" athletic order were gone through before tea-time came round. Tea for the whole Regiment had been prepared in the Drill Shed, the men sitting at long tables, with a veteran at the head of each. It was quite interesting to observe the younger generation hanging upon the words of these old men, and perhaps many a lesson of discipline and affection for the Regiment was learned at the tea hour on September 14th.

The next form of entertainment was a very excellent Smoking Concert, given that evening in the Sergeants' Mess, one of the most interesting items on the programme being an old marching song, of Mutiny days, sung by one of the old hands. The sergeants proved themselves capital hosts, and the concert was certainly a brilliant success. Somewhere near midnight most of the old men were put to bed in spare married quarters, or in empty barrack-rooms, all the arrangements for their disposal and comfort having been made most efficiently by Colour-Sergeant A. Warnock, the acting Sergeant-Major.

On Sunday the veterans had an opportunity of seeing the Regiment on Church Parade, and of criticising the present-day system of marching, standing to attention, and standing at ease. The critics, though always friendly, were very severe, and the general opinion amongst them seemed to be that things were done better in 1857 ! At the parade service, all the officers and several of the men of the survivors were present, and the Chaplain took the opportunity of making a few remarks, at the end of his sermon, on the auspicious event which was then being celebrated. The rest of the day

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was spent in making a tour of barracks, in telling old tales, in renewing old friendships, and in making new friends.

On Monday morning there was a general break-up, and a scattering to the four quarters of the globe. So ended two most interesting days, which we of the present generation only trust were as happy for our guests as they were for ourselves. It is a time to remember and look back upon, and those who were lucky enough to be present are not likely to forget the occasion.

Yours truly

FIFTY-SECOND.

P.S.—I enclose the photographs which were taken, as well as one of Sergeant Wrigley, a Chelsea Pensioner; also the concert programme, the old marching song (sung by McKenna), and a full list of the 52nd survivors of Delhi.

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PROGRAMME OF SMOKING CONCERT

Given in the Sergeants' Mess, Candahar Barracks, Tidworth, on the 14th September, 1907, to Surviving Comrades of the Regiment who fought in the Indian Mutiny, and to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Storming of the Cashmere Gate, Delhi, on the 14th September, 1857.

1. GRAND MARCH . "Honour to the Brave" . . . BAND.
2. SONG . . . "Skipper's Wooing" . SERGT. BEARE.
3. SONG . . . "Swimming Master" . SERGT. WOOD.
4. SONG . "I'm Glad I had my Mother with Me" . BR. GOLD.
5. JAPANESE INTERMEZZO . "Poppies" . . . BAND.
6. SONG . . . . . MISS CHAPPELL.
7. SONG . . . . "White Squall" . SERGT. MORRIS.
8. VALSE . . "Songs of Long Ago" . . . BAND.
9. RECITATION . "Burial of Sir John Moore." LT. & QR.-MR. FERGUSSON.
10. SONG . . . . . CAPT. J. T. WEATHERBY.
11. AMERICAN SKETCH . "Down South" . . . BAND.
12. SONG . . . "The Singer was Irish" . SERGT. MAGUIRE.
13. SONG . . "Success to the Old Brigade" . MRS. HYDE.
14. SONG . . . . . CAPT. C. H. FRITH.
15. VALSE . . . "Memories" . . . . BAND.
16. SONG . . . "Pavement Artist" BANDSMAN TUSTAIN.
17. REGIMENTAL MARCH (52nd Light Infantry) . . . BAND.

TOAST LIST.

THE KING.

THE REGIMENT (Past). THE REGIMENT (Present).

OLD COMRADES.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Conductor.—MR. F. BRADLEY.
Accompanist.—LANCE-CORPORAL L. BRADLEY.
President.—COLOUR-SERGT.-INST.-MUSKTY. C. HYDE.

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OLD MARCHING SONG OF THE 52ND.

THE following verses are said to have been composed by a man of C Company soon after the storming of the Cashmere Gate, and were sung as a marching song by the Regiment. The words are supplied by No. 2952, Private William McKenna, late 52nd Light Infantry, who sang this song at the Smoking Concert given by the Sergeants on the night of September 14th, 1907 :—

I.

Come fill, fill up a bumper,
Our toil at length is done,
Since the Pandies are defeated,
And Delhi has been won.
Great men they were in their own eyes,
At least then so they thought,
So we took the shine out of them,
On the 12th, at Trimmooghât.

Chorus.

When a-hunting we did go, my boys,
A-hunting we did go,
To chase the Pandies, night and day,
And levelled Delhi low.

II.

A-thirsting to avenge, my boys,
The bloodshed that was done
On poor defenceless women,
'Ere Delhi had been won,
We made the Pandies for to know,
And caused them for to feel
That British wrongs should be avenged,
By sterling British steel.

Chorus.

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III.

On the 14th of September,
I remember well the date,
We showed the Pandies a new hit,
When we stormed the Cashmere Gate;
Their grape-shot, shell, and musketry,
They found but little good,
When British soldiers were outside,
A-thirsting for their blood.

Chorus.

IV.

To Hawthorne, too, three cheers are due;
The "Advance" he three times sounded,
And attended on Lieutenant Salkeld,
When dangerously wounded.
Regardless of all danger,
'Ere the Cashmere Gate was won,
He upheld the Fifty-Second,
And his duty nobly done.

Chorus.

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52ND SURVIVORS OF DELHI.

[Those in italics were present at Tidworth on the 50th Anniversary.]

OFFICERS.

General Sir Seymour Blane, Bart.
Lieut.-Colonel C. K. Crosse.
Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. G. H. Windsor-Clive.
Captain Stopford, C.B.
Captain T. A. Julian.
Captain Sutherland.
Captain A. Henley (on the Staff).
Surgeon-General C. A. Innes.

PENSIONERS OF THE 52ND LIGHT INFANTRY.

G. Aggas.
G. Aspey.
J. Baker.
S. Batley.
W. Batley.
J. Byrne.
J. Bilham.
H. Bristow.
T. Claydon.
B. Cogan.
J. Connor.
J. Daniels.
D. Field.
R. Franklin.
W. Girnling.
J. Gormley.
H. Hall.
L. Harrington.
J. Hassall.
T. Higginbotham.
T. Huse.
H. Knight.
J. Lloyd.
J. McCadam.
W. McKenna.
W. Marks.
T. Middle.
J. Murrell.
M. O'Brien.
W. Percival.
P. Power.
C. Reeves.
E. Sheen.
H. Sheward.
S. Shorten.
J. Smith.
W. Sole.
W. Thomason.
S. Walker.
T. Wiggins.
R. Wrigley.

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SURVIVORS OF THE INDIAN MUTINY CAMPAIGN, 52ND LIGHT INFANTRY, 1907.

KEY TO THE GROUP.

1. Mr. Munn.
2. ,, T. Higginbotham (No. 2579).
3. ,, Knight.
4. Colour-Sergeant Sheward.
5. Sergeant John Baker (No. 5).
6. Mr. Marks.
7. Sergeant Wrigley (Chelsea Pensioner).
8. Mr. McGennis.
9. ,, Sole.
10. ,, Hall.
11. ,, Franklin.
12. ,, McKenna.
13. ,, Aggas.
14. ,, Bristow.
15. ,, Daniels.
16. ,, T. Claydon (No. 2633).
17. ,, Gormley.
18. ,, Walker.
19. ,, Burnby.
20. Captain T. A. Julian.
21. Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. G. H. Windsor-Clive.
22. ,, C. K. Crosse.
23. Captain A. Henley.
24. Surgeon-General C. A. Innes.
25. Colour-Sergeant P. Power.
26. Mr. Field (No. 3063).
27. ,, Smith.
28. ,, Reeves.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

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THE DEPÔT, 1ST JANUARY, 1907.

ROLL OF OFFICERS.

Major (Commanding).

J. D. W. Davy.

Captain.

S. F. Hammick.

Lieutenants.

G. A. Sullivan.
R. R. M. Brooke.

Adjutant.

Captain F. H. Stapleton.

Quartermaster.

Lieut. T. King.

Warrant-Officers and Staff-Sergeants.

Sergeant-Major Wallace Brazier.
Quartermaster-Sergeant John Williams.

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DEPÔT STATE, 1st JANUARY, 1907.

Major.	Captain.	Lieutenants.	Warrant Officer.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
1	1	2	1	9	2	11	100	127

INCREASE AND DECREASE (1st October, 1906, to 30th September, 1907).

Increase.

Joined as Recruits	205
Joined from Desertion	1
Transfers received	3
From Home Battalion	28
From 1st Battalion in India	193
From Supernumerary List	1
Total	431

Decrease.

Died	1
Discharged	60
Deserted	1
To Army Reserve	128
To Home Battalion	248
Transfers given	10
To Supernumerary List	2
Total	450

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THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

STATISTICS OF THE 1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS.

For the year ending 30th September, 1907.

I.—INCREASE AND DECREASE DURING THE PAST YEAR.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

Total Effective on 1st October, 1906 - 1,880.
Total Effective on 1st October, 1907 - 1,751.

INCREASE.

	Total.
Recruits joined, Long Service, 12 years	4
„ Short „ 7 „	224
Joined from desertion	7
From Army Reserve	1
Transfers received	10
From Auxiliary Forces	—
From Supernumerary or Unattached Lists	3
Total Increase	249

DECREASE.

	Total.
Died	4
Discharged after 21 years' Service	9
„ on completing 1st period	29
„ as invalids	24
„ by purchase	1
„ by claim under Sec. 81 Army Act	4
„ free by indulgence	16
„ not likely to become efficient	5
„ for misconduct	14
„ for other causes	7
Struck off as deserters	13
To Army Reserve on completion of Service	218
„ „ on conversion of Service	2
Transferred to Regular Army	18
„ Auxiliary Forces	11
„ Supernumerary or Unattached Lists	3
Total Decrease	378

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II.—Recruits who Joined during the Year.

Long Service (12 years), 4; Short Service (7 years), 224. Total, 228.

Ages on Attestation.—The 4 Long Service Recruits were boys; 2 under 15, and 2 between 15 and 16. Of the Short Service Recruits 124 were between the ages of 18 and 19; 39 between 19 and 20; 30 between 20 and 21; 12 between 21 and 22; 6 between 22 and 23; 6 between 23 and 24; and 7 between 24 and 25 years of age.

Measurements on Enlistment of 197 *Recruits.*—Average height, 5 feet $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches; average weight, 122 lbs. $7\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.; average chest measurement, $35\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Re-measurements after 6 *months of the same* 197 *Men.*—Average height, 5 feet $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; average weight, 129 lbs. 12 oz.; average chest measurement, $36\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Educational Attainments of 228 *Recruits* (examined on joining).—Class A, good, *Nil;* Class B, fair, 72; Class C, moderate, 138; Class D, inferior, 7; Class E, illiterate, 1; not yet examined, 10.

III.—Deserters during the Year.

Number of deserters, 20; of whom 7 rejoined, and 13 were struck off the strength.

Length of Service on Desertion.—Under 3 months, 1; between 3 and 6 months, 5; between 6 and 12 months, 8; between 1 year and 2 years, 2; between 2 years and 3 years, 4.

IV.—Transfers to the Army Reserve during the Year.

On completion of 3 years with the Colours, 94 men; 8 years, 123 men; 9 years, 1 man. Total, 218.

On conversion of service with the Colours, after 7 years, 2 men.

V.—Extension of Short Service during the Year.

From 3 years to complete 7 years, 11 men; from 8 years to complete 12 years, 30 men. Total extensions, 41 men.

VI.—Re-engagements (to 21 Years) of N.C.O.'s and Men.

8 re-engaged after 9 years' service; 4 after 10 years; 23 after 11 years; and 1 after 12 years. Total, 36.

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VII.—Ages of N.C.O.'s and Men sent to the 1st Battalion, in India, during the Year.

Under 18 years, 6 ; between 19 and 20, 1 ; between 20 and 21, 174 ; between 21 and 22, 34; between 22 and 23, 12 ; between 23 and 24, 3 ; between 24 and 25, 4 ; between 25 and 26, 6 ; between 27 and 28, 1 ; between 29 and 30, 1 ; over 30, 7. Total, 249.

VIII.—N.C.O.'s and Men who arrived Home from the 1st Battalion, in India, during the Year.

Invalids, 8 ; time expired, 32 ; to join Army Reserve, 123 ; to join home portion of Corps, 28 ; other causes, 2. Total, 193.

IX.—Certificates of Education obtained by N.C.O.'s and Men during the Year.

First Class, 8 ; 2nd Class, 56 ; 3rd Class, 138. Total, 202.

X.—Crime during the Year.

Convictions by Courts-Martial, 40 (34 men).
Fines for drunkenness, 61 (47 men).

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XI.—Terms of Engagement and Years of Service of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men on 1st October, 1907.

Unit.	Rank.	Under Original Engagement.																						
		For 3 Years.					For 7 Years.									For 9 Years.										
		Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	Over 3.	Total.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	Over 7.	Total.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	Over 9.	Total.
1st Battalion.	Sergeants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Buglers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Corporals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Privates	—	—	8	2	10	8	7	1	—	—	—	3	2	21	—	100	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	253
	Total	—	—	8	2	10	8	7	1	—	—	1	7	6	30	—	100	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	253
2nd Battalion.	Sergeants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Buglers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Corporals	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Privates	—	—	19	—	19	142	19	—	—	—	—	3	—	164	3	92	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121
	Total	—	—	19	—	19	142	19	1	1	—	—	3	—	166	3	93	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125
Depôt.	Sergeants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Buglers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Corporals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Privates	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	46	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	46	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

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TERMS OF ENGAGEMENT, ETC.—*continued.*

Unit.	Rank.	Under Extended Engagement.																	
		To complete 7 Years.									To complete 8 Years.								
		Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	Over 7.	Total.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	Over 8.	Total.
1st Battalion.	Sergeants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Buglers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	1	—	9
	Corporals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
	Privates	—	—	5	6	1	—	—	—	12	—	—	5	41	82	115	167	91	1	502
	Total	—	—	5	6	1	—	—	—	12	—	—	5	42	83	118	173	93	1	515
2nd Battalion.	Sergeants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Buglers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	4
	Corporals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	1	—	7
	Privates	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	8	8	4	8	10	—	39
	Total	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	11	10	4	13	12	—	51
Depôt.	Sergeants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Buglers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Corporals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Privates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	4	—	8
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	4	—	9

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TERMS OF ENGAGEMENT, ETC.—*continued.*

UNDER EXTENDED ENGAGEMENT—*continued.*

Unit.	Rank.	To complete 9 Years.											To complete 12 Years.											
		Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	Over 9.	Total.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 to 11.	11 to 12.	Over 12.	Total.
1st Battalion.	Sergeants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	2	2	—	—	12
	Buglers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Corporals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	3	1	1	—	—	13
	Privates	—	—	5	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	1	—	—	—	29	6	—	7	12	8	5	68
	Total	—	—	5	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	1	—	—	—	36	15	8	10	15	8	5	98
2nd Battalion.	Sergeants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	2	—	7
	Buglers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
	Corporals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	2	2	—	11
	Privates	—	—	1	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	4	2	—	12
	Total	—	—	1	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—		—	—	—	1	5	6	7	7	6	—	32
Depôt.	Sergeants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Buglers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
	Corporals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	4
	Privates	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	7
	Total	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	3	5	—	14

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TERMS OF ENGAGEMENT, ETC.—*continued.*

Unit.	Rank.	LONG SERVICE (FIRST PERIOD). 12 Years with the Colours.													RE-ENGAGED MEN.												GRAND TOTALS.
		Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 to 11.	11 to 12.	Over 12.	Total.	Under 10 Years	10 to 11.	11 to 12.	12 to 13.	13 to 14.	14 to 15.	15 to 16.	16 to 17.	17 to 18.	18 to 19.	19 to 20.	20 to 21.	Over 21.	Total.	
1st Battalion.	Sergeants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	2	4	5	4	4	2	1	—	2	1	2	35	49
	Buglers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15
	Corporals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	40
	Privates	—	—	—	—	8	5	6	2	3	2	1	3	—	30	—	1	6	22	29	14	12	3	2	3	1	1	—	94	1006
	Boys	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	Total	1	5	—	—	8	5	6	2	3	2	1	3	—	36	3	6	8	31	40	22	17	6	3	3	3	2	2	146	1116
2nd Battalion.	Sergeants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	10	9	4	—	1	—	1	2	30	38
	Buglers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	15
	Corporals	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	1	3	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	16	39
	Privates	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	2	2	5	1	2	—	17	—	—	1	3	4	8	3	1	—	1	1	—	1	23	419
	Boys	3	7	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
	Total	3	7	4	5	4	2	1	2	2	5	3	2	—	40	1	1	2	6	10	21	17	5	—	2	2	2	4	73	530
Depôt.	Sergeants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8
	Buglers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Corporals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	11
	Privates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	4	2	1	2	1	3	—	—	21	84
	Boys		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	7	6	7	1	2	1	3	—	—	33	105

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XII.—Miscellaneous.

Strength of the Regiment, 1st October, 1907.—At home, 635; in India, 1,116. Total, 1,751 N.C.O.'s and men.

Where Born.—England, 1,681 (546 in the Territorial District) Wales, 2; Scotland, 4; Ireland, 31; India or the Colonies, 33.

Religious Denominations.—Church of England, 1,533; Presbyterians, 10; Wesleyans, 86; Baptists or Congregationalists, 16; other Protestants, 15; Roman Catholics, 91; Jews, *Nil.*

Educational Acquirements.—1st Class Certificates, 41; 2nd Class, 294; 3rd Class, 595; without Certificates, 821 men.

In Possession of Good Conduct Medals.—5 Warrant Officers; 8 Sergeants; 1 Bugler. Total, 14.

In Possession of Good Conduct Badges (Buglers and Privates only).—One badge, 380; two, 402; three, 103; four badges, 14. Total, 899 men in possession of badges.

Average Age (last Birthday) of N.C.O.'s and Men.—Of 635 serving at home, 23½ years; of 1,116 serving in India, 23¾ years.

Average Length of Service of Colour-Sergeants and Sergeants (15th December, 1907).—Home Battalion, Colour-Sergeants, $15\frac{3}{12}$ years; Sergeants, $13\frac{9}{12}$ years. Foreign Battalion, Colour-Sergeants, $13\frac{9}{12}$ years; Sergeants, $11\frac{5}{12}$ years.

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CAPTAIN C. A. CARDWELL,

OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

1897–1906.

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ARMY RESERVE.

OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st October, 1907.

Strength.

Section.	Staff-Sergeants.	Colour-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Total.
A - -	—	—	—	2	—	47	49
B - -	—	—	1	18	—	663	682
D - -	—	—	5	10	—	160	175
Total -	—	—	6	30	—	870	906

Ages.

Section.	Under 30 Years.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	Total.
A and B - - -	642	89	—	731
D - - - -	—	149	26	175
Total - -	642	238	26	906

Services on the 1st October, 1907, of Men transferred from the Colours during the preceding Twelve Months.

Service.	Total.
3 to 4 years - - - -	94
7 ,, 8 ,, - - - -	1
8 ,, 9 ,, - - - -	123
9 ,, 10 ,, - - - -	1
Total - - -	219

Years in which Service will expire in the Reserve.

Years.	Sections A and B.	Section D.	Total.
1.10.07 to 30.9.08 - - -	77	37	114
1.10.08 ,, 30.9.09 - - -	91	64	155
1.10.09 ,, 30.9.10 - - -	137	43	180
1.10.10 ,, 30.9.11 - - -	104	31	135
1.10.11 ,, 30.9.12 - - -	18	—	18
1.10.12 ,, 30.9.13 - - -	39	—	39
1.10.13 ,, 30.9.14 - - -	48	—	48
1.10.14 ,, 30.9.15 - - -	152	—	152
1.10.15 ,, 30.9.16 - - -	65	—	65
Total - - -	731	175	906

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ARMY PENSIONERS.

OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Sergeant-Majors.	Bandmasters.	Quartermaster-Sergeants.	Sergeant-Instructors Musketry.	Sergeant-Instructors Gymnastics.	Sergeant-Master-Tailor.	Bugle-Majors.	Colour-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bandsmen.	Buglers.	Privates.	Total.
10	2	12	4	2	1	10	69	90	40	2	15	425	682

Amount of Pensions paid from 1st October, 1906, to 30th September, 1907 :—£15,111 19*s.* 6*d.*

Amount of Pensions paid to Soldiers' Widows and Children from 1st October, 1906, to 30th September, 1907 :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
16 *Widows*—						
2 at 7*s.* 6*d.* a week -	39	0	0			
2 at 6*s.* a week - -	31	4	0			
12 at 5*s.* a week - -	156	0	0			
				226	4	0
39 *Children*—						
29 at 1*s.* 6*d.* a week -	113	2	0			
6 at 2*s.* a week - -	31	4	0			
1 at 3*s.* a week - -	7	16	0			
3 at 4*s.* a week - -	31	4	0			
				183	6	0
Total - -				£409	10	0

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EXTRACTS FROM THE "LONDON GAZETTE," 1907.

1*st March.*—Captain C. H. Frith to be Adjutant, *vice* E. R. Clayton, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 1st March, 1907.

13*th March.*—Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel R. Eccles, half-pay, retires on retired pay, but retains command of the Tees Volunteer Infantry Brigade. Dated 12th March, 1907.

2*nd April.*—Lieut. F. F. Tarver is placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health. Dated 16th March, 1907.

16*th April.*—2nd Lieut. A. D. R. Aldred to be Lieutenant, *vice* F. F. Tarver, placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health. Dated 16th March, 1907.

19*th April.*—Major J. D. W. Davy retires on retired pay. Dated 20th April, 1907.

Captain Sir C. Cuyler, Bt., to be Major, *vice* J. D. W. Davy. Dated 20th April, 1907.

2nd Lieut. Charles Roger Cavendish Boyle, from the 3rd Battalion, to be 2nd Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. F. F. Tarver, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 20th April, 1907.

23*rd April.*—Lieut. A. D. R. Aldred is placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health. Dated 6th April, 1907.

3*rd May.*—Gent.-Cadet William Edward Cecil Terry,

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from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieutenant. Dated 4th May, 1907.

7*th May*.—Captain C. J. Wilkie retires on retired pay. Dated 8th May, 1907.

24*th May*.—2nd Lieut. G. Blewitt, to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. D. R. Aldred, placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health. Dated 6th April, 1907.

28*th May*.—Captain J. F. C. Fuller is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Dated 23rd April, 1907.

Supernumerary-Captain C. J. Wilkie (since retired), to be Captain, *vice* J. F. C. Fuller. Dated 23rd April, 1907.

Supernumerary-Captain K. R. Hamilton, D.S.O., to be Captain, *vice* C. J. Wilkie, retired. Dated 8th May, 1907.

9*th July*.—Major G. N. Colvile, D.S.O., retires on retired pay. Dated 10th July, 1907.

Captain C. C. Pearson, to be Major, *vice* G. N. Colvile, D.S.O., retired. Dated 10th July, 1907.

23*rd July*.—Gent.-Cadet Wilfred George Tolson, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieutenant. Dated 24th July, 1907.

2*nd August*.—Captain K. R. Hamilton, D.S.O., is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Dated 9th July, 1907.

Supernumerary-Captain L. E. S. Ward to be Captain, *vice* K. R. Hamilton, D.S.O. Dated 9th July, 1907.

16*th August*.—Lieut. A. W. N. Ponsonby, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be A.D.C. to Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Sir M. Nathan, K.C.M.G., R.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Natal. Dated 10th August, 1907.

3*rd September*.—Lieut. A. W. N. Ponsonby is

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seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 10th August, 1907.

13*th September*.—Major C. C. Pearson retires on retired pay. Dated 14th September, 1907.

Captain H. L. Ruck-Keene, D.S.O., to be Major, *vice* C. C. Pearson, retired. Dated 14th September, 1907.

17*th September*.—Lieut.-Colonel R. G. H. Hughes, retires on retired pay. Dated 18th September, 1907.

Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel R. Fanshawe, D.S.O., to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* R. G. H. Hughes, retired. Dated 18th September, 1907.

Major Sir C. Cuyler, Bt., retires on retired pay. Dated 18th September, 1907.

Captain H. F. Darell-Brown, to be Major, *vice* Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel R. Fanshawe, promoted. Dated 18th September, 1907.

27*th September*.—Captain and Brevet-Major C. H. Cobb, to be Major, *vice* Sir C. Cuyler, Bt., retired. Dated 18th September, 1907.

4*th October*.—Captain C. F. Henley is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Dated 10th September, 1907.

Brevet-Major P. B. Osborn, D.S.O., from Supernumerary-Captain, to be Captain, *vice* C. F. Henley, seconded. Dated 10th September, 1907.

Supernumerary-Captain W. C. Hunter, to be Captain, *vice* Brevet-Major C. H. Cobb, promoted. Dated 18th September, 1907.

22*nd October*.—Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel P. T. Clark, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on half-pay. Dated 23rd October, 1907.

25*th October*.—Major F. G. L. Lamotte, to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel P. T. Clark, placed on half-pay. Dated 23rd October, 1907.

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1*st November*.—Captain R. E. Watt, to be Major, *vice* F. G. L. Lamotte, promoted. Dated 23rd October, 1907.

12*th November*.—2nd Lieut. F. H. Beaufort to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. W. N. Ponsonby, seconded. Dated 10th August, 1907.

Gent.-Cadet Bernard Charles Tolver Paget, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieutenant. Dated 13th November, 1907.

26*th November*.—Quartermaster and Hon. Lieut. T. King, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 24th November, 1907.

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MEDALS FOR "LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT."

Appendix to Army Order 67 of 1907.

With Gratuity.

No. 3047. Quartermaster-Sergeant G. Edwards, 1st Battalion.

No. 2537. Colour-Sergeant T. W. Powell, Permanent Staff, 3rd Battalion.

No. 3033. Colour-Sergeant F. Jeffery, Permanent Staff, 3rd Battalion.

Without Gratuity.

No. 3043. Sergeant-Major L. J. Ellis, Permanent Staff, 4th Battalion.

Appendix to Army Order 242 of 1907.

With Gratuity.

No. 2307. Colour-Sergeant T. J. Hills, 2nd Battalion.

No. 2750. Colour-Sergeant T. Handley, Permanent Staff, 3rd Battalion.

No. 2784. Colour-Sergeant H. J. Jefferies, Permanent Staff, 3rd Battalion.

No. 2508. Colour-Sergeant H. Pothecary, Permanent Staff, 3rd Battalion.

No. 3191. Colour-Sergeant E. White, Permanent Staff, 4th Battalion.

No. 2793. Colour-Sergeant L. Puryer, Permanent Staff, 2nd Vol. Battalion.

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No. 2133. Colour-Sergeant (I. of M.) J. H. King, Permanent Staff, 4th Battalion.

No. 3212. Sergeant W. D. Sykes, 2nd Battalion.

No. 5679. Sergeant F. Gulliver, Permanent Staff, 3rd Battalion.

Without Gratuity.

No. 3081. Sergeant-Major W. G. Smith, 2nd Battalion.

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MUSKETRY, 1907.

1st Battalion.

ANNUAL COURSE OF MUSKETRY, 1906–1907.

Strength of Battalion - - - -	1,058
Present at Lucknow - - - -	1,000
Absent on command - - - -	58
Recruits - - - - - -	18
In hospital - - - - -	3
Not exercised - - - -	15
Number exercised - - - -	1,056
To be exercised - - - - -	5
Put back for instruction - - -	Nil

CLASSIFICATION.

Company.	Number Exercised.	Merit.	Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
A - -	128	182	24	54	50	—
B - -	128	185	21	65	42	—
C - -	136	177	19	49	68	—
D - -	132	186	24	58	46	—
E - -	123	175	20	37	62	4
F - -	131	182	20	63	48	—
G - -	145	183	26	56	63	—
H - -	133	178	20	48	65	—
Total -	1,056	181	178	430	444	4

Regimental figure of Merit, 181.

Best Shooting Company, Capt. S. F. Hammick's Company.

Winner of Inter-Company Shield, F Company.

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Champion Shot of Battalion, Sergeant Smewin, H Company.

Best Shot of Sergeants of the Battalion, Sergeant Stratford, B Company.

Best Shot of Corporals and Privates, Lance-Corporal Smith, F Company.

Sergeant G. Smewin, Champion Shot, 1907.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PRIZE.

Company.	Plates.	Points.	Hits.	Points.	Points deducted.	Total Points.
A - -	10	30	7	42	Nil	72
B - -	10	30	11	66	„	96
C - -	10	30	2	12	„	42
D - -	10	30	9	54	„	84
E - -	10	30	12	72	„	102
F - -	10	30	9	54	„	84
G - -	10	30	5	30	„	60
H - -	10	30	8	48	„	78

Annual Rifle Meeting.

The Annual Rifle Meeting was held at Lucknow, from the 18th to 23rd March, 1907.

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Committee.—Colonel P. T. Clark, Captain O. R. L. Hampden, Captain A. G. Bayley.

Sub-Committee.—Sergeant-Major Pears, Bugle-Major Donnelly, Sergeant Stephens, Sergeant Woodeson.

Matches and Results.

MATCH I.—200 yards. Magazine Independent, 30 seconds, 5 rounds.

Class A.[1]—1st, Sergeant-Major Pears; 2nd, Private Horton; 3rd, Private Martin.

Class B.—1st, Private Chipping; 2nd, Private Foster; 3rd, Private Thompson.

MATCH II.—300 yards. Magazine Independent, 45 seconds. Unlimited rounds.

Class A.—1st, Private Page; 2nd, Sergeant Holdham; 3rd, Private Prangell.

Class B.—1st, Private Purseglove; 2nd, Sergeant Henderson; 3rd, Sergeant Abel.

MATCH III.—400 yards. Magazine Independent, 30 seconds. Kneeling behind cover. 5 rounds.

Class A.—1st, Private Drewitt; 2nd, Bugler Willis; 3rd, Colour-Sergeant Smith.

Class B.—1st, No. 8091, Private Smith; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Chadbone; 3rd, Private Butler.

MATCH IV.—500 yards. Independent, 5 rounds.

Class A.—1st, Private Coombs; 2nd, Private Hurst; 3rd, Private Burns.

Class B.—1st, Private Durham; 2nd, Private Webb; 3rd, Private Kenyon.

MATCH V.—600 yards. Independent, 5 rounds.

---

[1] *Class A*, Marksmen and 1st class shots, as well as men who have fired in the Regimental Team, and men who took prizes in the CHAMPIONSHIP, 1906.

Class B, 2nd and 3rd class shots.

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Class A.—1st, Colour-Sergeant Smith; 2nd, Bugle-Major Donnelly; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Stevens.

Class B.—1st, Lance-Corporal Waters; 2nd, Private Williams; 3rd, Private Waters.

The Regimental Hundred,

selected according to aggregate totals made in Matches I. to V., and allowed to compete in the three Championship Matches:—

Match VI.—No. 1 Championship. 800 yards. 7 rounds. H.P.S. 35 points.

1st, Sergeant Stephens, 32 points; 2nd, Colour-Sergeant Saker, 31 points; 3rd, Corporal Carpenter, 31 points; 4th, Private Walton, 31 points.

Match VII.—No. 2 Championship. 900 yards. 7 rounds. H.P.S. 35 points.

1st, Lance-Corporal Panting, 30 points; 2nd, Private Drewitt, 27 points; 3rd, Sergeant-Major Pears, 27 points; 4th, No. 6046, Private King, 24 points.

Match VIII.—No. 3 Championship. 1,000 yards. 7 rounds. H.P.S. 35 points.

1st, Sergeant Smewin, 31 points; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Heap, 26 points; 3rd, Private Cooper, 25 points; 4th, Private Dicks, 23 points.

The Championship.

Aggregate of Matches I. to V. added to the total made in the three Championship Matches.

1st, Sergeant Smewin, 170 points; 2nd, No. 4,836, Private Drewitt, 168; 3rd, Sergeant-Major Pears, 160; 4th, Bugle-Major Donnelly, 159; 5th, No. 5,816, Sergeant Stephens, 159; 6th, Sergeant Barnes, 154; 7th, No. 6,325, Private Page, 152; 8th, Colour-Sergeant

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[1] Winner of Championship, 1906.

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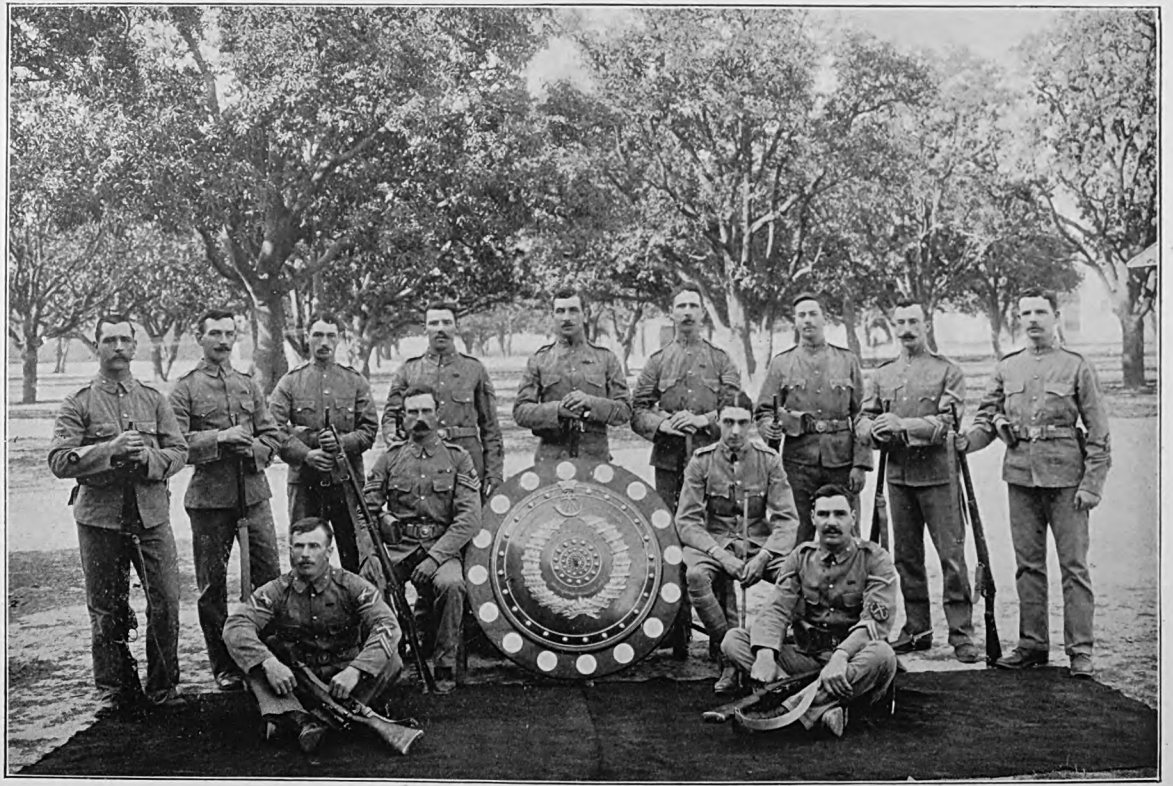

WINNERS OF THE INTER-COMPANY SHOOTING SHIELD, 1907.

F Company, 1st Battalion.

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Smith, 147; 9th, Corporal Cowan, 146; 10th, Sergeant Parker, 146.

MATCH IX.—Bugle Stakes. 150 yards. Conditions as for last year, except that no sighting shot was allowed.

Class A.—1st, Private Lunnon, 20; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Bowden, 20; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Parr, 20.

Class B.—1st, Sergeant Henderson, 19; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Potter, 19; 3rd, Private Childs, 18.

MATCH X.—Regimental Challenge Shield.

1st, F Company; 2nd, B Company.

THE COMMANDING OFFICER'S PRIZE.—Inter-Company Teams of 10. 150 yards. Position, any. Target, small chatties. Firing for 2 minutes.

1st, H Company; 2nd, A Company.

THE BROOKE-BOND & CO., LTD. COMPETITION.

The firing for this Inter-Regimental Challenge Cup (by Company Teams of 1 Officer and 19 men) took place during the Meeting. G Company scored 735 points, and C Company 696 points.

OFFICERS' HANDICAP.—10 rounds, 500 yards.

Order.	Names.	Handicap Points.	Total Points.
1	Captain Mitchell	10	47
2	Lieut. B. Parr	12	47
3	„ Harden	15	45
4	„ Sanderson	3	44
5	„ Ivey	5	43
6	„ Annesley	20	41
7	Captain Bayley	0	39
8	Lieut. Whittall	5	39
9	„ Beaufort	8	38
10	Captain Hammick	12	38
11	„ Henley	9	36
12	Lieut. Stephens	0	33
13	„ Simpson	2	31
14	Captain Hampden	5	31
15	Lieut. Higgins	6	30

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At the Naini Tal Depôt Rifle Meeting, held on 17th October and subsequent days, the following events were won by men of the Regiment:—

Best Shot at the Depôt.—Corporal Collins, 1st; Sergeant Dancey, 2nd; Lance-Corporal Wake, 3rd; Bugler Willis, 4th.

Best Shot among Sergeants.—Sergeant Stevens, 2nd; Sergeant Dancey, 3rd; Colour-Sergeant Jones, 4th.

Best Shot among the Corporals.— Lance-Corporal Wake, 1st; Corporal Collins, 2nd; Lance-Corporal Rogers, 3rd; Lance-Corporal Miles, 4th.

Best Shot among Privates.—Private Baughan, 1st; Private Waters, 2nd.

Rapid Practice at 300 *Yards.*—Sergeant Stevens, 1st; Lance-Corporal Hudson, 2nd; Private George, 3rd.

[4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th places were a'so taken by men of the Regiment.]

Snap Shooting at 300 *Yards.*—Private Waters, 2nd; Private Baughan, 3rd.

2ND BATTALION.

RESULTS OF MUSKETRY FOR 1907.

Company.	Average.		Classification.				Total Classified.
	Part 2.	Part 3.	Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
A	172	62	3	23	18	5	49
B	190	56	8	33	18	1	60
C	177	70	8	23	24	8	63
D	181	62	11	23	30	2	66
E	192	63	17	45	17	2	81
F	192	72	10	34	20	1	65
G	176	54	11	32	21	8	72
H	168	63	6	22	38	8	74

Battalion Averages, Part II., 181.
,, ,, Part III., 62.

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Number Exercised, Table B, 530.

Best Shot of Sergeants, Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Aries.

Best Shot of Corporals and Privates, Private I. Hughes.

Best Shooting Company, E or Captain J. T. Weatherby's Company.

Annual Rifle Meeting.

Held at Perham Ranges on the 16th and 17th September, 1907.

Events and Results.

Match I. — *Class* 1. Snapshooting 200 yards. 7 rounds fired from magazine at a Wantage Target, appearing and disappearing at three seconds interval. Target eighteen inches in diameter, with invisible bullseye, H.P.S., 21.—1st, Corporal Sturch, 19; 2nd, Corporal J. Williams, 17; 3rd, Q.M.S. Aries, 16; C.S. Bennett, 16; Sergeant Harvey, 16; C.S.I.M. Hyde, 16.

Match II.—*Class* 2. As for Match I.—1st, Lance-Corporal Broadwood, 17; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Greenfield, 13; 3rd, Private Gunter, 13.

Match III.—*Class* 1. Rapid fire, 400 yards. 7 rounds at prepared target, 2nd class figure, invisible bullseye twelve inches and inner twenty-one inches. First shot signalled; remaining 6 shots to be fired in thirty seconds from the order to commence. Scoring, bullseye, 4 points; inner, 3; remainder of target, 2 points.—1st, Q.M.S. Aries, 20; 2nd, Private Facer, 19; 3rd, Sergeant Gregory, 18. Also made 18:—Sergeant Goddard, Private H. Inwood, Corporal Sturch, Sergeant Evans, C.S. Nicholl, Sergeant Maguire.

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MATCH IV.—*Class* 2. As for Match III.—1st, Corporal Ward, 24; 2nd, Private Greening, 17; 3rd, Private J. Hall, 17.

MATCH V.—*Class* 1. 7 rounds, independent, 60 yards. 2nd Class Regulation bullseye target. Regulation Scoring.—1st, Private Hughes, 27; 2nd, Sergeant Evans, 26; 3rd, Q.M.S. Aries, 25. Also made 25:—C.S.I.M. Hyde, Corporal Hewitt, Sergeant Goddard, C.S. Barry.

MATCH VI.—*Class* 2. As for Match V.—1st, Corporal Tipping, 26; 2nd, Private H. Broadwood, 25; 3rd, Corporal J. Williams, 24.

MATCH VII.—CHAMPIONSHIP. Aggregate. The best twenty-four in Matches I., III., V., or II., IV., VI., to compete at 800 yards. Target, 1st Class Regulation. 1 sighting shot and 7 to count.—1st, Q.M.S. Aries, 87; 2nd, C.S. Barry, 81; 3rd, Sergeant Goddard, 81; 4th, Corporal Sturch, 80; 5th, S.B. Branagan, 78; 6th, C.S.I.M. Hyde, 78; 7th, Private Hughes, 77; 8th, Corporal J. Williams, 77; 9th, Sergeant Harvey, 77.

MATCH VIII.—Young Soldiers. 200 yards. Conditions as in Match I.—1st, Private Affleck, 11; 2nd, Private Hirons, 10; 3rd, Private Cox, 9. Also made 9:—Privates Rutland and Kirby.

MATCH IX.—Young Soldiers. 400 yards. Conditions as in Match IV.—1st, Private Grout, 17; 2nd, Private Humphreys, 15; 3rd, Private Bennett, 15; 4th, Private Smith, 14; 5th, Private Marriott, 14.

MATCH X.—Open Competition. 200 yards. Bisley 3rd Class target and scoring.—1st, Lieut. Tunnard, 34; 2nd, A.S. Goodwin, 34; 3rd, S.B. Branagan, 33; 4th, Corporal Grant, 33; 5th, Private Harris, 33.

MATCH XI.—Open Competition. 500 yards. Bisley Target and scoring.—1st, A.S. Goodwin, 34; 2nd, S.B. Branagan, 34; 3rd, Sergeant Gregory, 34; 4th,

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Q.M.S. Aries, 33; 5th, Private Facer, 33; 6th, Private Boatright, 33.

MATCH XII.—Tile Competition. 300 yards. Teams of four, under a leader who does not fire. Conditions:—Teams run from 400 to 300 yards. As a tile is knocked down, the corresponding man in the opposite team will fall out. Dress, Drill Order. Rounds, unlimited. Time, one minute.—1st, H Company (No. 1 team); 2nd, B Company (No. 2 team); 3rd, G Company (No. 1 team); 4th, D Company (No. 3 team).

MATCH XIII.—Inter-Company Competition. Teams of 8 of any rank. Conditions, as for Victoria Cup.—1st, H Company; 2nd, G Company; 3rd, F Company.

MATCH XIV.—Officers' Competition. 10 rounds at 500 yards. 2nd Class Regulation bullseye target. Won by Lieut. Bartlett.

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ATHLETICS, 1907.

1st Battalion.

The Annual Regimental Meeting was held at Lucknow, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th March, the weather being fine, and the conditions favourable for good performances.

The Special Prize for the best athlete was won by Corporal Rawlings (30 points), Private Tattam being second (24 points), and Private Madeley third (22 points).

A new feature was the competition for the Company Athletic Cup, to be held for the year by the Company whose men scored most points in the first time events. The result was quite unexpected, A Company just beating C Company (the favourite), by 49 points to 48. B and F Companies were equal third, with 38 points.

EVENTS AND RESULTS.

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.
I. 100 Yards - -	Corporal Rawlings	Private Grant -	Private Madeley.
II. Quarter Mile -	Corporal Rawlings ($55\frac{3}{5}$ secs.)	Private Grant -	Private Tattam.
III. Half Mile -	Private Tattam - (2 min. $16\frac{2}{5}$ secs.)	Lance-Cpl. Wake -	Private Raymond.
IV. One Mile -	Private Tattam - (5 min. $4\frac{4}{5}$ secs.)	Lance-Cpl. Wake -	Private Raymond.
V. 120 Yards Hurdles	Private Hall -	Lance-Cpl. Wake -	Private Madeley.
VI. High Jump -	Private Hollington (5 ft. 1 in.)	Lance-Cpl. Arlett - (5 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)	Private Madeley (4 ft. $10\frac{1}{4}$ in.)
VII. Long Jump -	Private Madeley - (18 ft. 3 in.)	Private Wheelin - (16 ft. 6 in.)	Lance-Cpl. Arlett (16 ft. 3 in.)
VIII. Putting the Weight.	Corporal Rawlings (30 ft. $8\frac{3}{4}$ in.)	Lance Cpl. Arlett - (30 ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.)	Lance-Cpl. Grace (28 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
IX. Throwing the Cricket Ball.	Private Wade - (102 yds. 1 ft. 7 in.)	Private Adams - (101 yds. 2 ft. 1 in.)	Private Nickolls (98 yds. 1 ft. 8 in.)
X. Sack Race -	Corporal Dyke -	Private Thompson	Private Vincent.
XI Potato Race -	Lance-Cpl. Smith -	Private Hall -	Private Wyatt.
XII. Young Soldiers' Race, 220 yards.	Private Grant -	Private Butler -	Private House.

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EVENTS AND RESULTS.—*continued.*

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.
XIII. Band Boys' 100 yards.	Boy Dart - -	Boy Kelsey - -	Boy Gilkes.
XIV. Officers' 120 yards.	Lieut. R. Stephens (13 yards).	Lieut. Logan - (20 yards.)	Captain Henley (19 yards.)
XV. W.O. and Sergeants' Handicap.	Col.-Sergt. Smith -	Sergeant Arlett -	Sergeant Bland.
XVI. Old Soldiers -	Private Day -	Private Beckley -	Sergeant Arlett.
XVII. Children's Race.	A. Stone - -	B. Abel - -	E. Bland.
XVIII. Tug of War, Catch Weights.	B Company - -	G. Company.	—
XIX. Tug of War, Light Weights.	B Company - -	E Company.	—
XX. Bayonet Fighting.	E Company - -	B Company.	—
XXI. Quarter Mile, Open, British.	Private Robson - (R. Dragoons.)	Private Raymond - (43rd.)	Private Dennis (43rd.)
XXII. Quarter Mile, Open, Native.	Kishal Singh - (24th Punjabis.)	Risaka Singh - (24th.)	Sohan Singh (24th.)
XXIII. Championship.	Corporal Rawlings	Private Tattam -	Private Madeley.
XXIV. Company Athletic Cup.	A Company - -	C Company - -	B and F.
XXV. Consolation Race.	Private Broun -	Private Pearce -	Private Izzard.

HOT WEATHER GYMKHAMA, held at Lucknow on the 14th September, 1907.

I. *Obstacle Race* (Inter-Company).—1st, C Company (Corporals Rawlings and Arlett and Privates Purbrick and Claridge); 2nd, F Company; 3rd, H Company.

II. *Tent Pitching* (Inter-Company).—1st, B Company; 2nd, C Company.

III. 220 *Yards.*—1st, Bugler Grant, A Company; 2nd, Private Butler, E Company; 3rd, Private Hall, A Company.

IV. *Pawnbrokers' Race.*—1st, Private Bricknell, A Company, and Private Nott, G Company, dead heat; 3rd, Private Ward, D Company.

V. *Relay Race*, One Mile, Teams of 8.—1st, E Company; 2nd, B Company; 3rd, F Company.

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VI. *Chattie Competition.*—Won by Left Half Battalion.

VII. *Quarter Mile*, Open to the Garrison.—1st, Bugler Grant, A Company; 2nd, Private Longhurst, G Company; 3rd, Private Butler, E Company.

VIII.—*Tilting the Bucket.*—Successful pairs.—Lance-Corporal Parr and Private Nott; Privates Foster and Hawtrey; Privates Hedges and Smith; Lance-Corporal Taylor and Private Purseglove.

Kasauli Depôt.

The Kasauli Depôt Sports were held on September 26th, 27th, and 28th, 1907, the following events being won by men of the Regiment:—

100 *Yards.*—1st, Corporal Dyke; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Smith.

Quarter Mile.—1st, Corporal Wooding; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Smith.

One Mile.—3rd, Corporal Wooding.

Two Miles.—3rd, Private Strong.

Long Jump.—1st, Corporal Wooding; 3rd, Private Webb.

Throwing the Cricket Ball.—Private Horton.

100 *Yards* (*Boys' Race*).—1st, Boy Dart; 2nd, Boy Kelsey.

Sack Race.—1st, Corporal Dyke; 3rd, Private Webb.

Sergeants' Race.—3rd, Sergeant Bland.

Heavy Weight Tug of War.—2nd, Detachment of the Regiment.

Light Weight Tug of War.—1st, Detachment of the Regiment.

Football Dribbling.—1st, Corporal Dyke.

Mounted Combat.—2nd, Corporal Wooding and Lance-Corporal Smith.

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Officers' Race, Handicap. — 3rd, Lieut. R. V. Simpson.

Championship.—2nd, Corporal Wooding.

There were two series of league tournaments between the different detachments during the season, one before and the other after the half-time relief. In the first series the Detachment did not do well, owing chiefly to the men being nearly all young soldiers just from home; but towards the end of their stay at Kasauli they were becoming quite good at hockey, whilst at cricket one or two developed into good bowlers, but the batting being weak, only two matches were won.

In the second series, with an older and more experienced lot of men, the Detachment did very well. At football, every match was won, although there was one very exciting game. At hockey, one game resulted in a draw, all the others being won; so first place was shared with the Detachment of the Bedfordshire Regiment. The bowling of Corporal Dyke and Lance-Corporal Basson was much too good for our opponents at cricket, and we won all our matches. In the last one against the R.G.A. Detachment, we scored 404 for 7 wickets, the largest score of the season, Private Kendal making 88, and Private Lockyer 85 not out. All the men showed great enthusiasm when playing in the tournaments, and, as can be imagined with detachments from other regiments, there was great keenness to win.

R. V. S.

Naini Tal Depôt.

At the Athletic Meeting held at this Depôt, on the 12th October, 1907, the following events were won by representatives from the Detachment of the Regiment:—

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220 *Yards, for N.C.O.'s*—Lance-Corporal Wake, 3rd.

Three-legged Race.—Privates Stokes and Coles, 2nd; Privates Salter and Swinford, 3rd.

Sack Race.—Bugler Willis, 3rd.

Boot Race.—Private Neale, 2nd; Private Kennard, 3rd.

Half Mile (Open).—Lance-Corporal Wake, 2nd.

Putting the Shot (22 lbs.).—Lance-Corporal Wake (21ft. 4 in.), 3rd.

One Mile (Open).—Lance-Corporal Wake and Private Tattam, 1st (dead heat); Private Waters, 3rd.

On running off the tie, Lance-Corporal Wake won the Cup.

Lance-Corporal Wake took 1st Prizes in the following:—Open Mile, St. Joseph's College Sports, October 3rd; Open Half Mile, Philander Smith College Sports, October 4th; Open Mile, Trades' Association Sports, October 5th; and Open Half Mile, Naini Tal Volunteer Sports, October 14th.

Private Tattam was placed in each of the above events.

REGIMENTAL GAMES TOURNAMENT, 1907.—The entries were well up to the usual number, and great interest was shown by all ranks in the several matches.

Billiards.—1st, Private Hazelwood, H. Company; 2nd, Private Williams, C Company; 3rd, Private Lunnon, B Company.

Chess.—1st, Private Stanley, A Company; 2nd, Corporal Arlet, C Company; 3rd, Corporal Cowan, A Company.

Draughts.—1st, Private Jones, G Company; 2nd, Corporal Cowan, A Company; 3rd, Sergeant Birchmore, F Company.

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FOOTBALL.

TUG OF WAR.

KASAULI DEPÔT, 1907.

WINNING TEAMS, 1ST OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

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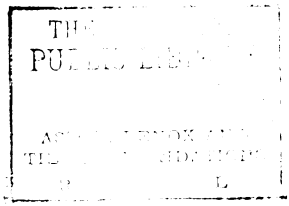
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Dominoes.—1st, Private Purseglove, F Company; 2nd, Private King, A Company; 3rd, Private Simms, C Company.

Quoits (Inter-Company).—1st, D Company (Privates Phillips and Feasey); 2nd, G Company (Lance-Corporal Jeffreys and Private Camden); 3rd, F Company (Privates Wingfield and Jones).

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CRICKET, 1907.

1ST BATTALION.

1st *Oxfordshire Light Infantry* v. 1st *Durham Light Infantry.*

Played at Lucknow, 24th October, 1907.

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

	Runs.
Corp. Eldridge, c. Holton, b. Waters	4
Lieut. Greenwell, c. Waters, b. Allum	15
Lieut. Bowers, c. sub., b. Childs	30
Capt. Unthank, b. Wallace	30
Sergt. Dew, c. Blagrove, b. Harris	13
Sergt. Wall, b. Harris	0
Pte. Ashley, c. & b. Harris	15
Pte. Gorman, b. Allum	8
Pte. Grange, st. Holton, b. Harris	0
Pte. Bruce, c. Childs, b. Allum	0
Pte. North, not out	0
Extras	10
Total	125

OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

	Runs.
Pte. Wallace, c. Dew, b. Bowers	16
Pte. Lockyer, st. Eldridge, b. Greenwell	8
Lieut. Morland, b. Bowers	4
Pte. Harris, st. Eldridge, b. Bowers	20
Capt. Ward, st. Eldridge, b. Greenwell	13
Lieut. Blagrove, c. Grange, b. Bowers	42
Pte. Holton, not out	44
Pte. Waters, b. Gorman	11
Pte. Kean, not out	6
Extras	6
Total (for 7 wickets)	170

Privates Allum and Childs did not bat.

COMPANY CRICKET SHIELD.

1st *Round.*

F Company beat E Company; C Company beat A Company; D Company beat H Company; G Company beat B Company.

2nd *Round.*

F beat C (Holders 1905–6); D beat G.

Final.

D, or Captain S. F. Hammick's Company beat F, or Major E. A. E. Lethbridge's Company.

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2ND BATTALION.

2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry v. *Collingbourne Kingston.*

Played 23rd May, 1907.

2ND OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st Innings.	Runs.	*2nd Innings.*	Runs.
Sergt. Shilcock, run out	0	not out	1
Capt. Wood, c. & b. May	2	c. Woolridge, b. Walker	3
Lieut. Portal, b. Matthews	0	not out	31
Lieut. Holt, c. Wroth, b. Matthews	0	c. Wroth, b. Walker	7
Pte. Grant, b. Matthews	0	b. Walker	0
Capt. Ballard, b. May	4	st. Wroth	12
Lieut. Ponsonby c. & b. May	8	c. Wroth, b. L. Wroth	4
Lieut. Osborne, not out	5	b. Walker	3
Lieut. Carfrae, b. May	0	run out	15
Corp. Morris, b. May	5	b. Wroth	8
Pte. Gibbs, b. May	0	did not bat	
Extras	3	Extras	1
Total	27	Total	85

COLLINGBOURNE KINGSTON.

	Runs.
Mr. A. May, b. Grant	50
Mr. C. E. Wroth, l.b.w., b. Wood	6
Mr. B. Woolridge, c. Grant, b. Wood	4
Mr. W. Wroth, c. Ponsonby, b. Ballard	18
Mr. G. Alexander, b. Grant	3
Mr. J. B. Wroth, run out	0
Mr. W. Matthews, not out	10
Mr. L. Wroth, b. Gibbs	0
Mr. S. Walker, b. Grant	1
Mr. J. Cottell, b. Morris	2
Mr. G. Woolridge, b. Grant	0
Extras	24
Total	118

2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry v. *Mr. J. Clerke-Brown's XI.*

2ND OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

	Runs.
Corp. Field, b. Wheeler	41
Pte. Grant, b. Brown	19
Lieut. Portal, b. Wheeler	14
Capt. Ward, not out	46
Col.-Sergt. Hills, not out	26
Extras	11
Total (for 3 wickets)	157*

* Innings declared closed. Capt. Ballard, Lieut. Ponsonby, Lieut. Carfrae, Capt. Frith, Capt. Hamilton, and Lieut. Osborne did not bat.

MR. J. CLERKE-BROWN'S XI.

	Runs.
Mr. Holdsworth, b. Field	20
Mr. J. Clerke-Brown, b. Hills	8
Capt. Challenor, not out	60
Pte. Webb, not out	7
Extras	6
Total (for 2 wickets)	101*

* Innings declared closed. Capt. Mitchell, Capt. Stone, Mr. G. H. Bishop, Major Barker, Sergt. Wells, Sergt. Maony, and Pte. Wheeler did not bat.

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2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry v. *Collingbourne Kingston.*

Return Match, played 10th July, 1907.

2ND OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

	Runs.
Capt. Wood, run out	8
Capt. Ballard, b. May	1
Capt. Ward, c. Wroth, b. Englefield	74
Col.-Sergt. Hills, b. Wroth	2
Capt. Weatherby, c. & b. Wroth	49
Corp. Grant, not out	24
Lieut. Portal, not out	35
Extras	6
Total (for 5 wickets)	209*

* Innings declared closed. Lt.-Col. Hughes, Lieut. Holt, and Capt. Frith did not bat.

COLLINGBOURNE KINGSTON.

	Runs.
Mr. A. May, c. Ballard, b. Hills	9
Mr. C. Wroth, b. Grant	1
Mr. J. Kemp, b. Grant	2
Mr. W. Wroth, b. Hills	0
Mr. J. B. Wroth, l.b.w., b. Grant	0
Mr. T. Allen, c. Hughes, b. Hills	1
Mr. A. Coot, b. Hills	1
Mr. J. Edwards, c. Hills, b. Grant	0
Mr. H. J. Englefield not out	1
Mr. L. Wroth, l.b.w., b. Hills	0
Mr. G. Tovey, b. Hills	0
Extras	6
Total	21

Col. Sergt. Hills took six wickets for 9 runs, and Corp. Grant four wickets for 6 runs.

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FOOTBALL, 1907.

1st Battalion.

Inter-Company Tournament.

First Round.

G, or Major G. N. Colvile's Company, beat A, or Major A. J. F. Eden's Company (1–0).

D, or Captain S. F. Hammick's Company, beat C, or Captain A. G. Bayley's Company (2–0).

H, or Captain J. F. C. Fuller's Company, beat B, or Captain C. F. Henley's Company (4–1).

E, or Captain C. J. Mitchell's Company, beat F, or Major E. A. E. Lethbridge's Company (1–0).

Second Round.

G beat D (1–0, after two draws). E beat H (1–0, after three draws).

Final.

E Company beat G Company (Holders 1905–6), by 3–0.

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POLO PONY RACE.

1st Battalion.

The 43rd Regimental Race was run off during the Lucknow Gymkhana Meeting of March 21st, 1907.

Distance 3 furlongs. Walers, 13st. 7lbs.; C.B.'s 12st.; and Arabs, 10st. Catch Weights:—

Lieut. C. G. Higgins' (*white, mauve sash*) ch.a.g. Saladin	(Owner)	1
Lieut. F. H. Beaufort's (*red body and white sleeves*) b.a.g. Royal Scot	(Capt. Bayley)	2
Lieut. Guy Blewitt's (*white, dark blue crossbelt*) br.w.g. Benjamin	(Lieut. Stephens)	3
Lieut. B. Parr's (*sage green and scarlet*) b.c.b.m. Jezebel	(Owner)	0
Captain C. F. Henley's (*white, gold belt*) b.a.g. Bubbles	(Owner)	0
Lieut. A. E. Sanderson's (*white*) gr.a.g. Piggy	(Owner)	0

Captain Ballard's Goshawk (owner up) won the Salisbury Plain Light Weight Point-to-Point Race, at the Salisbury Plain Meeting, held near Tidworth in April.

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THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY COTTAGE HOMES.

COWLEY, OXFORD.

At the half-yearly meetings of the Executive Committee, held during 1907 at Cowley Barracks, the following accounts were audited and passed:—

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1907.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance at the Bank, 31/12/06	34	0	8	Water-rate	0	7	8
Cape 3½ p.c. dividend	5	18	3	Water Rate	0	7	8
Major Adair	2	2	0	Poor Rate	3	4	0
Rebate Income Tax	0	9	5	Balance at the Bank	41	14	3
New Zealand 3 p.c. dividend	3	3	3				
Total	£45	13	7	Total	£45	13	7

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance at the Bank	41	14	3	Painting	10	18	5
Cape 3½ p.c. dividend	5	18	3	Repairs	0	7	0
Rebate Income Tax	0	9	5	Water Rate	0	7	8
New Zealand 3 p.c. dividend	3	3	3	Furniture Insurance	0	2	6
Regimental Institute, 2nd Battalion	5	0	0	Water Rate	0	7	8
Regimental Institute, Cowley Depôt	3	3	0	Rates	3	0	0
				House Insurance	0	10	6
				Balance at the Bank	43	14	5
Total	£59	8	2	Total	£59	8	2

The subscription from the 1st Battalion was received after the accounts had been closed.

E. D. WHITE, Major,
President.

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DALZELL TRUST AND PENSION FUND.

Receipts and Expenditure, 1907.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
1907.			
Jan. 1st. Balance with Messrs. Cox & Co.	47	9	2
Jan. 3rd. Div. Victoria 3½ p.c.	8	11	0
Feb. 19th. Div. L. & S.W. Railway	7	16	3
Feb. 27th. Div. Midland Railway	7	16	7
May 1st. Div. New Zealand 4 p.c.	8	13	11
July 1st. Div. Victoria 3½ p.c.	8	11	0
Aug. 20th. Div. L. & S.W. Railway	7	16	3
Aug. 26th. Div. Midland Railway	7	16	6
Oct. 17th. Rebate on Income Tax, to April, 1907	6	17	11
Nov. 1st. Div. New Zealand 4 p.c.	8	13	11
	£120	2	6

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
1907.			
Jan. 10th. Payment of Six Pensioners for quarter ending 31st December, 1906	18	0	0
April 15th. Payment of Six Pensioners for quarter ending 31st March, 1907	18	0	0
April 15th. Messrs. Cox & Co., postage	0	0	9
July 11th. Payment of Six Pensioners for quarter ending 30th June, 1907	18	0	0
Oct. 28th. Payment of Six Pensioners for quarter ending 30th Sept. 1907	18	0	0
Dec. 31st. Messrs. Cox & Co., postage	0	1	3
Dec. 31st. Balance in hands of Messrs. Cox & Co.	48	0	6
	£120	2	6

The Trustees have elected (for 1908) the Six Pensioners, Walter Sharman, G. Gilder, Harry Nelms, Frederick Gardner, Ernest Whitbread, Frederick Ayres.

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THE REGIMENTAL DINNER.

THE Annual Dinner took place at the Hotel Cecil, on the 21st June, when the Officers of the Chestnut Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, were guests of the evening. The following were present:—Officers of the Chestnut Troop: Major A. D. Young; Captain H. R. Peck; Lieut. C. N. Corbett. Officers of the Regiment: Lieut.-General F. Green-Wilkinson, C.B., in the Chair; Major-General T. M. Bailie; Captain J. A. Ballard; Lieut. A. J. N. Bartlett; Lieut.-General Sir Seymour Blane, Bart.; Lieut. U. J. D. Bourke; Colonel M. S. Brownrigg; Lieut. C. F. K. Carfrae; Captain C. O. Chichester; Captain E. R. Clayton; Lieut.-Colonel C. K. Crosse; Captain A. T. Crosse; Lieut. R. B. Crosse; Captain H. F. Darell-Brown; Major J. D. W. Davy; Colonel R. Eccles; Major A. J. F. Eden; Captain R. M. Feilden; Captain C. E. Forrest, D.S.O.; Captain J. F. C. Fuller; Captain K. R. Hamilton, D.S.O.; Colonel J. Hanbury-Williams, C.V.O., C.M.G.; Colonel Sir St. V. A. Hammick, Bart.; Captain A. Henley; Captain C. F. Henley; Lieut.-Colonel R. G. H. Hughes; Captain W. C. Hunter; Deputy-Surgeon-General C. A. Innes; Lieut.-Colonel J. Johnstone; Captain R. D. Keyworth; Lieut. E. H. Kirkpatrick; Major F. G. L. Lamotte; Major R. C. Luard; Captain E. G. Mansel; Captain W. Marriott-Dodington; Lieut.-Colonel A. F. Mockler-Ferryman; Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Money; Captain W. Owen; Lieut. B. C. Parr; Lieut. A. W. N. Ponsonby; Major L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy; Lieut. C. L. Scott; Captain E. L. Somers-Cocks; Captain W. J. Stopford, C.B.; Colonel J. A. Strachan; Major F. A. B. Talbot; Major H. A. Terry; Colonel E. Villiers, A.D.C.; Captain L. E. S. Ward; Captain R. E. Watt; Captain J. T. Weatherby; Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. G. H. Windsor-Clive; Captain H. L. Wood; and Mr. Gerald Young.

In proposing the health of the guests, the Colonel of the Regiment touched on the magnificent services rendered by the Chestnut Troop when forming part of the Light Division in the Peninsular War, and remarked on the fact that the representatives of the corps of that famous Division had preserved its traditions and bonds of comradeship for almost a century.

Major A. D. Young, R.H.A. replied in suitable words.

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SHOOTING IN INDIA.

I. In Chamba State.

By Lieut. Guy Blewitt.

Since Major Lethbridge's article in the 1904 Chronicle leaves nothing that is worth telling to anyone who

"Fiz."

intends to shoot in Chamba, and since I neither left the beaten track nor shot anything exceptional, I will refrain from giving advice, as well as from relating the familiar stories of the stalk ending in the thrill of a kill, or in the disappointment of a miss.

My shooting trip (March 15th to June 15th, 1907), was peculiar only as regards inferior marksmanship and

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cheapness; yet, on account of these very peculiarities, it may, perhaps, be of interest to the beginner—not that I wish to imply that a beginner is necessarily a bad shot or hard up.

My bag in the Pangleud and Nakai Nalahs, north-east of Tikri, consisted of one black bear, one serow, three tahr, five gooral. The lateness of the season prevented

TAHR.

me from crossing the Chamba Pass, where a red bear or two should have been added to the bag. As it was, I only saw one red bear, and that I failed to kill with a shot from my ·303 rifle, though that bullet is quite big enough if you hit the beast in the right place.

Now as to expenses. I found that, after I arrived in Chamba, the cost of living, including food, stores, servants, and coolies, averaged £12 per month. This

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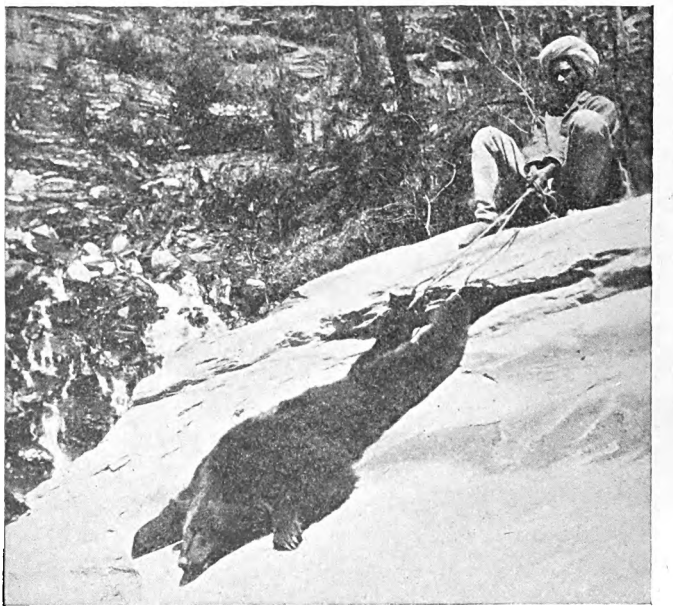
would have been slightly increased had the snow on the passes permitted my going further afield.

The kindness of the Rajah in assisting Englishmen, the facilities for obtaining stores in Chamba Town, and the charm of the climate and scenery, all tend to recommend the trip, and render it suitable to a beginner.

Of my photographs I have selected four for repro-



Black Bear.

duction. The first is a typical view of the country, with my fox terrier "Fiz" in the foreground. He was subsequently killed by an eagle, as the result of breaking out of camp, in the endeavour to follow me up to my shooting ground. The second photograph shows a tahr, of which Pangleud Nalah still holds many with fine heads; the third a black bear, shot on Easter Day, and consequently in good coat; while the fourth is of an exceptionally fine gooral.

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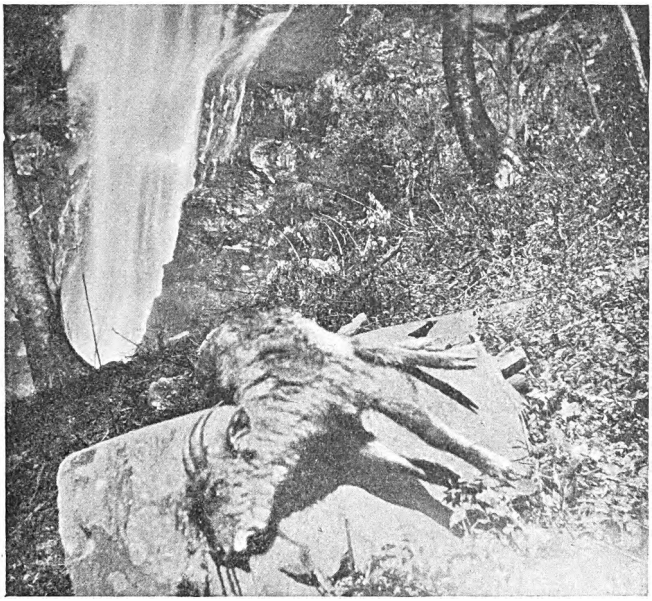
II. Duck Shooting from Lucknow.

By Lieut. C. G. Higgins.

As no account has appeared in any recent Chronicle of the winter shooting round Lucknow, it might be supposed that, in these strenuous times, our arduous military duties prevent us from taking advantage of being quartered in the centre of one of the best duck



Gooral.

districts in India. But a glance at the Game Book, kept in the Mess, will tell a very different story.

Owing to the exceptionally heavy monsoon in the summer of 1906, there was no lack of water in the *jheels* within a short distance of Lucknow. They all held duck, and the season of 1906–1907 was one of the most satisfactory ever known.

On referring to the Game Book, I find that between the beginning of October, 1906, and the end of February, 1907, guns were out on fifty-seven occasions; and that

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the total bag for the season was 1,632 head, consisting almost entirely of duck and teal. The largest party numbered fifteen guns (including several of the 68th), and they bagged 251 head. On two or three other occasions, when there was a particularly large *jheel* to be shot, we combined forces with the Rifle Brigade from Shahjahanpur; but many of our own people were indefatigable sportsmen. Logan, who seemed to spend his winter in the water, is marked up in the book as having been out on forty days. Only the Stores of Bombay know how many cartridges he let off!

For the first month of the season, teal proved to be the principal item in the bags; but, later on, duck took the place of teal. Geese were plentiful, but very shy; and, owing to the amount of water about the country, they were very difficult to approach.

The columns of remarks in the Game Book contain some interesting entries. I notice that the words "whilst out sketching" occur several times. How easy to picture the scene—the long dusty road left behind—the day's work done—or, perhaps, not even commenced, as, like the unfortunate mortal so dear to the hearts of examiners, we have forgotten our sketching-board, or lost our pencil! How good, in either case, to feel the cool, smooth barrels in our hot hands; and, as our first duck comes crashing down and falls with that delightful thud, how pleasant to forget our recent troubles, and to wonder if it is really going to be one of those days—far too rare with us—when we hold straight, and swing with them!

III. Christmas in the Central Provinces.

By Lieut. F. H. Beaufort.

Whittall and I, having secured ten days' leave for shooting, set about making preparations, and decided to

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make an attempt to go to the Central Provinces. I wrote off to Mr. Fox Strangways, the Commissioner at Jubbulpore, and asked if he knew of any blocks of jungle available in his district. In reply, he most kindly asked us to join his camp, which invitation, as can be imagined, we gladly accepted.

Leaving Lucknow on the night of the 20th December, we reached Jubbulpore the following evening, and spent the night at Mr. Fox Strangways' house. Next morning, we started for the jungle, travelling by train to a little wayside station, and thence riding on ponies, which had been sent to meet us, to the place where the camp was pitched; while our servants and kits followed us on elephants and camels.

Our ride was most interesting. Deputations met the Commissioner at every village on the way, and the villagers had put up triumphal arches as a welcome to him. At the half-way camp, where we breakfasted, the local chief, in whose part of the jungle we proposed to shoot, visited our host, and told us that a tiger had recently "killed," and that black buck were in such vast numbers that they "were shouldering one another out of the district!"

Elated at this good news, and seeing visions of excellent sport, we continued our journey to camp (a misnomer, by the way, considering its comfort) which had been beautifully arranged beforehand; and soon after we got in, Whittall and another sportsman set out after black buck, the latter securing a fair-sized head within about half an hour.

The next morning, the four of us, already assembled in camp, rode off on an elephant, to inspect the "kill," and prepare for a beat. It was found that the tiger had undoubtedly killed the buffalo, and a beat down the nullah holding the "kill" was decided on at once.

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Another man having now joined the party, we took post n our *machans*, which covered a distance of about two hundred yards. The beat then took place, but, to our disappointment, nothing came out.

The following day (Christmas Eve) was to have been devoted to black buck and chinkara, but while at breakfast, we heard that the tiger had been again at the "kill," so our plans were immediately changed, and another beat arranged. On visiting the "kill" a little later on, it soon became evident from the marks all around, that a tigress and two cubs had been feeding off the carcass. The tiger presumably had been frightened away by the beat of the previous day, and it was therefore decided to beat up the two nullahs on the other side.

The Commissioner was unable to leave his work that day, so only four *machans* were put up. On our way to them, I came on a magnificent sambur, facing me at barely twenty yards, but of course I could not fire, for fear of frightening the tiger. We drew lots, and Whittall drew the *machan* on the extreme right, and commanding one of the nullahs up a very steep hill. The next *machan* was on the opposite side of the nullah; while the remaining two were in a line, up the side of the hill. I drew the extreme left, which I thought to be the worst place, as I was farthest away from the nullah up which we expected the tiger to come.

Soon after the beat commenced I looked out to my left, which was fairly clear of jungle, and there, to my astonishment, I saw three tigers walking along within two hundred yards of me. Needless to say, the sight of these enormous beasts coming towards me made me fearfully excited, but I had to wait for them to be beaten in towards the *machans*. Presently they came closer to my left, but even then I did not dare fire, as I had no confidence in my ability to hit one of them at that dis-

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tance, and I knew that if I fired and missed they would have got right away without any one else having a chance of shooting them.

The coolies, who were placed in trees (as stops) behind me, frightened them back somewhat too far, and they crossed my front rather farther off than I liked, and moreover were partly concealed by some thick jungle. But I saw that it was my only chance of a shot, so I aimed at the tigress, although a rather difficult shot. I missed, and she went galloping right down the line, being fired at from each *machan* as she passed, and she eventually dropped to Whittall's shot, at barely fifteen yards.

For about a minute after this there was silence, and then I saw one of the smaller tigers going for all he was worth past me, at about thirty yards. I fired, and, by the greatest good luck, bowled him over.

The beat was at an end; we inspected the two beasts, amidst the wildest excitement and jubilation of the shikaris and beaters, and then, in excellent spirits at our good fortune, rode back to camp, the event being celebrated that night by a champagne dinner. During this, we heard a terrific noise outside, and learned that it was occasioned by the triumphal arrival of the two dead tigers, being borne on the back of an elephant. On measuring them, we found their lengths to be 8 feet 6 inches, and 5 feet 8 inches, respectively.

After this eventful day we had a most enjoyable time, with varied entertainments, and a certain amount of shooting. Amongst other things, Whittall succeeded in bagging a panther, and I a sambur and a cheetal. Whittall also shot a sambur, but unfortunately both its horns were broken. On occasions, we went after peacocks and other feathered game, though with no great success.

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At one time our party consisted of eleven, including four ladies, and a very cheerful party it was, especially in the evenings, when we used to sit around an enormous camp fire, playing games, and singing. We saw something, also, of the manners and customs of the natives. The Commissioner's school-treat to all the school-children in the district was most entertaining. There were athletic sports, in which the children showed much keenness, especially in a tug-of-war against an elephant, though this was spoilt by the breaking of the rope. Then each school came up in turn to show us what the children had learned, and one party sang something which I was told afterwards was the National Anthem! Fireworks brought the merry meeting to a close.

The day after this we went in state, on elephants, to pay an official visit to the the local chief, and were received by crowds of natives, mostly bearing torches on their heads. After being ushered in, we sat down in a line, the Commissioner in the centre, on most elaborate chairs, and then the proceedings began. An old Brahmin priest placed garlands round our necks, and painted a red mark on our foreheads—which, being their caste mark, is supposed to be a great honour. Subsquently, we were given some extraordinary compound to eat, and native scent was sprinkled on our handkerchiefs, when, the preliminaries over, conversation commenced. The whole thing was a most interesting experience.

The time came—much too soon—when we had to take leave of our kind host, who had done us so lavishly; for, although in the heart of the jungle, we had lived in the lap of luxury. But duty called, and Whittall and I had to be back at Lucknow for the Proclamation Parade on the 1st January.

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Date.	Name.	Locality.	Species.	Measurement. Length.	Base.	Tip to Top.	Length of Leave.	Remarks.
				ft. in.	in.	in.		
February 3	Lieut. C. G. Higgins	Kumaon	1 Kakur	0 5	—	—	10 days.	Near Bhim Tal.
„ 7	„ „	„	1 „	0 5	—	—		
„ 8	„ „	„	1 „	—	—	—		
„ 9	Lieut. G. Blewitt	„	1 Gooral	—	—	—		
„ 24	„ „	Baghauli	1 Black Buck	—	—	—	1 day.	
„ 24	„ „	„	1 „ „	—	—	—		
„ 12	Major Colvile	Jaipur	1 „ „	1 7	—	—		
March 10	„ „	Katorah	1 Mugger	6 6	—	—	—	6 miles from Bakshi Talab.
„ 19	„ „	Deogarh Block	1 Chinkara	0 10½	—	—	—	Ramporah } From Jaklaum
„ 19	„ „	Bundelkund	1 Cheetal	2 3	—	—	10 days	Gharouli } Station, near
„ 23	„ „	„	1 Chinkara	0 10	—	—	—	Dhowa } Bina.
„ 25	„ „	„	1 Cheetal	2 3	—	—		
„ 31	Lieut. R. Stephens	Malwa Tal	1 Gooral	0 7¾	—	—	10 days.	
April 1	„ „	Kumaon	1 Kakur	0 5¼	—	—		
„ 4	Lieut. C. G. Higgins	„	1 Gooral	0 6¾	—	—		
„ 5	„ „	„	1 „	0 4½	—	—		
March 16	Major E. A. E. Lethbridge	Jaipur	1 Black Buck	1 10½	—	—		
„ 17	„ „	„	1 „ „	1 10	—	—		
May 8	Major Colvile	Keri Terai	1 Cheetal	2 6	—	—	3 weeks' leave, about 10 days' shooting.	
„ 10	„ „	Kumaon	1 Mugger	6 0	—	—		
„ 13	„ „	„	1 Nilghai	0 7	—	—		Near Naini Tal.
„ 18	„ „	Kharna	1 Gooral	0 5¾	—	—		
March 31	Lieut. G. Blewitt	Chamba	Black Bear	5 0	—	—	—	Maowa Nullah.
April 2	„ „	Tikri District	1 Gooral	0 5½	2	5½	March 15 to June 15.	
„ 4	„ „	„	1 „	0 4½	2½	2½		
„ 5	„ „	„	1 Thar	0 10½	7¾	7		Panglend Nullah.
„ 8	„ „	„	1 Serow (*f.*)	0 8½	4¾	2½		
„ 12	„ „	„	1 Thar	0 8	—	—		Nakai Nullah.
„ 22	„ „	„	1 Gooral	0 5½	3½	3	—	Maowa Nullah.
„ 22	„ „	„	1 „	—	—	—		
„ 28	„ „	„	1 „	0 7½	3¾	2½		
May 6	„ „	„	1 Thar	0 8¾	7	—	—	Nakai Nullah.
September 18	Lieut. R. O. Logan	„	1 Were Wolf	—	—	—	—	Changju Nullah.
August 8	Lieut. G. E. Whittall	Chamba	1 Gooral	—	—	—	—	Tiabbah Nullah.
„ 22	„ „	„	1 „	0 4½	—	—	—	Niyar Nullah.
September 25	„ „	„	1 Ibex	3 1	—	—	—	„ „
„ 25	„ „	„	1 „	2 9	—	—	—	Bunglood Nullah.
October 8	„ „	„	1 Black Bear	—	—	—	—	„ „
„ 13	„ „	„	1 Tahr	0 6	—	—	—	Tiabbah Nullah.
„ 20	„ „	„	1 Gooral	0 5½	—	—	—	„ „
„ 20	„ „	„	1 „	0 6½	—	—	—	

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II.—GUN.

DATE.	PLACE.	GUNS.	Quail.	Sand Grouse.	Geese.	Duck.	Teal.	Snipe.	Pigeons. Blue Rocks.	Pigeons. Green.	Total.	REMARKS.
January 2 -	Mohaulalganj -	Lamotte, Colvile, Eden, Pollock, Logan, Annesley, Beaufort, Whittall.	—	—	1	15	9	4	—	—	29	Karala Jheel.
„ 7 -	Puranpur - -	Colvile, Logan - - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	7	——
„ 10 -	Itaunja - -	„ „ - - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	19	6	—	25	——
„ 16 -	Puranpur - -	„ „ - - - - - - - - - -	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	6	——
„ 17 -	Sarwan - -	„ „ - - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	2	4	32	—	—	38	——
„ 20 -	Puranpur - -	Colvile, Higgins, Logan - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	6	——
„ 20 -	Jellalabad -	Pollock, Stephens - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	20	Small Jheels, near Jellalabad Fort.
„ 20 -	Mohaulalganj -	Whittall - - - - - - - - - -	—	—	1	22	2	2	—	—	27	Karala Jheel.
„ 21 -	Jellalabad -	Pollock - - - - - - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	9	Small Jheels, near Jellalabad Fort.
„ 22 -	Mohaulalganj -	Logan, Stephens - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	2	4	7	—	—	13	12th milestone on the right of Rae Bareilly Road.
„ 24 -	Thekidars Jheel	Colvile, Logan - - - - - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	16	——
„ 26 -	Mohaulalganj -	Lethbridge, Colvile, Pollock, Logan, Stephens, Whittall, Bassett, Trafford (Rifle Brigade), Sandbach (Royals).	—	—	6	95	20	—	—	—	121	Karala Jheel, dust storm all day. Birds would not face wind.
„ 31 -	Thekidars Jheel	Logan, Colvile - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	5	——
February 3 -	Hardoi - -	Colvile, Eden, Pollock, Logan, Stephens, Seymour, Powell, Verney, Trafford, Walpole, Drummond, Boyle (Rifle Brigade).	—	—	1	174	50	6	18	—	249	——
„ 18 -	Thekidars Jheel	Colvile, Logan - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	——
„ 21 -	„	„ „ - - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	1	6	9	—	—	16	——
„ 24 -	Mohaulalganj -	Logan, Parr - - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	7	12th milestone, Rae Bareilly Road.
„ 24 -	„	Sanderson, Whittall - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	24	2	—	—	—	26	Karala Jheel.
March 3 -	„	Higgins, Logan, Morland, Parr, Stephens, Blewitt, Col. Wheler, Steele, Sandbach, Cosens, Hodgson, Tidswell, Turner (Royals).	—	—	—	35	1	—	—	—	36	Karala Jheel.
October 10 -	Ataria - -	Logan - - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	5	8	9	—	—	22	——
„ 13 -	Ajgaen - -	Logan, Morland - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	7	——
„ 20 -	Rasauli - -	„ „ - - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	11	4	2	—	—	17	——
„ 30 -	Hardoi - -	Beaufort, Whittall, Blagrove - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	——
„ 20 -	Dewa - -	Logan, Morland, Grant, Sandbach, Miles - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	——
November 21	Ajgaen - -	Hampden, Ward - - - - - - - - -	—	—	3	6	—	6	—	—	15	——
„ 21 to 24	Hardoi - -	Logan, Whittall - - - - - - - - -	—	—	7	54	20	6	30	8	125	——

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OCCASIONAL NOTES.

THE Officers of the 1st Battalion purchased this year the three war medals of the late Private Joyce, 43rd Light Infantry, viz.: KAFFIR WAR, 1851, '52, '53; INDIAN MUTINY, 1857, '58; NEW ZEALAND.

No. 2584, James Joyce, enlisted for the 43rd Light Infantry at Oxford, 10th November, 1849, at the age of 17 years and 9 months. He served with the Regiment continuously for upwards of 16 years, taking part in the Kaffir War, the Indian Mutiny Campaign, and the New Zealand War; was in possession of three Good Conduct Badges; and was discharged, on a pension of 6*d*. per diem, on 4th October, 1866. He died at Oxford, in his 75th year, 13th June, 1906.

Captain Julian, formerly Adjutant of the 52nd, has given to the Officers of the 2nd Battalion a memento of the Storming of the Cashmere Gate at Delhi, viz. an inkpot, which he snatched off the guard-room table as he passed through the Gate.

The statement on page 188 of last year's CHRONICLE, to the effect that Archibald Murray Douglas was promoted Major soon after 1816, is incorrect. He remained a Captain on the half-pay list of the 52nd for some years, and was never a Major in the Regular Army.

With reference to the New Zealand Medal Roll printed in last year's CHRONICLE, page 214, Lieutenant A. C. Money was present at Maketu, and not at the Gate Pah.

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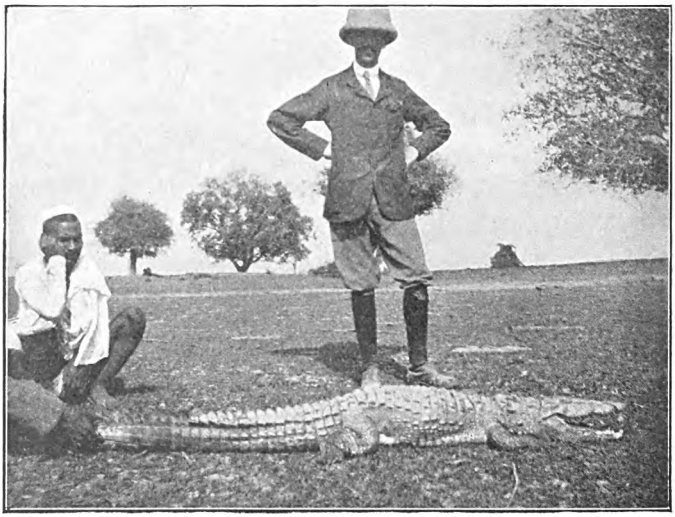
FAIRTLOUGH—KINGLAKE.—On the 24th October, 1907, at St. John's, Milford, by the Rev. F. Harcourt Gooch, assisted by the Rev. E. F. Bowring, Rural Dean, Major Charles G. Fairtlough, late Oxfordshire Light Infantry, of Catteshall Manor, Godalming, to May Hermione, only child of Robert A. Kinglake, Recorder of Bournemouth, of Moushill Manor, Godalming.



MAJOR G. N. COLVILE AND HIS MUGGER.

A spirited illustration in colours, "The 52nd Light Infantry at Delhi," was published this year in Valentine's Autotype post-card series, entitled "The King's Army, 1857." The artist, however, made the mistake of clothing the men in red coats and white trousers instead of in khaki.

Captain W. Marriott-Dodington has completed his two years' course at the Staff College; and Captain E. R. Clayton has passed the examination for admission to the College.

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The following is an extract from a contemporary manuscript copy of General Wolfe's "Orders," in the possession of Charles Dalton, Esq. :—

Camp at Orleans, June 29th, 1759.

* * * * * *

The officer who commanded the Detachment of Kennedy's Regt. upon the Water Side, and left his post without orders, in Circumstances where the presence of such a Detachment might have been particularly usefull, and by falling in with the out posts without the least previous notice, occasioned a false Alarm in Camp, is put under Arest and will be tried by a General Court Martial as soon as it can be conveniently assembled.

In the margin of the MS., but written in a different hand, appears "Capt. Talbott." Kennedy's Regiment was the 43rd, and at the above-mentioned time there was serving with it Captain James Talbot. Levinge gives his services as follows :—"Ensign, 43rd, 10th April, 1742; Lieutenant, 4th January, 1749; Captain, 2nd February, 1757. Present with the Regiment in Nova Scotia, siege of Quebec, and the different actions. Died, April, 1762." We have been unable to discover whether the officer in question, who apparently neglected his duty in order to get to the front, was ever actually tried by Court Martial.

Mrs. Cox has presented to the Officers of the 2nd Battalion the sword of her father, Captain Archibald Murray Douglas.

Captain and Brevet-Major L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy has been appointed Staff Officer to the Inspector-General, King's African Rifles.

Captain C. J. Wilkie, late Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been appointed Brigade-Major of the Welsh (Volunteer Infantry) Brigade.

Lieut.-Colonel A. F. Mockler-Ferryman has been awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal United Service Institution and the first Trench-Gascoigne Prize, for the Military Essay of 1907.

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ALPHABETICAL ROLL OF OFFICERS

BELONGING TO THE 1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1907.

With their Regimental, Staff, and War Services, as set forth in the Official Army List.

NAME.	Date of Birth.	First Appointment.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Staff and War Services.
ALDRED, Austin Dickson Rycroft.	29 Aug. '84	9 Apr. '04	—	—	—	—	—
ANNESLEY, *Hon.* Caryl Arthur James.	3 July '83	13 May '03	6 Sept. '05	—	—	—	—
BALLARD, John Arthur -	10 Mar. '78	*From Militia*, 1 Dec. '97	4 Jan. '99	23 June '03	—	—	*S. African War*, 1899-1902. Empld. with Mtd. Inf. Slightly wounded. Operations in Orange River Colony, May to Nov. '00. Operations in the Transvaal, Dec. '00 to July '01. Operations in Orange River Colony, Dec. '00 and July '01 to Mar. '02. Queen's Medal with 3 clasps. King's Medal with 2 clasps.
BARTLETT, Alfred James Napier.	29 June '84	4 Nov. '03	22 Jan. '06	—	—	—	—
BAYLEY, Arthur George -	5 July '78	7 May '98	4 Nov. '99	3 Oct. '04	—	—	*S. African War*, 1899-1902. Relief of Kimberley. Operations in the Orange Free State, Feb. to May '00, including operations at Paardeberg 17 to 26 Feb.; actions at Poplar Grove and Driefontein. Operations in Orange River Colony, May to Nov. '00 and Dec. '00 to 31 May '02. Queen's Medal with 3 clasps. King's Medal with 2 clasps.
BEAUFORT, Francis Hugh	27 July '83	16 Aug. '05	—	—	—	—	—
BLAGROVE, John - -	8 Mar. '86	24 Jan. '06	—	—	—	—	—
BLEWITT, Guy - - -	5 Dec. '84	28 Jan. '05	—	—	—	—	—
BOURKE, Ulick John Deane.	13 Apr. '84	4 Nov.' 03	20 Apr. '06.	—	—	—	—
BROOKE, Richard Reginald Maude.	4 Feb. '78	*From Militia*, 9 Dec. '99	12 Jan. '01	—	—	—	*S. African War*, 1899-1902. Operations in the Orange Free State, Feb. to May '00, including actions at Vet River (5 and 6 May) and Zand River. Operations in the Transvaal, west of Pretoria, July to 29 Nov. '00. Operations in Orange River Colony (May to Nov. '00), including actions at Ladybrand (2 to 5 Sept.), and Bothaville. Operations in Cape Colony, south of Orange River, '99-'00. Operations in the Transvaal Dec. '00 to July '01, and Oct. '01 to 31 May '02. Operations in Orange River Colony, July '01 to Oct. '01, and Jan. to Mar. '02. Queen's Medal with 3 clasps. King's Medal with 2 clasps.

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BROOKE POPHAM, Henry Robert Moore.	18 Sept. '78	7 May '98	24 Nov. '99	9 Nov. '04	—	—	—	
CARFRAE, Charles Francis Kirkpatrick.	15 Jan. '85	*From Militia*, 29 Nov. '05	—	—	—	—	—	
CARTER, Lindsay James -	2 Aug. '72	4 Jan. '95	1 Mar '96.	27 Feb. '00	—	—	Adjutant Militia, 9 Nov. '04.——*Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897-8, Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces. Medal with 2 clasps.	
CHILDERS, Eardley Mostyn.	1 Nov. '66	Lieut. 25 Aug. '86	—	16 Oct. '93	22 Feb. '05	—	*Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897-8, with Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces. Medal with 2 clasps.——*S. African War*, 1899-1902. Operations in Orange River Colony, May to Nov. '00. Operations in the Transvaal, May to Jan. '01, and Mar. '02 to 31 May '02. Operations in Orange River Colony, Dec. '00 to Aug. '01, and Sept. '01 to Mar. '02. Operations in Cape Colony, Aug. and Sept. '01. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 10 Sept. '01, and 29 July '02. Queen's Medal with 3 clasps. King's Medal with 2 clasps.	
CLARK, Paul Treby - -	11 Sept. '56	*From Militia*, 43rd Foot, 20 Mar. '78	23 July '79	28 July '86	16 Mar. '96	23 Oct. '03	Adjutant, 1*st Battalion*, 2 Jan. '86 to 1 Jan. '91.——Brevet-Colonel, 23 Oct. '06.——*S. African War*, 1902. Operations in the Transvaal, Feb. to Mar. '02. Queen's Medal with 2 clasps.	
CLAYTON, Edward Robert	13 Sept. '77	20 Feb. '97	5 Mar. '98	11 Sept. '02	—	—	Adjutant, 2*nd Battalion*, 1 Mar. '04.——*Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897-8. With Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces. Medal with 2 clasps.	
COBB, Cecil Henry - -	27 Nov. '66	*From Militia*, 21 Dec. '89	24 July '92	3 Nov. '98	Brevet, 29 Nov. '00	—	Adjutant, 1*st Battalion*, 25 Aug. '97 to 24 Feb. '02. Adjutant, Militia, 7 July '02.——*S. African War*, 1899-1902. Performed duties of Station Staff Officer at Heilbron. Served as Adjutant, 1*st Battalion*. Relief of Kimberley. Operations in the Orange Free State, Feb. to May '00, including operations at Paardeberg, 17 to 26 Feb.; actions at Poplar Grove and Driefontein. Operations in Orange River Colony, May '00 to Apr. '02. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 10 Sept. '01. Brevet of Major. Queen's Medal with 4 clasps. King's Medal with 2 clasps.——*Foreign Order*, St. Bento d'Aviz, Officer (*Portugal.*).	
COLVILE, George Northcote, D.S.O.	9 July '67	5 Feb. '87	3 May '89	9 Nov. '94	25 Aug. '06	—	Adjutant, Volunteers, 22 June '01 to 21 June '06.——*S. African War*, 1899-1902. Empld. with Mtd. Inf. Embarking Staff Officer, Cape Town. Severely wounded. Operations in the Orange Free State, Feb. to May '00, including actions at Vet River, 5 and 6 May, and Zand River. Operations in the Transvaal May and June '00, including action near Johannesburg. Operations in the Transvaal west of Pretoria, July to 29 Nov. '00. Operations in Orange River Colony, May to Nov. '00, including actions of Ladybrand, 2 to 5 Sept., and Bothaville. Operations in Cape Colony, south of Orange River, '99, '00. Operations in Cape Colony, Dec. '00 to Mar. '01. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 10 Sept. '01. Queen's Medal with 4 clasps. D.S.O.	
CROSSE, Richard Banastre	17 Apr. '88	29 Aug. '06	—	—	—	—	—	
CUYLER, *Sir* Charles, *Bt.* -	15 Aug. '67	14 Sept. '87	30 Jan. '90	8 Jan. '97	—	—	Adjutant, 1*st Battalion*, 2 Jan. '95 to 24 Aug. '97. Instr. R. Mil. Coll., 25 Aug. '97 to 31 Dec. '02. Adjutant, Vol., 2 Jan. '04.	
DARELL-BROWN, Henry Forbes.	7 June '67	*From Militia*, 21 Dec. '89	24 July '92	3 Nov. '98	—	—	Adjutant, Volunteers, 28 Jan. '06.——*Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897-8. With Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces. Medal with 2 clasps.	
DAVIES, Henry Rodolf -	28 Sept. '65	Lieut. 23 Aug. '84	—	2 May '92	13 Feb. '01	—	Special Service, Burmese Exped., 1 Feb. '87 to 24 Mar. '88.——Staff Capt. Intell. Q.M.G.'s Dept., India, 10 Oct. '93 to 4 Nov. '95.——Employed in China, 7 Oct. '98 to — July '00. Special Service China Exped. — July '00 to 1 Mar. '01.——Spec. Service S. Africa, 2 Mar. '01 to 5 June '01. Staff Capt. Intell. S. Africa, 6 June '01 to 23 June '02. Staff Capt. H.Q. of Army, 22 Aug. '04 to 27 July '06. D.A.A.G. (Maj. attd. Gen. Staff), N. China, 28 July '06.——*Burmese Expedition*, 1887-8. Medal with 2 clasps.——*Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897-8. With Mohmand Field Force. Medal with clasp.——*Tirah*, 1897-8, Despatches, *London Gazette*, 5 April '98. Clasp.——*China*, 1900. Spec. Serv. Offr. Medal.——*S. African War*, 1901-2. On Staff. Operations in the Transvaal, May '01 to 31 May '02. Queen's Medal with 4 clasps.	

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NAME.	Date of Birth.	First Appointment.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Staff and War Services.
DAVY, John Davy Wright	5 July '65	Lieut. 29 Aug. '85	—	2 Jan. '93	23 Oct. '03	—	—
DILLON, Henry Mountiford.	20 Jan. '81	*Embd. Militia* 126 days. 2nd Lieut. *from Militia*, 18 Apr. '00	15 Oct. '02	—	—	—	Employed with W. African Frontier Force, 29 April '05.—*S African War*, 1900. Served in Mediterranean. Medal.
EDEN, Archibald James Fergusson.	20 Jan. '72	18 June '92	17 Mar. '94	24 Feb. '00	Brevet, 29 Nov. '00	—	Employed with W. African Frontier Force, 5 Feb. '98 to 3 Oct. '01.——*West Africa*, 1897-8. Lagos. Employed in Hinterland. Medal with clasp.——*West Africa*, 1900. Operations in Ashanti. Relief of Kumassi. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 4 Dec. '00. Brevet of Major.——*S. African War*, 1901-2. Operations in Orange River Colony, Dec. '01 to 31 May '02. Queen's Medal with 5 clasps.
EVELEGH, Rosslyn Curzon	13 May '85	10 Oct. '03	30 Dec. '05	—	—	—	A.D.C. to Major-General, Mauritius, 23 Nov. '06.
FANSHAWE, Robert, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*	5 Nov. '63	Lieut., 25 Aug. '83	—	15 Apr. '92	2 Sept. '00	Brevet, 22 Aug. '02	Adjutant, *2nd Battalion*, 1 July '87 to 31 Oct. '91.——Spec. Service, Natal, 4 Nov. '99 to 22 Dec. '99.——Staff Off. to Ass. Insp. Gen. L. of C. S. Africa, 23 Dec. '99 to 6 Apr. "00. Staff Off. Mtd. Inf. Corps (*Graded D.A.A.G.*), S. Africa, 1 Apr. '00 to 26 Jan. '02. Staff Off. Mobile Column. (*Graded D.A.A.G.*), 1 Apr. '00 to 26 Jan. '02. D.A.A.G., 4th Div., 2nd Army Corps, 11 Sept. '02 to 11 Dec. '03. ——*Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897-8. With Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces. Medal with 2 clasps.——*S. African War*, 1899-1902. Spec. Serv. Off. (including service as Camp Commdt. Maitland); afterwards on Staff, and as Adjutant 6th Bn. Mtd. Inf., 8 Feb to 8 Apr. '00, and of a Mobile Column, 20 Dec. '01 to 31 May '02. Relief of Kimberley. Operations in the Orange Free State, Feb. to May '00, including operations at Paardeberg, 17 to 26 Feb., wounded 18 Feb.; actions at Poplar Grove, Karee Siding, Houtnek (Thoba Mountain), Vet River, 5 and 6 May, and Zand River. Operations in the Transvaal in May and June '00, including actions near Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Diamond Hill, 11 to 12 June. Operations in the Transvaal, west of Pretoria, July to 29 Nov. '00, including actions at Venterskroon, 7 and 9 Aug. Operations in the Orange River Colony, May to 29 Nov. '00, including actions at Wittebergen, 1 to 29 July, and Bothaville. Operations in Cape Colony, south of Orange River, '99-'00. Operations in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Cape Colony, 30 Nov. '00 to 31 May '02. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 8 Feb. '01 and 29 July '02. Queen's Medal with 5 clasps. King's Medal with 2 clasps. Brev. of Lieut.-Colonel. D.S.O.
FARMER, George - -	14 Dec. '77	In Ranks 7 yrs. 48 dys., 2nd Lieut., 2 Aug. '02	6 Sept. '05	—	—	—	Employed with W. African Frontier Force, 2 July '04.
FEILDEN, Randle Montague.	17 July '71	*From Militia*, 24 Aug. '92	18 Aug. '94	24 Feb. '00	—	—	Adjutant, *2nd Battalion*, 1 Mar. '96 to 28 Feb. '00.——Employed with Egyptian Army, 27 June '03.——*Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897-8. With Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces. Medal with 2 clasps.——*S. African War*, 1901-2. Operations in Orange River Colony, May '01 to 31 May '02. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 29 July '02. Queen's Medal with 4 clasps. ——*Foreign Order*, Medjidie, 4th Class.——*Medal of the Royal Humane Society.*

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FERGUSSON, Alexander John,	2 Nov. '63	In Ranks 14 yrs. 291 dys., Wt. Off. 3 yrs., 301 dys. Hon. Lieut. and Qr.-Mr., 15 Jan. '02	—	—	—	—	*N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897-8. Mohmand. Medal with clasp. Tirah, clasp.
FITZGERALD, Calvert -	5 Sept. '82	8 May '01	14 Apl. '05	—	—	—	——
FOLJAMBE, *Hon.* Gerald William Frederick Savile.	12 May '78	16 Feb. '98	21 Sept. '99	2 Jan. '04	—	—	A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen., S. Africa, 21 Apr. to 9 July '02. Adjt. Militia, 9 Oct. '05.——*S. African War*, 1900-2. On Staff. Operations in the Orange Free State, Feb. to May '00, including action at Poplar Grove. Operations in Orange River Colony, May to Nov. '00. Operations in Orange River Colony, Dec. '00 to 31 May '02. Queen's Medal with 3 clasps. King's Medal with 2 clasps.
FORREST, Charles Evelyn, D.S.O.	21 Aug. '76	*From Militia*, 1 Dec. '97	25 Oct. '98	22 Feb. '03	—	—	*S. African War*, 1899-1902. Empld. with Mtd. Inf. Slightly Wounded. Operations in the Orange Free State, Feb. to May '00, including actions at Vet River, 5 and 6 May, and Zand River. Operations in the Transvaal in May and June '00, including action near Johannesburg. Operations in Cape Colony, south of Orange River, '99-'00. Operations in the Transvaal, May to July '01, and Oct. '01 to 31 May '02. Operations in Orange River Colony, July to Oct. '01. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 10 Sept, '01. Queen's Medal with 3 clasps. King's Medal with 2 clasps. D.S.O.
FRITH, Cyril Halsted -	13 Aug. '77	8 Sept. '97	18 Sept. '98	22 Nov. '02	—	—	*Operations on the N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897-8. With Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces. Medal with 2 clasps.
FULLER, John Frederic Charles.	1 Sept. '78	3 Aug. '98	24 Feb. '00	21 June '05	—	—	*S. African War*, 1899-1902. Operations in the Orange River Colony, May to Nov. '00. Operations in Orange River Colony, Dec. '00 to 31 May '02. Queen's Medal with 3 clasps. King's Medal with 2 clasps.
HAMILTON, Keith Randolph, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*	28 Feb. '71	18 May '92	16 Oct. '93	4 Nov. '99	—	—	Staff. Off. (*graded D.A.A.G.*) to Mtd. Inf. Corps, 7 Apr. '00 to 2 Dec. '00.——Empld. with S. Afr. Constaby., 11 Dec. '00 to 18 Mar. '04.——*Operations on the N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897-8. With Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces. Medal with 2 clasps.——*S. African War*, 1899-1902. On Staff. Served as Adjt. 7th Mtd. Inf. Regt., 12 Feb. to 1 Apr. '00. Operations in the Orange Free State, Feb. to May '00, including operations at Paardeberg, 17 to 26 Feb.; actions at Poplar Grove, Houtnek (Thoba Mountain), Vet River, 5 and 6 May, and Zand River. Operations in the Transvaal in May and June '00, including actions near Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Diamond Hill, 11 and 12 June. Operations in Orange River Colony, May to 28 Nov. '00, including actions at Wittenbergen, 1 to 29 July (severely wounded), Bothaville, Caledon River, 27 to 29 Nov. Operations in the Transvaal, 30 Nov. '00 to 31 May '02. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 16 Apr. '01. Queen's Medal with 5 clasps. King's Medal with 2 clasps. D.S.O.
HAMMICK, Stephen Frederick.	2 Feb. '71	24 Jan. '94	5 June '97	11 Dec. '00	—	—	*S. African War*, 1899-1902. Relief of Kimberley. Operations in the Orange Free State, Feb. to May '00, including operations at Paardeberg, 17 to 26 Feb. (slightly wounded). Operations in Orange River Colony, May, to Nov. '00. Operations in the Transvaal, Mar. '01 to July '01 and Oct. '01 to 31 May '02. Operations in Orange River Colony, Dec. '00 to Mar. '01 and July '01 to Mar. '02. Queen's Medal with 3 clasps. King's Medal with 2 clasps.
HAMPDEN, Osbert Renn Leigh.	7 May '76	2nd Lieut. *from Militia*, 12 Jan. '98	8 Mar. '99	2 Sept. '03	—	—	Adjutant, 1*st Battalion*, 22 Mar. '05.

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ALPHABETICAL ROLL OF OFFICERS.—*continued.*

NAME.	Date of Birth.	First Appointment.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Staff and War Services.
HARDEN, Allan Humphrey.	23 Mar. '81	*Emb. Militia*, 1 yr., 23 dys., 2nd Lieut. *from Militia*, 5 Jan. '01	2 Sept. '01	—	—	—	—
HENLEY, Cornish Frederick.	5 May '78	2nd Lieut. *from Militia*, 4 May '98	23 Oct. '99	3 Oct. '04	—	—	*S. African War*, 1899-1902. Relief of Kimberley. Operations in the Orange Free State, Feb. to May '00, including operations at Paardeberg, 17 to 26 Feb.; actions at Poplar Grove and Driefontein. Operations in Orange River Colony May to Nov. '00. Operations in the Transvaal, Apr. '01 to July '01, and Oct. '01 to 31 May '02. Operations in Orange River Colony, Dec. '00 to Apr. '01, and July '01 to Mar. '02. Queen's Medal with 4 clasps. King's Medal with 2 clasps.
HIGGINS, Charles Græme	12 Aug. '79	*Embd. Militia*, 128 dys. 2nd Lieut. *from Militia* 21 Apr. '00	22 Feb. '03	—	—	—	*S. African War*, 1901-2. Operations in Orange River Colony, May to Nov. '00. Operations in Transvaal, May '01 to July '01. Operations in Orange River Colony, 30 Nov. '00 to Aug. '01, and Sept. '01 to 31 May '02. Operations in Cape Colony, Aug. '01 and Sept. '01. Queen's Medal with 3 clasps. King's Medal with 2 clasps.
HOLT, Felton Vesey - -	23 Feb. '86	16 Aug. '05	—	—	—	—	—
HUGHES, Reginald George Hutton.	22 Nov. '60	Lieut. 9 Sept. '82	—	27 Feb. '92	7 July '00	2 Sept. '04	Adjutant, Militia, 1 Dec. '96 to 30 Nov. '01. *Burmese Expedition*, 1888. Medal with clasp.
HUNTER, William Chevers	15 July '70	6 Jan. '92	22 Mar. '93	9 Oct. '99	—	—	Spec. Serv. S. Africa, 16 June. '00 to 9 Sept. '00. Adjutant, Volunteers, 1 Sept. '02.—*S. African War*, 1899-1900. Railway Staff Officer, Naauwpoort. Queen's Medal with clasp.
IVEY, Thomas - - -	17 Apr. '65	In Ranks, 20 yrs. 128 dys., Qr.-Mr., and Hon. Lieut. 22 Sept. '03	—	—	—	—	—
KEYWORTH, Robert Denbigh.	27 Sept. '78	2nd Lieut. *from Militia* 4 Jan. '99	20 Apr. '00	9 Oct. '05	—	—	Employed with W. Africa Frontier Force, 30 Dec. '05.
KING, Thomas - - -	6 Feb. '61	In Ranks, 18 yrs. 291 dys. Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Lieut. 24 Nov. '97	—	—	—	—	*Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897-8. With Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces. Medal with 2 clasps.

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KIRKPATRICK, Edward Hartley.	17 Sept. '78	24 Jan. '00	5 Apr. '02	—	—	—	*S. African War*, 1899-1902. Operations in Orange River Colony, May to Nov. '00. Operations in Orange River Colony, Sept. '01 to 31 May '02. Queen's Medal with 2 clasps. King's Medal with 2 clasps.	
LAMOTTE, Frank Grimshaw Lagier.	20 Nov. '64	Lieut. 25 Aug. '83	—	2 May '92	29 Nov. '00	—	Adjutant, Volunteers. 1 Jan. '94 to 31 Dec. '98. *S. African War*, 1899-1902. Relief of Kimberley. Operations in the Orange Free State, Feb. to May '00, including operations at Paardeberg, 17 to 26 Feb.; actions at Poplar Grove and Driefontein. Operations in Orange River Colony, May to Nov. '00. Operations in Orange River Colony, Dec. '00 to 31 May '02. Queen's Medal with 4 clasps. King's Medal with 2 clasps.——*Foreign Order*, St. Bento d'Aviz, Officer (*Portugal*).	
LENTHALL, Edmund Henry.	4 Jan. '81	*From Militia*, 29 Nov. '05	—	—	—	—	—	
LETHBRIDGE, Ernest Astley Edmund, D.S O.	26 Dec. '64	Lieut. 10 Oct. '85	—	27 Sept. '93	2 Sept. '04	—	Adjutant, Militia, 17 Mar. '94 to 30 Nov. '96. *S. African War*, 1899-1902. Relief of Kimberley. Operations in the Orange Free State, Feb. to May '00, including operations at Paardeberg, 17 to 26 Feb.; actions at Poplar Grove and Driefontein. Operations in Orange River Colony, May to Nov. '00. Operations in Orange River Colony, Dec. '00 to 31 May '02. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 8 Feb. and 10 Sept. '01. Queen's Medal with 3 clasps. King's Medal with 2 clasps. D.S.O.	
LOGAN, Ronald Octavius-	30 May '82	2nd Lieut. Unattched, 8 Jan. '01 Oxf. Lt. Inf., 9 Mar. '01	3 Oct. '04	—	—	—	*S. African War*, 1899-1902. Operations in Orange River Colony, May '01 to 31 May '02. Queen's Medal with 4 clasps.	
MARRIOTT - DODINGTON, Wilfred.	24 Jan. '71	2nd Lieut. *from Militia*, 19 Oct. '92	16 Jan. '95	27 Feb. '00	—	—	Adjutant, *2nd Battalion*, 1 Mar. '00 to 29 Feb. '04. *N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897-8. Mohmand. Medal with clasp.——*Tirah*, 1897-8. Operations in the Bara Valley, 7 to 14 Dec. '97. Clasp.	
MITCHELL, Charles Johnstone.	20 Sept. '79	11 Feb. '99	1 Aug. '00	22 Jan. '06	—	—	—	
MORLAND, Walter Edward Thomson.	27 Jan. '82	18 Jan. '02	11 Aug. '05	—	—	—	*S. African War*, 1902. Operations in Orange River Colony, Apr. to 31 May '02. Queen's Medal with 3 clasps.	
NISBET, Herbert Chaplin	10 Oct. '75	2nd Lieut. *from Militia*, 4 May '98	9 Oct. '99	23 Jan. '05	—	—	Employed with W. African Frontier Force, 23 Aug. '02 to 3 Oct. '04.——*W. Africa* (*N. Nigeria*), 1903. Operations against the Yundam and Zuma tribes. In command. Operations against the Ex-Emir of Yola. In command.	
OSBORN, Philip Barlow, D.S.O.	16 Oct. '70	2nd Lieut. *from Militia*, 28 Sept. '92	9 Nov. '92	27 Feb. '00	Brevet 7 Sept. '04	Temp. Lt.-Col. 1 Apr. '05	Empld. in Uganda Protect. 18 June '97 to 8 Feb. '99. Empld. in Brit. E. Afr. Protect. Empld. with King's Afr. Rif., 9 Feb. '99.——*Uganda*, 1897-8. Capture of Kabagambi (severely wounded). Attack of Kijembo, and several other engagements. Mentioned in Despatches. Medal with 2 clasps. D.S.O.——*British East Africa*, 1901. Operations against the Ogaden Somalis in Jubaland. Medal with clasp.——*East Africa*, 1902-4. Operations in Somaliland. Action at Gidballi. Despatches, Lt.-Col. Swayne, 20 Feb. '04; Brig.-Gen. Manning, 17 Aug. '03, and Sir C. C. Egerton, 30 May '04; *London Gazette*, 2 Sept. '04. Brev. of Major. 2 clasps.	
OSBORNE, John Edwards	14 Oct. '85	2nd Lieut. *from Militia*, 23 May '06	—	—	—	—	—	
PARR, Bertram Chambré -	7 Aug. '84	23 May '03	9 Oct. '05	—	—	—	—	

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ALPHABETICAL ROLL OF OFFICERS.—*continued.*

NAME.	Date of Birth.	First Appointment.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Staff and War Services.
PEARSON, Charles Coffin -	28 Mar. '67	14 Sept. '87	2 June '91	5 June '97	—	—	Adjutant, Volunteers, 14 Apr. '05. *Operations on the N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897-8. With Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces. Medal with 2 clasps.
POLLOCK, John Alsager -	7 Apr. '82	*Embd. Militia*, 1 yr. 32 dys. 2nd Lieut. *from Militia*, 5 Jan. '01	1 July '04	—	—	—	*S. African War*, 1899-1902. Operations in Orange River Colony, May to Nov. '00. Operations in Orange River Colony, Dec. '00 to Mar. '02. Queen's Medal with 2 clasps. King's Medal with 2 clasps.
PONSONBY, Ashley William Neville.	1 Mar. '82	2nd Lieut. Unattached, 8 Jan '01, Oxf. Lt. Inf. 9 Mar. '01	24 Aug. '04	—	—	—	—
POPE-HENNESSY, Ladislas Herbert Richard.	18 Aug. '75	2nd Lieut. Welsh Regt. 28 Sept. '95, Oxf. Lt. Inf. 9 Oct. '95	5 Feb. '98	11 Sept. '02	Brevet, 26 Mar, '06	Temp. Lieut.-Col. 15 Apr. '06.	Empld. with W. Afr. Front. Force, 5 Feb. '98 to 2 Sept. '99. Empld. in Brit. E. Afr. Protect., 29 Sept. '99, Empld. with King's Afr. Rif., 29 Sept. '99.—*West Africa*, 1897-8. Lagos. Empld. in Hinterland. Medal with clasp.—*British East Africa*, 1901. Operations against the Ogaden Somalis in Jubaland. Medal with clasp.—*East Africa*, 1903. Operations in Somaliland. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 7 Aug. '03. Clasp.—*Nandi*, 1905-6. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 18 Sept. '06. Promoted Major.
PORTAL, John Leslie -	13 Apr. '06	*From Militia*, 23 May '06	—	—	—	—	—
ROSS, William - - -	17 Jan. '60	In Ranks 19 yrs. 230 dys., Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Lieut. 2 Feb. '98	—	Hon. Capt. 22 Aug. '02	—	—	*South African War*, 1899-1902. Relief of Kimberley. Operations in Orange Free State, Feb. to May '00. including operations at Paardeberg, 17 to 26 Feb.; actions at Poplar Grove, and Driefontein. Operations in Orange River Colony, May to Nov. '00. Operations in Orange River Colony, Dec. '00 to 31 May '02. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 10 Sept. '01 and 29 July '02. Queen's Medal with 4 clasps. King's Medal with 2 clasps. Granted hon. rank of Captain.
RUCK-KEENE, Harry Lancelot, D.S.O.	5 May '68	24 Apr. '89	16 Mar. '92	28 Oct. '98	—	—	Adjt. Mtd. Inf. (*graded D.A.A.G.*), S. Africa, 9 Oct. '99 to 14 Apr. '00. Adjt. Volunteers, 22 Feb. '03.—*S. African War*, 1899-1901. Empld. with Mtd. Inf. Operations in Cape Colony, south of Orange River, 1899-1900, including actions at Colesberg, 1 Jan. to 12 Feb. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 4 May '00. Queen's Medal with 2 clasps. D.S.O.
SANDERSON, Aymor Eden	1 Apr. '86	16 Aug. '05	—	—	—	—	—

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SCOTT, Charles Leslie -	7 Nov. '79	4 May '01	9 Nov. '04	—	—	—	*S. African War*, 1901-2. Operations in Orange River Colony, Nov. '01 to 31 May '92. Queen's Medal with 4 clasps.
SCOTT, Lionel Folliott -	23 Oct. '70	2nd Lieut. *from Militia*, 26 Apr. '93	8 Jan. '97	27 Sept. '00	—	—	Empld. with W. Afr. Frontier Force, 5 Mar. '98 to 1 Oct. '99. Spec. Service, S. Africa, 24 Nov. '99 to 18 Jan. '00. A.D.C. to Gov. and Com.-in-Chf., Gambia, 22 Nov. '02.——*S. African War*, 1899-1902. Spec. Serv. Off. Relief of Kimberley. Operations in Orange Free State, Feb. to May '00, including operations at Paardeberg, 17 to 26 Feb.; actions at Poplar Grove and Driefontein. Operations in Orange River Colony, May to Nov. '00. Operations in Orange River Colony, Dec. '00 to 31 May '02. Queen's Medal with 4 clasps. King's Medal with 2 clasps.
SIMPSON, Rupert Victor -	16 Jan. '80	20 Jan. '00	15 Mar. '02	—	—	—	*S. African War*, 1899-1902. Operations in Orange River Colony, May to Nov. '00. Operations in Orange River Colony, Dec. '00 to Jan. '02. Queen's Medal with 3 clasps. King's Medal with 2 clasps.
STAPLETON, Francis Harry	13 Oct. '76	3 Feb. '97	5 Mar. '98	11 Sept. '02	—	—	Adjutant, *1st Battalion*, 22 Mar. '02 to 21 Mar. '05. Staff Capt. (Intell.), S. Africa, 20 Apr. '00 to 21 Mar. '02. Adjutant, Militia, 15 Sept. '06.——*S. African War*, 1899-1902. (Wounded.) On Staff. Served as Adjt. 1st Bn. Oxford Lt. Inf. Relief of Kimberley. Operations in Orange Free State, Feb. to May '00. Operations in Orange River Colony, Apr. to 31 May '02. Operations in Cape Colony, Dec. '00 to Apr. '02. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 10 Sept. '01. Queen's Medal with 3 clasps. King's Medal with 2 clasps.
STEPHENS, Rupert - -	23 Mar. '84	6 June, '03	29 Oct. '05	—	—	—	——
SULLIVAN, Geoffrey Arnold	3 Mar. '80	6 Dec. '99	11 Jan. '01	—	—	—	*S. African War*, 1900-2. Relief of Kimberley. Operations in Orange Free State, Feb. to May '00, including operations at Paardeberg, 17 to 26 Feb.; actions at Poplar Grove and Driefontein. Operations in Orange River Colony, May to Nov. '00. Operations in Orange River Colony, Dec. '00 to 31 May '02. Queen's Medal with 4 clasps. King's Medal with 2 clasps.
TARVER, Francis Féral -	11 Mar. '81	2nd Lieut. *from Militia*, 19 Oct. '01	21 June '05	—	—	—	*S. African War*, 1900-2. Operations in Orange River Colony, Nov. '01 to 31 May '02. Operations in Cape Colony, Aug. '01 to Oct. '01. Queen's Medal with 4 clasps.
TUNNARD, Luke - -	12 Sept. '80	11 Aug. '00	23 June 03	—	—	—	——
WARD, Lancelot Edward Seth.	7 Aug. '75	2nd Lieut. *from Militia*, 1 Dec. '97	28 Oct. '98	23 June '03	—	—	Empld. with King's Afr. Rifles, 5 Apr. '02.—— *Tirah*, 1897-8. Medal with 2 clasps.
WATT, Redmond Edward	4 Oct. '68	2nd Lieut. *from Militia*, 26 Feb. '90	24 July '92	8 Mar. '99	—	—	Adjutant, Volunteers, 22 Mar. '03. *Operations on N. W. Frontier of India*, 1897-8. With Tirah Exped. Force. Medal with 2 clasps. ——*S. African War*, 1899-1902. Relief of Kimberley. Operations in Orange Free State, Feb. to Aug. '00, including operations at Paardeberg, 17 to 26 Feb. (slightly wounded). Afterwards Commd., Holfontein. Operations in Orange River Colony, May to Nov. '00. Operations in Orange River Colony, Dec. '00 to 31 May '02. Queen's Medal with 3 clasps. King's Medal with 2 clasps.
WEATHERBY, James Thorpe.	21 Apr. '77	8 Feb. '99	30 July '00	30 Dec. '05.	—	—	A.D.C. to Com.-in-Chf., E. Indies, 15 Mar. '02 to 27 Nov. '02. Spec. Serv. Somaliland Fd. Force, 3 Sept. '03 to 12 June '04.——*East Africa*, 1903-4. Operations in Somaliland. Spec. Serv. Off. Medal with clasp.

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ALPHABETICAL ROLL OF OFFICERS.—*continued.*

NAME.	Date of Birth.	First Appointment.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Staff and War Services.
WHITE, Edward Dalrymple.	18 July '65	Lieut. 7 Feb. '85	—	27 July '92	11 May '02	—	Adjutant, *2nd Battalion*, 1 Nov. '91 to 29 Feb. '96. Adjutant, Volunteers, 28 Jan. '01 to 27 Jan. '06.—*Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897-8. With Mohmand Field and Tirah Exped. Forces. Medal with 2 clasps.
WHITTALL, George Edward.	8 Nov. '85	24 Jan. '06.	—	—	—	—	—
WILKIE, Charles Joseph	8 Jan. '69	2nd Lieut. *from Militia*, 9 Apr. '92	19 July '93	23 Oct. '99	—	—	Adjutant, Volunteers, 1 Apr. '02.—*Operations on N.W. Frontier of India*, 1897-8. With Tirah Exped. Force. Medal with 2 clasps.
WOOD, Henry Lindsay	28 Oct. '78	3 Aug. '98	19 Feb. '00	14 Apr. '05	—	—	*S. African War*, 1899-1902. Relief of Kimberley. Operations in the Orange Free State, Feb. to May '00, including operations at Paardeberg 17 to 26 Feb.; action at Poplar Grove and Driefontein. Operations in Orange River Colony, May to Nov. '00. Operations in Orange River Colony, Dec. '00 to 31 May '02. Queen's Medal with 3 clasps. King's Medal with 2 clasps.

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MAJOR CHARLES COFFIN PEARSON,

Oxfordshire Light Infantry,

1887–1907.

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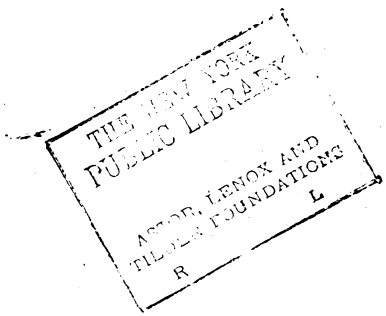

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MISCELLANEOUS.

MEMOIRS OF A SERGEANT OF THE 43RD.[1]

1810.

THE Captain of the Company in which I served being in want of a servant, I had the honour of being engaged in that capacity: my place, however, was no sinecure, and often amounted to a rather dangerous distinction. The duties enjoined were heavy, and contributed not a little to increase the severity of general military service. When my master dismounted from his horse, I had to hold the animal, or lead him by the bridle along roads through which it was difficult to drag myself; and the horse, chafed by rough usage and deficient feed, was frequently so restive that my employment was both irksome and laborious: this horse became an eventual favourite. Having been placed for a short time at large, he thought proper to escape, and accordingly scoured away over hill and dale, with the saddle and accoutrements of his master, including a pair of pistols in the holster, and change of clothing behind. He was observed by a party of French, who tried to secure him, but, strange to say, he was determined they should not. By a kind of instinct, to me an entire enigma, the horse chose the road which he apparently knew his old associates were to follow; and when we had crossed the bridge, to my surprise, he was there beforehand, and waiting our arrival. A rare and unpleasant circumstance took place here. The discipline and good order of the 43rd were proverbial: the matter was therefore so much the more vexatious. Being placed for a brief period in the vicinity of a village, the landlady of a Spanish house of entertainment had broached a puncheon of wine, which she retailed at a stipulated price. One of our men, with more wit than wisdom, got behind the cask unperceived by the lady, and having pierced the hinder end with his bayonet, drew away both for himself and friends. In an evil hour the unlucky wight was detected, and next morning was punished in presence of the Regiment. That the man did wrong is clear, but being a good soldier, and of an excellent temper withal, the event excited great regret, and the humiliating spectacle was witnessed with reluctance. One day a bullock was killed for our use, and afforded a luxurious repast; but we were obliged to make haste about it. Scarcely had we finished a

[1] Concluded from last year's CHRONICLE. See Note at the end of the article, page 188.—ED.

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hasty meal, when the advance of the enemy was announced. The men were unwilling to lose even a fragment of viands so scarce; and several were afterwards observed collecting bundles of the long dry grass and making a fire, over which they frizzled pieces of meat, impaled on the end of a ramrod. The hardships we endured in the prosecution of this retreat were increasingly severe. Personal comforts were out of the question. No change of linen could be procured; and as to a pair of stockings, the luxury was not to be thought of. As mine were worn to tatters, I contented myself without a new supply. Snatches of broken slumber were all we could obtain, though ready to stumble with weariness. The physical energies both of myself and comrades have, since that period, often appeared wonderful, even to myself. Many a time I have marched eight or ten miles on the nourishment afforded by a little water; and even then, with a pipe and good company, we talked away dull care, and were able with three cheers to face about, and with a determined volley warn away the following foe. We were much hurt by exposure to extremes. After the exhaustion arising from a forced march, pursued for hours, during the meridian heat of this burning climate, we lay down to rest for the night; and on the following morning such was the copiousness of the fallen dew, that our blankets appeared as if dipped in water. Rising from the ground in such a condition, it will be easily imagined that our sensations were not of an enviable cast. Even then I thought of thee, my native land; of thy rivers and vales, all so peaceful and beauteous, and they arose fairer than ever; and I thought of thee, my mother, who so often had'st cared and watched for me! But these meditations were dismissed. Had they been long indulged, my heart would have melted within me; and the time was at hand when the sterner faculties were likely to be tried to the uttermost.

Fall of Almeida.

A sad disaster happened at this period. Almeida was beseiged by Massena in person, at the head of a powerful army. The place, though regularly constructed with six bastions, ravelines, and excellent ditch and covered way, was extremely defective: with the exception of some damp casemates in one of the bastions, there was no magazine for the powder. The garrison consisted of about four thousand men. On the 18th of July the trenches were begun; and on the morning of the 26th, the second parallel being commenced, sixty-five pieces of artillery, mounted on ten batteries, threw in their fire. Many houses were soon in flames, and the garrison were unable to extinguish them; the counter-fire was, however, briskly maintained; little military damage was sustained; and towards evening the cannonade slackened on both sides; but just after

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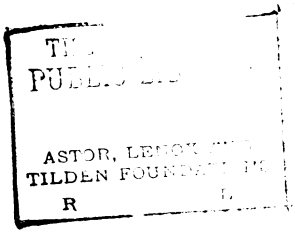

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dark, the ground suddenly trembled, the castle burst into a thousand pieces, and gave vent to a column of smoke and fire: presently the whole town sunk into a shapeless mass of ruin. Treason or accident had caused the magazine to explode; and the devastation was incredible. Five hundred persons were struck dead on the instant; only six houses remained standing; and the surviving garrison, aghast at the terrible commotion, disregarded all exhortations to rally. An immediate surrender was the necessary result.

BUSACO.[1]

The invasion of Portugal by the French now assumed a most serious aspect. Massena's command extended from the banks of the Tagus to the Bay of Biscay, and the number of his troops exceeded a hundred and ten thousand men. The view was discouraging, and was so felt by the British Ministry at home. Massena could bring sixty thousand veterans into the field, while the British force was scarcely fifty thousand, more than half of which consisted of untried men. The Sierra de Busaco was the place on which Lord Wellington fixed for his position. A succession of ascending ridges lead to this mountain, which is separated from the last by a chasm so profound that the unassisted eye could hardly distinguish the movements of troops in the bottom. When this formidable position was chosen, some officers expressed their fears that Massena would not assail it. "But if he do, I shall beat him," was the reply of the English leader, who was well assured that the Prince would attack. Massena was in fact anxious for a battle, and indulged in a vision in which he beheld the allies fly before his face.

On the 22nd of September we fell back exactly a league, and encamped in a pine-wood. One night there happened among us an extraordinary panic, for which none of us, either then or since, could assign any reasonable cause. No enemy was near, nor was any alarm given, yet suddenly large bodies of the troops started from sleep, as if seized with a frenzy, and dispersed in every direction; some climbed the trees, they knew not why: nor was there any possibility of allaying this strange terror, until some person called out that the enemy's cavalry were among them, when the soldiers mechanically fell into something like order, and the illusion instantly vanished. On the 25th the enemy's cavalry were seen gathering in front, and the heads of three infantry columns were visible on the table land above Martagao, coming on abreast, and at a most impetuous pace; while heavy clouds of dust, rising and loading the

[1] The accompanying views of the battlefield of Busaco have been reproduced from photographs taken by Colonel Archibald Leslie (late 79th Highlanders), who kindly allowed us to make use of them.—ED.

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atmosphere for miles behind, showed that the whole French army was in full march to attack. The cavalry skirmishers were already exchanging pistol shots, when Lord Wellington, suddenly arriving, ordering the Division to retire, and, taking the personal direction, covered the retreat with the 52nd and other troops. Nor was there a moment to lose: the enemy with great rapidity brought up both infantry and guns, and fell on so briskly, that all the skill of the General, and the readiness of the rear-guard, where I was placed, could scarcely prevent the Division from being seriously engaged. Before three o' clock, forty thousand French infantry were in position on the two points, and the sharp musketry of the skirmishers arose from the gloomy chasms beneath. The allies had now taken their stand; and along the whole of their front, skirmishers were thrown out on the mountain side, and about fifty pieces of artillery disposed upon the salient points. In the evening, in order to facilitate the approaching attack, the light French troops were observed stealing by twos and threes into the lowest parts of the valley, endeavouring to make their way up the wooded dells and hollows, and to establish themselves unseen, close to the piquets of the Light Division. Some companies of the Rifle Corps and Caçadores checked this; but similar attempts made, with more or less success, at different points of the position, seemed to indicate a night attack, and excited all the vigilance of the troops. Had it not been so, none but veterans tired of war could have slept. The weather was calm and fine, and the dark mountain masses rising on either side were crowned with innumerable watch-fires, around which more than a hundred thousand brave men were gathered.

The attack began on the following morning before daybreak. Three columns were led by Ney, and two by Reyneir, the points being about three miles asunder. The resistance was spirited, and six guns played along the slope with grape; but in less than half an hour the French were close upon the summit, so swiftly did they scale the mountain, overthrowing everything that opposed their progress. The leading battalions immediately established themselves upon the higher rocks, and a confused mass wheeled to the right, intending to sweep the summit of the sierra; but at that moment Lord Wellington directed two guns to open with grape upon their flank, while a heavy musketry was poured into their front; and in a little time the 45th and 88th Regiments charged so furiously that even fresh men could not have withstood them. The French, quite spent with their previous exertion, opened a straggling fire, and both parties, mingling together, went down the mountain side with mighty clamour and confusion, the dead and dying strewing the way, even to the bottom of the valley. Meanwhile the French who had first gained the summit had re-formed their ranks, with the right resting

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BATTLEFIELD OF BUSACO.

Centre of the position. The monument marks the spot near which Lord Wellington stood during the action.

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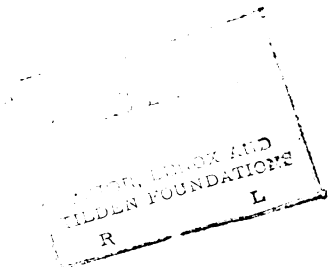

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upon a precipice overhanging the reverse side of the sierra ; and thus the position was in fact gained, if any reserve had been at hand ; but just then General Leith, who saw what had taken place, came on rapidly. Keeping the Royals in reserve, he directed the 38th to turn the right of the French ; but the precipice prevented this ; and meanwhile Colonel Cameron, informed by a staff officer of the critical state of affairs, formed the 9th Regiment in line under a violent fire, and, without returning a single shot, ran in upon and drove the Grenadiers from the rocks with irresistible bravery, and yet with excellent discipline ; refraining from pursuit, lest the crest of the position should be again lost, for the mountain was so rugged that it was impossible to judge clearly of the general state of the action.

On that side, however, the victory was secure. Ney's attack was equally unsuccessful. From the abutment of the mountain on which the Light Division was placed, the lower parts of the valley could be discerned. The table-land was sufficiently hollow to conceal the 43rd and 52nd regiments, drawn up in a line ; and a quarter of a mile behind them, but on higher ground, and close to the convent, a brigade of German infantry appeared to be the only solid line of resistance on this part of the position. In front of the two British regiments, some rocks overhanging the descent furnished natural embrasures, in which the guns of the Division were placed, and the whole face of the hill was planted with the skirmishers of the Rifle Corps, and of the two Portuguese Caçadore battalions. While it was yet dark, on listening attentively, we heard a straggling musketry in the deep hollows separating the armies ; and when the light broke, the three divisions of the 6th Corps were observed entering the woods below, and throwing forward a profusion of skirmishers soon afterwards. The French ascended with wonderful cheerfulness, and though the light troops plied them unceasingly with musketry, and the artillery bullets swept through their ranks, the order of advance was never disturbed. Ross's guns were worked with incredible swiftness, yet their range was contracted every round, and the enemy's shot came singing up in a sharper key, until the skirmishers, breathless, and begrimed with powder, rushed over the edge of the ascent, when the artillery suddenly drew back, and the victorious cries of the French were heard within a few yards of the summit. Craufurd, who, standing alone on one of the rocks, had been intently watching the progress of the attack, then turned, and in a quick shrill tone desired the two regiments in reserve to charge. The next moment eighteen hundred British bayonets went over the hill. Our shouts startled the French column ; and yet so truly brave were the hostile leaders, that each man of the first section raised his musket, and two officers and ten men fell before them, so unerring was their aim. They could do no more : we

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were on them with resistless impetuosity. The head of their column was violently overturned, and driven upon the rear; both flanks were lapped over by our wings; and three terrible discharges at five yards distance completed the rout. In a few minutes a long line of carcasses and broken arms indicated the line of retreat. The main body of the British stood fast, but several companies followed in pursuit down the mountain. Before two o'clock, Craufurd having assented to a momentary truce, parties of both armies were mixed amicably together, searching for the wounded men. Towards evening, however, a French company having impudently seized a village within half musket-shot of our Division, and refusing to retire, it so incensed Craufurd that, turning twelve guns on the village, he overwhelmed it with bullets for half an hour. A company of the 43rd was then sent down, who cleared the place in a few minutes. An affecting incident, contrasting strongly with the savage character of the preceding events, added to the interest of the day. A poor orphan Portuguese girl, about seventeen years of age, and very handsome, was seen coming down the mountain, and driving an ass loaded with all her property through the midst of the French army. She had abandoned her dwelling in obedience to the proclamation; and now passed over the field of battle with a simplicity which told she was unconscious of her perilous situation, and scarcely understanding which were the hostile and which the friendly troops, for no man on either side was so brutal as to molest her. In this battle of Busaco, the French, after astonishing acts of valour, were repulsed. General Graind'orge, and about eight hundred men, were slain, besides nearly five thousand wounded; while the loss of the allies did not exceed thirteen hundred. After this trial Massena judged the position of Busaco impregnable, and to turn it by the Mondego impossible, as the allies could pass that river quicker than himself. But a peasant informed him of the road leading from Martagao to Boyalva, and he resolved to turn Lord Wellington's left. To cover this movement the skirmishing was renewed with such vigour on the 28th, that many thought a general battle would take place; and yet the disappearance of baggage and the throwing up of intrenchments on the hill covering the roads to Martagao, indicated some other design. It was not till evening, when the enemy's masses in front being sensibly diminished, and his cavalry descried winding over the distant mountains, that the project became quite apparent.

Retreat to Torres Vedras.

On the 1st of October our outposts were attacked; but the French, on entering the plain of Coimbra, suffered some loss from a cannonade; and the British cavalry were drawn up in line, but with no serious

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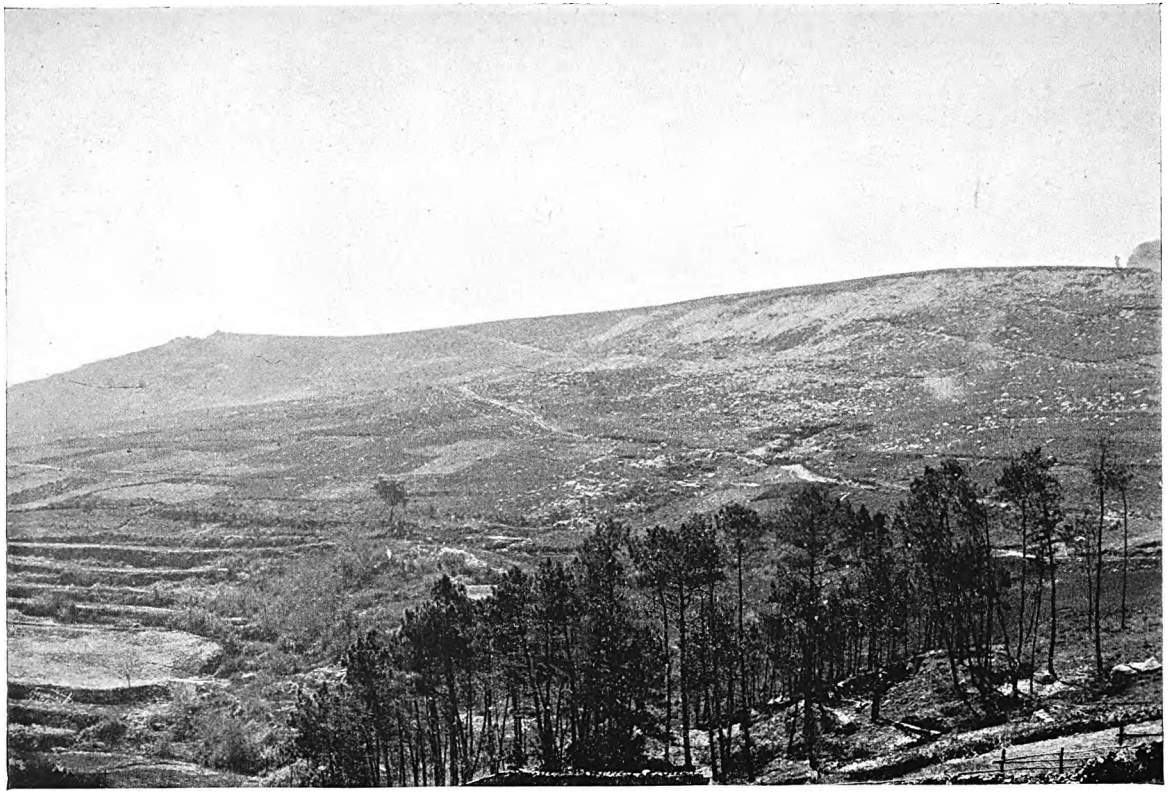

BATTLEFIELD OF BUSACO.

Left flank, up which the French moved, to be repulsed on the crest by the 43rd and 52nd. Craufurd's Rock visible in the distance. It was along the hollow that the Portuguese girl and her donkey passed after the action.

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
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intention of fighting, and were soon after withdrawn across the Mondego. The Light Division then marched hastily to gain the defiles of Condeixa, which commences at the end of the bridge. At this juncture all the inhabitants, who had not before quitted the place, rushed simultaneously out, each with what could be caught up in the hand, and driving before them a number of animals loaded with sick people or children. At the entrance to the bridge the press was so great that the troops halted for a few moments, just under the prison. The jailer had fled with the keys; the prisoners, crowding to the windows, were endeavouring to tear down the bars with their hands, and even with their teeth; some were shouting in the most frantic manner, while the bitter lamentations of the multitude increased, and the pistol shots of the cavalry, engaged at the fords below, were distinctly heard. Captain William Campbell burst the prison doors, and released the wretched inmates, while the troops forced their way over the bridge; yet, at the other end, the up-hill road, passing between high rocks, was so crowded, that no effort, even of the artillery, could make way. At last some of the infantry opened a passage on the right flank, and by great exertions the road was cleared for the guns; but it was not until after dusk that the Division reached Condeixa, although the distance was less than eight miles. Hitherto the marches had been easy, the weather fine, and provisions abundant; nevertheless, the usual mischievous disorders of retreat had shown themselves. In Coimbra, a quantity of harness and intrenching tools lay scattered in the streets; at Leiria, the magazines were plundered by the troops and camp followers; and at Condeixa a magazine of tents, shoes, spirits, and salt meat was destroyed, or abandoned to the enemy; and the streets were flowing ankle-deep with wasted rum, while the Portuguese Division, only a quarter of a mile distant, could receive only half the usual supply of liquor. It is with some regret I reflect that at this period, though exposed to dangers so imminent, I was carried away in some degree with the torrent of prevailing dissipation. Not that during any period of my active service I ever suffered the pleasure of conviviality, so called, to interfere with my duty. I was indeed often astonished to notice the reckless gaiety of my companions in arms, many of whom would crowd around the evening card-table, though aware that by dawn of day they might be engaged in mortal combat. In the midst of examples so contaminating certain principles of morality, aided perhaps by a little natural gravity, were never totally subverted; and, under the blessing of God, preserved me from the grosser vices. Had I been favoured with an able and enlightened Christian teacher, it is probable, even then, that my mind might have received the light

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of Gospel truth. Insensible and ungrateful indeed I must have been not to have perceived and felt the mercies of Divine Providence; for during the entire period of my active service, though exposed to perils almost unnumbered, I was not only preserved alive, but had been exempted from sickness, and therefore able, without a single exception, to maintain my place in the Division.

Massena resumed his march on the 4th. Leaving his sick and wounded with a slender guard at Coimbra, amounting altogether to four thousand seven hundred men, he resumed his march by Condeixa and Leiria. His hospital was established at the Convent of Santa Clara, on the left bank of the river; and all the inhabitants who were unable to reach the lines came down from their hiding-places in the mountains. But scarcely had the Prince left the city, when Trant, Miller, and Wilson, with nearly ten thousand militia, closed upon his rear, occupying the sierras on both sides of the Mondego, and cutting off all communication with Almeida. The English army retreated; the right by Thomar and Santarem, the centre by Batalha and Rio Mayor, the left by Olobaca and Obidos; and at the same time a native force under Colonel Blunt, was thrown into Peniche. Massena followed in one column, by the way of Rio Mayor; but meanwhile a capital exploit, performed by a partisan officer, convicted the Prince of bad generalship, and shook his plan of invasion to the base. Colonel Trant reached Milheada, and believing that his arrival was unknown at Coimbra, he resolved to attack the French in that city. Having surprised a small post at Fornos, early in the morning of the 7th, he sent his cavalry at full gallop through the streets of Coimbra, with orders to pass the bridge, and cut off all communication with the French army. Meantime his infantry penetrated at different points into the principal parts of the town; and the enemy, astounded, made little or no resistance. The Convent of Santa Clara surrendered at discretion; and thus, on the third day after the Prince of Essling had quitted the Mondego, his depôts and hospitals, with nearly five thousand prisoners, wounded and unwounded, among which there was a company of the Marines of the Imperial Guard, fell into the hands of a small militia force. But Craufurd, who had reached Alemquer on the 9th, was still there at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th. The weather being stormy, we were placed under cover, and no indication of marching was given. The cavalry had already filed into the lines; yet no guards were posted, no patrols sent forward, nor any precautions taken against surprise, although the town, situated in a deep ravine, was peculiarly favourable for such an attempt. It was clear to me, and others, that our officers were uneasy at this posture of affairs; the height in front was anxiously watched, and about four o'clock some French

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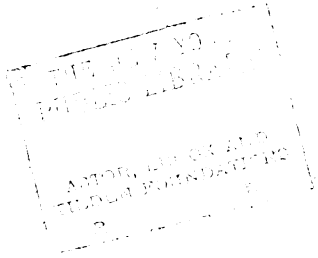

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dragoons on the summit were observed. The alarm was given, and the regiments got under arms; but the posts of assembly had been marked on an open space very much exposed, and from whence the road led through an ancient gateway to the top of a mountain behind. The enemy's numbers increased every moment, and they endeavoured to create a belief that their artillery had come up; this feint was easily seen through, but the General desired the regiments to break, and re-form on the other side of the archway, out of gun range; and immediately all was disorder. The baggage animals were still loading, the streets were crowded with the followers of the Division, and the whole in one confused mass rushed, or were driven, headlong to the archway. Several were crushed, and with worse troops general panic must have ensued; but the greater number of the soldiers, ashamed of the order, stood firm in their ranks until the confusion abated. Nevertheless the mischief was sufficiently great; and the enemy's infantry, descending the heights, endeavoured, some to turn the town on the left, while others pushed directly through the streets in pursuit; and thus, with our front in disorder, and our rear skirmishing, the retreat was commenced. The weather was, however, so boisterous that the firing soon ceased, and a few wounded, with the loss of some baggage, was all the hurt sustained. I was on this occasion on the verge of considerable personal danger. Having been ordered by an officer to procure forage for his horse, I incautiously ventured too near the enemy; and being further tempted by some clusters of fine grapes, accidentally noticed, I remained some little time to discuss them. On a sudden I found that the last column of the British was out of sight! while imperceptibly to myself the advanced horsemen of the French had nearly hemmed me in. Fully aware of my danger, which I felt conscious had been increased by my agreeable but untimely repast, I was aroused to instant exertion, and was happy enough to elude the surrounding scouts and reach my Division. Having, however, exceeded my commission, by taking care of myself as well as the horse, and exposed both to extreme jeopardy, I was glad to resign the animal to its owner, and resume my musket and place in the ranks without notice: and had no objection to perceive that my error had been unnoticed both by foes and friends. The Captain of the company in whose service I had engaged myself, like many others, had not much time to spare. When an alarm was given of the enemy's approach, we were preparing for dinner. Three or four officers messed together; and on that day another or two were expected, by way of a small party. Culinary preparations on a moderate scale were going on, and I had just opened the Captain's trunk, and taken out some table linen, when, lo! the well-known bugle sounded to arms. Aware that something unexpected had

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happened, I ran upstairs, and on looking out at a back window, I saw the enemy on the brow of a mountain, a column of whom were rapidly descending into the town. Coming down in haste, I found the dinner ready; but there is many a slip between the cup and the lip; and, reaching across the table, which was ready garnished, I swept the whole—utensils, food, and all—into the orifice of a large travelling-bag, and made my way with it into the street. Confusion and disorder are terms too weak to describe the condition of the public thoroughfare. This time, thought I, we shall be surely taken. The Captain clamoured for his horse: I was as urgent for a mule to carry the baggage: every minute of delay seemed an hour. At length, by uncommon effort, we cleared the town, and though the roads were bad, reached a small village within the lines before midnight. I was billeted with several officers in a gentleman's house; it was well furnished, but I regret to add that in a few days most of the moveables were destroyed; the proprietor, it would appear, had a presentiment of approaching injury; for, previous to our actual entrance on the premises, he and his family had decamped.

Lines of Torres Vedras.

I have already made some allusion to the lines of Torres Vedras thrown up for the defence of Lisbon by Lord Wellington. These lines consisted of three distinct ranges of defence. The first, extending from Alhandra on the Tagus to the mouth of the Zizandre on the sea-coast, was, following the inflections of the hills, twenty-nine miles long. The second, traced at a distance varying from six to ten miles in rear of the first, stretched from Quintella, on the Tagus, to the mouth of the St. Lorenzo, being twenty-four miles in length. The third, intended to cover a forced embarkation, should it become necessary, extended from Passo d'Arcos, on the Tagus, to the tower of Junquera, on the coast. Here an outer line, constructed on an opening of three thousand yards, enclosed an entrenched camp, designed to cover the embarkation with fewer troops, should the operation be delayed by bad weather; and within this second camp, Fort St. Julian's, whose high ramparts and deep ditches defied an escalade, was armed and strengthened to enable a rear-guard to protect both itself and the army. Of these stupendous lines, the second, whether regarded for its strength or importance, was the principal, and the others only appendages; the one as a final place of refuge, the other as an advanced work to stem the violence of the enemy, and to enable the army to take up its ground on the second line without hurry or pressure. The aim and scope of all the works were to bar those passes, and to strengthen the favourable fighting positions between them,

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without impeding the movements of the army. The fortifications extended to the space of fifty miles; there were one hundred and fifty forts, and not fewer than six hundred pieces of artillery mounted within them, while the river was protected by gun-boats manned with British Marines.

Massena was astonished at the extent and strength of the works, the existence of which had only become known to him five days before he came upon them. He employed several days in examining their nature, and was as much at a loss at the end of his inspection as at the beginning. The heights of Alhandra he judged unattackable; but the valleys of Calandrix and Aruda attracted his attention. There were here frequent skirmishes with the Light Division to oblige Craufurd to show his force; but by making Aruda an advanced post, he rendered it impossible to discover his true position without a serious affair: and in a short time the Division, with prodigious labour, secured the position, in a manner which was spoken of with admiration. Across the ravine on the left, a loose stone wall, sixteen feet thick, and forty feet high, was raised; and across the great valley of Aruda, a double line of abattis was drawn; not composed, as is usual, of the limbs of trees, but of full-grown oaks and chestnuts, dug up with all their roots and branches, dragged by main force for several hundred yards, and then reset and crossed, so that no human strength could break through. Breastworks at convenient distances, to defend this line of trees, were then cast up; and along the summit of the mountain, for the space of nearly three miles, including the salient points, other stone walls, six feet high, and four in thickness, with banquettes, were built, so that a good defence might have been made against the attacks of twenty thousand men. The increased strength of the works in general soon convinced Massena that it was impracticable to force the lines without great reinforcements; and towards the end of October the hospitals, stores, and other incumbrances of the French army, were removed to Santarem. On the 31st of the month two thousand men forded the Zezere above Punheta, to cover the construction of a bridge; and a remarkable exploit was performed by a Sergeant of the 16th Dragoons, named Baxter. This man, having only five troopers, came suddenly upon a piquet of fifty men, who were cooking. The Frenchmen ran to their arms, and killed one of the Dragoons; but the rest broke in amongst them so strongly, that Baxter, with the assistance of some countrymen, made forty-two captives. On the 19th the Light Division entered the plain between the Rio Mayor and the Tagus, and advanced against the heights by a sedgy marsh. The columns on our side were formed for attack, and the skirmishers of the Light Division were exchanging shots with the enemy,

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when it was found that the guns belonging to Pack's brigade had not arrived; and Lord Wellington, not quite satisfied with the appearance of his adversary's force, after three hours' demonstrations, ordered the troops to retire to their former ground. It was indeed evident that the French were resolved to maintain their position. Every advantageous spot of ground was fully occupied, the most advanced sentinels boldly returned the fire of the skirmishers, large bodies of reserve were descried, some in arms, others cooking; the strokes of the hatchet, and the fall of the trees, resounded from the woods upon the hills; and the commencement of a triple line of abattis, and the fresh earth of entrenchments, were discernible in many places. Our active Light Division was, however, again in motion. General Craufurd thought that the hostile troops who had shown themselves, amounted merely to a rear-guard of the enemy. His eager spirit could not bear to be restrained; and seizing a musket, he advanced in the night along the causeway, followed only by a Serjeant, and commenced a personal skirmish with the French piquets, from whose fire he escaped by a miracle, convinced at last that the enemy were not in flight. Lord Wellington judged it best to remain on the defensive, and strengthen the lines. With this view the Light Division, supported by a brigade of cavalry, occupied Valle, and the heights overlooking the marsh and inundation; the bridge at the end of the causeway was mined; a sugar-loaf shaped hill, looking straight down the approach, was crowned with embrasures for artillery, and laced in front with a zigzag covered way, capable of containing five hundred infantry. Thus the causeway being blocked, the French could not, while the inundation was maintained, make any sudden irruption from Santarem. About this period, a column of French, six thousand strong, scoured all the country beyond the Zezere, and contrived to secrete a quantity of food near Pedragoa, while other detachments arriving on the Mondego, below Coimbra, even passed that river, and carried off four hundred oxen and two thousand sheep intended for the allies. These excursions gave rise to horrible excesses, which broke down the discipline of the French army, and were not always executed with impunity. The British cavalry at various times redeemed many cattle, and brought in a considerable number of prisoners.

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Finding the drudgery of servitude, when added to my customary military duty, greater than I could well sustain, I requested permission to resign my situation with the Captain; and we parted, mutually satisfied with past acquaintance, and on the fairest terms. While in the

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vicinity of Santarem, the unarmed French and English soldiers, while procuring wine for the respective forces, were frequently intermingled in the same cellar, when there seemed to exist a tacit understanding that all animosity was suspended. The liquor was, however, sometimes too powerful; and one of our men who had been a good soldier, after a sad debauch, relapsed into a fit of despondency: the inordinate cup was then resorted to, but as usual, it lifted him up only to throw him into lower depths of misery. He then deserted, and when taken, seized an opportunity of placing the muzzle of a musket to his mouth, and setting his foot upon the trigger, blew his head to atoms.

The French in their retreat from Santarem, had either consumed or destroyed every particle of food that came within their reach, so that the country was a spacious desert. During a sharp day's march in pursuit, a horrible calamity was unexpectedly disclosed. While passing over a desolate mountain, a large house standing alone, and apparently deserted, was discovered near the line of our route. Prompted by curiosity, several men turned aside to inspect the interior, where they found a number of famished wretches crowded together, for no other conceivable purpose but to die in company. Thirty women and children had perished for want of food, and lay dead upon the floor; while about half that number of survivors sat watching the remains of those who had fallen. Of those who thus perished the bodies were not much emaciated, but the muscles of the face were invariably drawn transversely, giving the appearance of a smile, and presenting the most ghastly sight imaginable. Most of the living were unable to move; and it had been by great exertion that they had crawled to a little distance from the group of death. The soldiers offered some refreshment to these unfortunate persons; but one man only had sufficient strength to eat. The women seemed patient and resigned, and even in this distress, had arranged the bodies of those who had first died with decency and care.

Skirmish at Pombal.

Massena continued to retreat; and a skirmish, attended with some loss on both sides, unexpectedly took place at Pombal. The Commander just named was so closely followed by our Division, that, the streets being still encumbered, Ney drew up a rear-guard on a height behind the town, and threw a detachment into the old castle. He had, however, waited too long: the French army was moving in some confusion, and in an extended column of march, by a narrow defile between the mountains and the Soire river, which was fordable; while the British Divisions were in rapid motion on the left bank, with the design of

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crossing lower down, and cutting Massena's line of retreat; but darkness came on, and the operation terminated in a sharp conflict at Pombal, whence the 95th and the 3rd Caçadores drove the French from the castle and town with such vigour that the latter could not destroy the bridge, though it was mined for the purpose.

Combat of Redinha.

Daybreak on the 12th saw both armies in movement; and eight miles of march brought the head of the British into a hollow way leading to a high table-land, on which Ney had disposed five thousand infantry, a few squadrons of cavalry, and some light guns. His centre was opposite to the hollow road; his wings were covered by the woody heights which he occupied with light troops. Behind him rose the village of Redinha, situated on low ground; in front of which were posted a division of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and a battery of heavy guns, all so skilfully disposed as to give the appearance of considerable force. After examining the enemy's position for a short time, Lord Wellington first directed the Light Division to attack the wooded slopes covering Ney's right; and in less than an hour these orders were executed. The woods were presently cleared, and our skirmishers advanced even to the open plain beyond: just then the French battalions, supported by four guns, opened a heavy rolling fire, and at the same moment, Colonel Farrière, of the 3rd French Hussars, charged and took fourteen prisoners. This officer, during the whole campaign, had never failed to break in upon the skirmishers in the most critical moments; sometimes with a squadron, sometimes with only a few men: he was, however, sure to be found in the right place. The British Light Division, commanded by Sir William Erskine, consisted of five battalions of infantry and six guns, and was formed so that it outflanked the French right. It was also reinforced with two regiments of Dragoons: meanwhile Picton seized the woody heights protecting the French left, and thus Ney's position was exposed. Nevertheless, that Marshal, observing that Lord Wellington, deceived as to his real numbers, was bringing the mass of the allied troops into line, far from retreating, even charged Picton's skirmishers, and continued to hold his ground with astonishing confidence. In this posture both sides remained for about an hour, when three shots were fired from the British centre as a signal for a forward movement, and a most splendid spectacle of war was exhibited. The woods seemed alive with troops, and in a few moments thirty thousand men, forming three gorgeous lines of battle, were stretched across the plain; but bending on a gentle curve, and moving majestically forward, while horsemen and guns sprang simultaneously onward from the centre and left wing,

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charged under a volley from the French battalions: the latter were instantly hidden by the smoke; and when that cleared away, no enemy was to be seen. Ney keenly watched the progress of this grand formation, and having opposed Picton's foremost skirmishers with his left, withdrew the rest of his people with such rapidity that he gained the village before the cavalry could touch him: the utmost efforts of Picton's skirmishers and of the horse artillery scarcely enabled them to gall the hindmost of the French. One howitzer was, indeed, dismounted close to the bridge, but the village of Redinha was in flames. The Marshal was hard pressed, for the British were thundering at his rear; the light troops of the 3rd Division, chasing like heated blood-hounds, passed the river almost at the same time with the French: Ney, at length, fell back upon the main body at Condeixa. The mind is sometimes impressed by trifling occurrences, especially when they take place unexpectedly, or are at all out of the common way. I remember that in the midst of the clangour and firing just described, a hare emerged from the woods, and for some time amused herself by sundry doubles and evolutions between the hostile lines; at length, as if satisfied that enough had been seen, she suddenly disappeared. The other event is, that the tallest man I ever saw had been a private in the French ranks at Redinha: he was lying dead on the road-side. Our forces continued to drive the enemy. Massena, in repairing to Fonte Coberta, had left orders to fire Condeixa at a certain hour: these gentlemen left nothing willingly behind them but ruin and desolation. In a few days we came up with the rear. Picton contrived to wind round the bluff side of a mountain about eight miles distant: as he was already beyond the French left, instant confusion pervaded their camp. The British immediately pushed forward; their advance was extremely rapid, and it is affirmed that the Prince of Essling, who was on the road, only escaped capture by taking the feathers out of his hat, and riding through some of the light troops. Condeixa being thus evacuated, the British Cavalry pushed towards Coimbra, and cutting off Montbrun, captured part of his horsemen. The rest of the army kindled their fires, and the Light Division, in which, as usual, I was stationed, planted piquets close up to the enemy; but about ten at night, the French divisions, whose presence was unknown to Lord Wellington, stole out, and passing along the front of the British posts, made for Miranda de Corvo. The noise of their march was heard, but the night was dark; it was imagined to be the moving of the French to the rear, and being so reported to Sir William Erskine, that officer put the Light Division in march at daylight on the 14th: our movements partook of extraordinary rashness; and, what increased the danger, we were insensible of it.

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Combat of Cazal Novo.

The morning was so obscured that nothing could be distinguished at the distance of a hundred feet, but the sound of a great multitude was heard on the hills in front, and it being evident that the French were there in force, many officers represented the impropriety of thus advancing without orders, and in such a fog: but Erskine, with what is deemed astounding negligence, sent the 52nd forward in a simple column of sections, without a van-guard or other precaution, and even before the piquets had come in from their posts. The road dipped suddenly, descending into a valley, and the regiment was immediately lost in the mist, which was so thick that the troops, unconsciously passing the enemy's outposts, had nearly captured Ney himself, whose bivouac was close to the piquets. The Riflemen followed in a few moments, and the rest of the Division was about to plunge into the same gulf, when the rattling of musketry and the booming of round shot was heard; and when the vapour slowly rose, the 52nd were seen on the slopes of the opposite mountain engaged, without support, in the midst of the enemy's army. At this moment Lord Wellington arrived, and the whole of the Light Division were pushed forward to sustain the 52nd. The enemy's ground was so extensive, and his skirmishers so thick and so easily supported, that in a little time the Division was necessarily stretched out in one thin thread, and closely engaged in every part without any reserve; nor could it even thus present an equal front, until Picton sent the riflemen of the 60th to prolong the line. The fight was vigorously maintained amidst the numerous stone enclosures on the mountain-side; some advantages were gained, and the right of the enemy was partially turned, yet the main position could not be shaken until Picton and Cole had turned it by the left. Ney then commenced his retreat, retiring from ridge to ridge with admirable precision, and for a long time without confusion and with very little loss. Towards the middle of the day, however, the British guns and the skirmishers got within range of his masses, and the retreat became more rapid and less orderly; yet he finally gained the strong pass of Miranda de Corvo, which was secured by the main body of the French. The loss in the Light Division this day was eleven officers and a hundred and fifty men, and about a hundred prisoners were taken.

Affair of Foz de Aronce.

On the 15th the weather was so obscure that the allies could not reach the Ciera before four o'clock in the afternoon, and the troops as they came up proceeded to kindle fires for the night. The French right rested on some thick and wooded ground, and their left on the village of Foz

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de Aronce; but Lord Wellington, having cast a rapid glance over it, directed the Light Division, who were seldom forgotten when honour was to be obtained, to hold the right in play, and at the same moment the horse artillery, galloping forward to a rising ground, opened with great and sudden effect. Ney's left wing, being surprised and overthrown by the first charge, dispersed in a panic, and fled in such confusion towards the river that some, missing the fords, were drowned, and others, crowding on the bridge, were crushed to death. On the right the ground was so rugged and close that the action resolved itself into a skirmish; and thus Ney was able to use some battalions to check the pursuit of his left; but meanwhile darkness came on, and the French troops in their disorder fired upon each other. Only four officers and sixty men fell on the side of the British: the enemy's loss was not less than five hundred, of which one half were drowned; and an "Eagle" was afterwards found in the bed of the river when the waters had subsided. Ney maintained the left bank of the Ceira until every incumbrance had passed, and then, blowing up seventy feet of the bridge, sent his corps on. Thus terminated the first part of the retreat from Santarem, in which, though the ability of the French Commander was conspicuous, it revealed much that savoured of a harsh and ruthless spirit. Almost every horror that could make war hideous attended this dreadful march. Death was dealt out in all modes. Unpitying vengeance seemed to steel every breast. Lives were lost by wounds, by fatigue, by fire, by water, besides the numerous victims of famine. One of my comrades going out at dusk in search of provisions, on turning a corner stumbled over the body of a recently murdered man. The natives were of course excited to retaliate, and Colonel Napier once saw a peasant cheering on his dog to devour the dead and dying; the spirit of cruelty once unchained, smote even the brute creation. On the 15th, the French General, in order to diminish the incumbrances on his march, ordered a number of beasts of burden to be destroyed. The inhuman fellow charged with the execution—who, if known, would have long since been hooted from society—ham-stringed five hundred asses, and left them to starve: and thus they were found by the British army. The acute but deep expression of pain visible in these poor creatures' looks, wonderfully aroused the fury of the soldiers; and so little weight has reason with the multitude, when opposed by momentary sensation, that had prisoners been taken at that moment, no quarter most assuredly would have been given.

Combat of Sabugal.

At daylight on the 3rd of April our nearness to the enemy indicated the approach of another collision. The English General, having ten

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thousand men pivoted on the 5th Division at Sabugal, designed to turn Reynier's left, and surround him before he could be succoured. This well-concerted plan was marred by one of those accidents to which war is always liable, and brought on the combat of Sabugal, one of the hottest in which I was ever engaged. The morning was so foggy that the troops could not gain their respective posts of attack with that simultaneous regularity which is so essential to success. Colonel Beckwith, who commanded the first brigade, halted at a ford to await orders, and at that moment a staff-officer rode up, and somewhat hastily asked why he did not attack. The thing appeared rash; but with an enemy in front he could make no reply; and instantly passing the river, which was deep and rapid, mounted a steep wooded hill on the other side. Many of the men were up to their middle in water; and a dark heavy rain coming on, it was impossible for some time to distinguish friends from foes. The attack was thus made too soon; for owing to the obscurity, none of the divisons of the army had reached their respective posts; and Beckwith having only one bayonet regiment, and four companies of Riflemen, was advancing against more than twelve thousand infantry supported by cavalry and artillery. Scarcely had the Riflemen reached the top of the hill, when a compact and strong body of French drove them back upon the 43rd. The weather cleared at that instant, and Beckwith at once saw and felt all his danger; but, well supported as he was, it was met with a heart that nothing could shake. Leading a fierce charge, he beat back the enemy, and the summit of the hill was attained; but at the same moment two French guns opened with grape, at the distance of a hundred yards: a fresh body appeared in front, and considerable forces fell upon either flank of the regiment. Fortunately, Reynier, little expecting to be attacked, had, for the convenience of water, placed his principal masses in the low ground, behind the height on which the action commenced; his renewed attack was therefore uphill; yet the musketry, heavy from the beginning, now increased to a storm. The French mounted the acclivity with great clamour; and it was evident that nothing but the most desperate fighting could save the regiment from destruction. Captain Hopkins, commanding a flank company of the 43rd, immediately ran out to the right, and with admirable presence of mind seized a small eminence close to the French guns and commanding the ascent by which the French troops were approaching. His first fire was so sharp that the assailants were thrown into confusion; they rallied, and were again confounded by the volleys of this company: a third time they endeavoured to form an attack, when Hopkins, with a sudden charge, increased the disorder; and at the same moment the two battalions of the 52nd Regiment, which had been

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attracted by the fire, entered the line. Meantime the centre and left of the 43rd were furiously engaged, and excited beyond all former precedent. Beckwith, wounded in the head, and with the blood streaming down his face, rode amongst the foremost of the skirmishers, directing all with ability, and praising the men in a loud, cheerful tone. I was close to him at the time. One of our company called out, "Old Sydney is wounded." Beckwith heard the remark, and instantly replied, "But he won't leave you: fight on, my brave fellows; we shall beat them." The musket bullets flew thicker and closer every instant; but the French fell fast: a second charge cleared the hill, a howitzer was taken, and the British skirmishers were even advanced a short way down the hill when small bodies of French cavalry came galloping in from all parts, and obliged them to take refuge in the main body of the regiment. Having brought down a Frenchman by a random shot, I advanced close to the poor fellow as he lay on his side. Never shall I forget the alarm that was pictured on his countenance: he thought I was going to bayonet him, to avert which he held out his knapsack, containing most likely all his worldly substance, by way of appeasing my wrath. Unwilling to injure a fallen foe, I did not take his life, and in a few seconds he was protected by a charge of cavalry.

The English line was now formed behind a stone wall above; yet one squadron of Dragoons surmounted the ascent, and with incredible desperation, riding up to this wall, were in the act of firing over it with their pistols, when a rolling volley laid nearly the whole of them prostrate. By this time, however, a second and stronger column of infantry had rushed up the face of the hill, endeavouring to break in and retake the howitzer, which was on the edge of the descent, and only fifty yards from the wall. But no man could reach it and live, so deadly was the 43rd's fire. One of my comrades, having previously passed the howitzer, took a piece of chalk from his pocket, and, as he said, marked it as our own, and we were determined to keep it. Reynier, convinced at last, that he had acted unskilfully in sending up his troops in small parties, put all his reserves, amounting to nearly six thousand infantry, with artillery, and cavalry into motion, and outflanking the Division on the left, appeared resolved to storm the contested position. At this critical period the 5th Division passed the bridge of Sabugal, the British cavalry appeared on the hills beyond the enemy's left, and General Colville, with the leading brigade of the 3rd Division, issued out of the woods on Reynier's right, and opened a fire on the flank that directly decided the fate of the day. The loss of the allies in this sanguinary contest, which did not last quite an hour, was nearly two hundred killed and wounded: that of the enemy was enormous,—

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three hundred dead bodies were heaped together on the hill, the greater part round the captured howitzer; and more than twelve hundred were wounded,—so unwisely had Reynier managed his masses, and so true and constant was the English fire. Lord Wellington afterwards observed that this was one of the most *glorious* actions that British troops ever sustained. If by this term we are to understand that a numerous and well-disciplined force was signally repulsed by one of numerical inferiority, and that on the British side our national honour was upheld, he was right. In any other sense, the glories of war are, I am afraid, of a cast rather ambiguous. I scarcely ever before saw such determined firmness in our troops. It amounted almost to invincibility. During the action there was through our ranks to be observed a fierce and terrible anger, before the breakings forth of which the enemy quailed and fled. Our fire was given with singular exactness and rapidity. This fine conduct arose partly from a sense of extreme personal danger—for of that not a man was insensible—and partly from the desire which I believe pervaded every breast, of properly supporting the officers engaged. Among others, I had been unusually excited, and had dealt out wounds and destruction with an unsparing hand. In endeavouring to reach the enemy, all concern for my own preservation was forgotten. Just as the action commenced, a round shot struck a horseman close to my side, and brought him down. Daniel Lowry, an intimate friend, who was also within a few paces, was slain. My old Captain was hit and badly wounded: his place was, however, well supplied by Lieut. Brown, who succeeded in the command of the company. After the action had ceased, the latter officer was pleased to take special notice of my conduct, and by his recommendation I was made Corporal in one of the companies of the regiment.

We halted on the field of battle during the succeeding day. Some of our men were quartered in a chapel which had been recently occupied by French troops. Nearly the whole of the interior fittings were destroyed. As the place had been used for Roman Catholic worship, saints and images, attired in fanciful vestments, "black, white, and grey, with all their trumpery," had been abundant. These petty divinities, despite their alleged virtues, were upset and destroyed: some were prostrate on the floor; others were broken and disfigured; not a few had been consumed; and all that remained of many were a few glowing embers. As food now became dreadfully scarce, a small party, of which I was one, went in search of bread or any other article of sustenance we could procure. After wandering at least ten or twelve miles from the camp ground, we observed a young heifer, to which we immediately gave chase; but the

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animal was so timid, and withal so swift of foot, that after weary pursuit the game was lost. The French soldiers had, in fact, laid waste the land. Having spread themselves over the surface of many a league, they had, like a devastating army of locusts, devoured every particle of food within reach; and, what in some respects is worse, what they did not eat was destroyed. On ascending an eminence, we saw the smoke of several burning villages. One of the men discovered also, at a moderate distance, what appeared to be two or three huts; we accordingly made for them: on arriving near the spot, we found they were tents, pitched apparently for temporary use. Two or three women and children presently appeared, when we asked if they had any bread and wine to sell; telling them at the same time, to secure their favour, that we were English soldiers. They were inexorable, and declared they had nothing; but one of our party, not disposed to credit the ladies, forced his way into the tent, and dragged out a leathern bottle, containing perhaps twenty or thirty gallons of liquid. We flattered ourselves it was wine, but on inspection it was filled with oil. Several loaves of bread were, however, discovered, with which we made free; but had nearly paid a high price for the liberty taken. All on a sudden the whole party of women and children set up a dismal piercing shout, and almost at the same instant a numerous and armed party of men were observed rapidly coming down the mountain-side upon us. We were few in number, and unfortunately were without our muskets. Sensible that if overtaken, our lives were forfeited, a hasty retreat became necessary. We were chased for several miles; but owing to our superior speed, we at length left our pursuers behind. When out of the reach of danger, we halted, almost dead with fatigue, and divided our spoil. It amounted to a small piece of bread for each; but how sweet that morsel was no man can tell but he who has been driven to desperate acts by the call of biting hunger. The next day our Division took the route of Valdespina, to look out for the enemy on the side of the passes leading upon Coria; but Massena was in full retreat for Ciudad Rodrigo; and on the 5th he crossed the frontier of Portugal; so that Lord Wellington now stood victorious on the confines of that kingdom, having executed what to others had appeared incredible and vain.

The pursuit was continued. When Massena reached the Agueda, his cavalry detachments, heavy artillery, and convalescents again augmented his army to more than fifty thousand men; but the fatigue of the retreat, and want of provisions, would not suffer him to show a front to the allies: he therefore fell back to Salamanca, and Lord Wellington invested Almeida. Our Division occupied Gallegos and Espeja, and the rest of the army were disposed in villages on both

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sides of the Coa. Here Colonel Waters, who had been taken near Belmonte, rejoined the army. His escape was most extraordinary. Confident in his own resources, he had refused his parole; but when carried to Ciudad Rodrigo, he rashly mentioned his intention to the Spaniard in whose house he was lodged. This man betrayed him; but a servant, detesting his master's treachery, secretly offered his aid, and Waters coolly allowed him to get the rowels of his spurs sharpened. When the French army was near Salamanca, Waters, being in custody of Gendarmes, waited until their chief, who rode the only good horse in the party, had alighted; then, giving the spur to his own beast, he galloped off. This was an act of astonishing resolution and hardihood; for he was on a large plain, and before him, and for miles behind, the road was covered with the French columns. His hat fell off, and thus distinguished, he rode along the flank of the troops, some encouraging him, others firing at him, and the Gendarmes, sword in hand, close at his heels; but suddenly breaking at full speed between two columns, he gained a wooded hollow, and having baffled his pursuers, evaded the rear of the enemy's army.

Fuentes de Onoro.

The beautiful village of Fuentes de Onoro was now destined to suffer. It had escaped all injury during the previous warfare, though occupied alternately for above a year by both sides. Every family in it was known to our Division; and it was therefore a subject of deep regret to find that the preceding troops had pillaged it, leaving only the shells of houses where, three days before, a friendly population had been living in comfort. This wanton act was so warmly felt by the whole army, that eight thousand dollars were afterwards collected by general subscription for the poor inhabitants; yet the injury sunk deeper than the remedy. The allies occupied a fine table-land, lying between the Turones and the Dos Casos; the left at Fort Conception, the centre towards the village of Alameda, the right at Fuentes de Onoro, the whole distance being five miles. The First and Third Divisions were concentrated on a gentle declivity, about a cannon-shot behind Fuentes de Onoro, where the line of ground occupied by the army turned back, and ended on the Turones. The French came up in three columns abreast. General Loison fell upon Fuentes de Onoro, which was occupied by five battalions of chosen troops. Most of the houses in this village were at the bottom of the ravine; but an old chapel, and some buildings on a craggy eminence, overhung one end. The low parts were vigorously defended; yet the violence of the attack was so great and the cannonade so heavy, that the British abandoned the streets, and could

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scarcely maintain the upper ground; and the fight was becoming perilous when three fresh regiments, coming down from the main position, charged with so little ceremony that the French were forced back, and, after a severe contest, finally driven over the stream of Dos Casos. On the 4th Massena arrived; and, having examined all the line, made dispositions for the next day. Forty thousand infantry, and five thousand horse, with thirty pieces of artillery, were under arms; and they had shown, in the action of the 3rd, that their courage was not abated. The position of the English was, on the other hand, not at all desirable; and it required no common resolution to receive battle on ground so dangerous.

The action began by severe cavalry fighting; and the British horsemen, being overmatched, retired behind the Light Division, which threw itself into squares; but the main body of the French were upon the Seventh Division before the like formation could be effected: nevertheless the troops stood firm, and, although some were cut down, the Chasseurs Britanniques, taking advantage of a loose wall, received the attack with such a fire, that the enemy recoiled. Immediately after this, a commotion was observed among the French squadrons: men and officers closed in confusion towards one point, where a thick dust was arising, and where loud cries, and the sparkling of blades, and the flashing of pistols, indicated some extraordinary occurrence. Suddenly the multitude was violently agitated; an English shout arose, the mass was rent asunder, and Norman Ramsey burst forth at the head of his battery, his horses on full stretch, and his guns bounding along like things of no weight, with the mounted gunners in close and compact order protecting the rear. But while this brilliant action was passing in one part the enemy were making progress in the wood, and it was evident that the battle would soon be lost if the original position was not immediately regained.

In this posture of affairs Lord Wellington directed the Seventh Division to cross the Turones, and move down the left bank to Frenada. General Craufurd, who had resumed the command of the Light Division, first covered the passage of the Seventh, and then retired slowly over the plain in squares, having the British cavalry principally on the right flank. He was followed by the enemy's horse, which continually outflanked him, and near the wood surprised and sabred an advance post of the Guards, making Colonel Hill and fourteen men prisoners. Several times Montbrun seemed disposed to storm the Light Division squares, but we were too formidable to be meddled with: yet, on the authority of Colonel Napier, there was not during the war a more dangerous hour than this for England. The whole of that vast plain as far as the

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Turones was covered with a confused multitude, amidst which the squares appeared but as specks. The Seventh Division was separated from the army by the Turones ; five thousand French cavalry, with fifteen pieces of artillery, were close at hand, impatient to charge ; the infantry of the Eighth Corps was in order of battle behind the horsemen ; the wood was filled with the skirmishers of the Sixth Corps ; and, if the latter body had issued forth, our Division was in imminent danger of being broken. No effort of the sort was made : Montbrun's horsemen merely hovered about our squares ; the plain was soon cleared, the cavalry took post behind the centre, and the Light Division formed a reserve, sending the Riflemen among the rocks to connect it with the Seventh. At sight of this new front, deeply lined with troops, the French stopped short, and commenced a heavy cannonade, which did great execution from the closeness of the allied masses ; but twelve British guns replied with vigour, and the violence of the hostile fire abated. All this time a fierce battle was raging at Fuentes de Onoro. Massena had directed Drouet to carry this village at the very moment when Montbrun's cavalry should turn the right wing : it was, however, two hours later when the attack began. The three British regiments made a desperate resistance, but, overpowered by numbers, they were pierced and divided ; two companies of the 79th were taken, Colonel Cameron was mortally wounded, and the lower part of the town was carried : the upper part was, however, stiffly held, and the rolling of musketry was incessant. In this manner the fight lasted till the evening, when the lower part of the town was abandoned by both parties ; the British maintaining the crags, and the French retiring a cannon-shot from the stream. Fifteen hundred men and officers, of which three hundred were prisoners, comprised the loss of the allies : that of the enemy was computed at five thousand, but this, I have reason to believe, was an exaggerated statement. The night after the action, I was stationed on the line of sentinels, not far from the French front, and at the extreme verge of our own : this service, which demands perpetual vigilance, requires also, on account of its wearisome and continued toil, no ordinary degree of physical energy, as the safety of the army itself often depends upon the caution and alertness with which the outposts are preserved. Often when pacing some doubtful position, at dead of night I have applied my ear to the ground, to try if by that means a distant footstep could be heard. At the precise time to which I now refer the feeble voice of many a poor wounded fellow, calling for help, might be heard : these were, however, removed by the parties on both sides without delay, after which the dead were buried with as much decency and respect as circumstances allowed. A pile of about one hundred and thirty dead bodies, of which one-third were

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British, was discovered on a small space at Fuentes de Onoro; and several large excavations or graves were formed, in which the remains of our fallen friends were deposited.

Soon after this period the French were compelled to evacuate Almeida; but by a singular and ingenious train of operations, the men who defended it contrived to effect their escape. During the battle of Fuentes de Onoro, General Brennier, the governor of Almeida, with his garrison of fifteen hundred, skirmished boldly with the blockading force, and loud explosions, supposed to be signals of communication with the relieving army, were frequently heard. When all hope of succour vanished, a soldier, named Tillet, contrived with extraordinary courage and presence of mind to penetrate, although in uniform, through the posts of the blockade, carrying Brennier orders to evacuate the fortress. The blockade, it would appear, was imperfectly maintained: this was noticed by Brennier, who prepared to force his way through the encircling troops. An open country and a double line of troops greatly enhanced the difficulty; yet Brennier was resolved not only to cut his own passage, but to render the fortress useless to the allies. To effect this, he ruined all the principal bastions, and kept up a constant fire of his artillery, so directed that the mouth of one piece crossed that of another; while therefore some shots flew towards the besiegers, and a loud explosion was heard, others destroyed pieces without attracting notice. At midnight on the 10th, all being ready, he sprung his mines, sallied forth in a compact column, broke through the piquets, and passed between the quarters of the reserves, with a nicety that proved at once his talent of observation and his coolness. General Pack followed with a few men collected at the instant, and plied him with a constant fire; yet nothing could shake or retard his column, which in silence, and without returning a shot, gained the rough country upon Barba del Puerco. Here it halted for a moment, just as daylight broke; and Pack who was at hand, hearing that some English Dragoons were in a village, sent an officer to bring them out, thus occasioning a slight skirmish and consequent delay. The troops of the blockade had paid little attention at first to the explosion of the mines, thinking them a repetition of Brennier's previous practice; but Pack's fire having aroused them, the 36th Regiment was close at hand; and the 4th also, having heard the firing at Valde Mula, was rapidly gaining on the right flank of the enemy. Brennier, having driven off the cavalry, was again in march; yet the British regiments, having thrown off their knapsacks, followed at such a pace that they overtook the rear of his column in the act of descending the deep chasm of Barba del Puerco, killed and wounded many, captured about three hundred, and even passed the bridge in pursuit. Lord Wellington, it is said,

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was stung by this event, and issued a remonstrance to the army, couched in terms which no one could misunderstand.

Towards winter I was charged with a mission to fetch clothing from Lisbon for the use of the regiment. One description of article was flannel shirts, of which I received six hundred, for the approaching winter wear. On returning, I met with an accident, which had nearly deprived me of sight. One of our party, with consummate carelessness, placed his powder-horn upon the table, fully charged, and by some accident the whole quantity exploded: my face was sadly scorched, but providentially the organs of vision received no lasting injury. On returning with the property for the army, I found my way into considerable trouble. Our party consisted of six or seven persons: of these, three were corporals; and of these three I was senior, and therefore sustained the responsibility of every act. Having to pass over several mountains of vast height, our progress was necessarily slow. One evening, having ascended the slope of a stupendous hill, on which the snow was deep, we were unable to move the cars on which the stores were carried. Having also but an imperfect knowledge of the pass, we found ourselves compelled to spend the night in that bleak and desolate region. All the shelter we could procure was to creep under the cars. Two of the men were soon after seized with ague, and suffered extremely. The silence which prevailed in this elevated region was singularly impressive. After a wearisome night, which appeared almost endless, we were happy to perceive the first morning ray. We soon after discovered a man coming our way, driving two bullocks: I thought the omen a happy one; and in the spirit of the national war, then raging, I ordered the man to stop, and without hesitation pressed the animals into our service, by yoking them to our cars. The driver demanded my authority for so doing: I told him to look at my musket. To my dismay I afterwards found that some of the troops had been in the habit of laying violent hands upon cattle, having no other object in view than to extort money from the owners when they applied to reclaim their property. To put down this practice, Lord Wellington had issued a proclamation, of which, unfortunately, I had not heard, denouncing these excesses in terms of great severity. In fact, strange as it appeared to myself, who had no intention of violating general orders, on my arrival at quarters, I was handed over to the Provost-Marshal, deprived of my arms and accoutrements, and thrown into confinement among some of the most ill-favoured vagabonds that ever infested man or beast. The officer in whose custody I was placed proved himself one of Job's comforters. He gave me to understand that not long since a man in the 52nd had been shot for the exact

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crime of which I was guilty: he then closed the prison door and departed. Conscious, however, that I had intended neither to rob nor injure, my mind was supported. Let me tell an old-fashioned secret: the Almighty has always been my guide and defence. What is more, He always will be. But, says an objector, this is rank fanaticism. That I cannot help: such is the truth; nor can it be altered by the coinage of any term, whether of approval or reproach. On the occasion now described, I was released as if nothing had happened. After my enlargement had taken place, I found that my worthy comrades had been to the owner of the animals, and had exhausted the entire circle of a soldier's pleading on my behalf. I was young; had not heard of the late order; knew no better; used no violence; asked for no money; was an Irishman: beside which they gave him to understand that I was a good Catholic; to which I believe they subjoined a little cash in hand: these two latter arguments were irresistible, and the matter was smoothly settled.

1812.

The new year opened with uncommon effort on the side of the British forces in Spain. Lord Wellington, whose means of collecting information were extensive and correct, had discovered that a considerable reduction had taken place in the French army. The Imperial Guards, seventeen thousand strong, were required for the Russian war, and had returned to France; so that the force in the Peninsula was diminished by sixty thousand men. Marmont was also deceived by what appeared to him the careless winter attitude of the allies, and Ciudad Rodrigo was left unprotected. The Frenchman was mistaken; and Wellington resolved to show that he was, by grasping at that fortress. The troops disposable for the attack of Ciudad Rodrigo were about thirty-five thousand, including cavalry. From the scarcity of transport, only thirty-eight guns could be brought to the trenches, and these would have wanted their proper supply of ammunition if eight thousand shot had not been found among the ruins of Almeida. When the place was closely examined, it was found that the French, in addition to the old works, had fortified two convents. They had also constructed an enclosed and pallisadoed redoubt upon the Greater Teson; and this redoubt, called Francisco, was supported by two guns and a howitzer, placed upon the flat roof of the convent of that name. On minutely inspecting these enlarged works, it was resolved to storm Fort Francisco, and, open the first parallel along the Greater Teson, to form counter-batteries, with which to ruin the defences, and drive the besieged from the convent. Meanwhile, to cover the siege, Julian Sanchez and Carlos d'Espana were posted in observation of the enemy.

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CIUDAD RODRIGO.

On the 8th of January, the Eighth Division and some Portuguese forded the Agueda near Caridad, three miles above the fortress, and making a circuit took post beyond the Greater Teson. As there was no regular investment, the enemy did not believe that the siege was commenced; but in the evening the troops stood to their arms, and Colonel Colborne, commanding the 52nd, having assembled two companies from each of the British regiments of the Light Division, stormed the redoubt of Francisco: of this party I had the honour to make one. The attack was so rapid and furious that the assailants appeared to be at one and the same time in the ditch, mounting the parapets, fighting on the top of the rampart, and forcing the gorge of the redoubt, where the explosion of one of the French shells had burst the gate open. The post was taken with the loss only of twenty-four men and officers; and working parties were set to labour on the right of it, for the fort itself was instantly covered with shot and shells from the town. This tempest continued through the night; but at daybreak the parallel, six hundred yards in length, was sunk three feet deep, and four wide: the communication over the Teson to the rear was completed, and the progress of the siege was hastened several days by this well-managed assault. I was exposed to the fire of the enemy for some time previous to our arrival at the fort, but sustained no injury. We were discovered when about a hundred and fifty yards from the fort. After the redoubt had been taken, I was employed with several others in escorting the prisoners to a place of safety. The garrison, it seems, had no expectation of this unceremonious visit; and when we entered the place I observed several packs of cards, with which the men had been amusing themselves. On returning I unexpectedly came in contact with a French soldier who by some means or other had escaped notice. I called out instantly, desiring him to surrender, which he did; but while in the act of conducting him to the others, a British sergeant, who deserves to be named, but on whom compassionate silence shall be shown, stopped the prisoner for the sake of plunder. Enraged at this unjust and discreditable interference, I placed my gun on the ground, determined to knock down the interloper, and secure my captive. A scuffle accordingly ensued; when, in an instant, we found, to our dismay, that further contention was needless. The Frenchman, observing our quarrel, instantly took to his heels, and, being exceedingly alert, was out of sight before I could fire at him.

On the 12th we were employed in the trenches, from whence we picked off the enemy's gunners. The Riflemen also, taking advantage of a thick fog, did great execution; but in the night the weather was so cold, and the besieged shot so briskly, that little progress was made.

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Two days afterwards, the enemy, having observed that the men in the trenches went off in a disorderly manner on the approach of the relief, made a sally, and overturned the gabions of the sap; they even penetrated to the parallel, and were upon the point of entering the batteries, when a few of the workmen getting together, checked them until a support arrived, and thus the guns were saved. This affair, together with the death of the engineer on duty, and the heavy fire from the town, delayed the opening of the breaching batteries; but at half-past four in the evening twenty-five heavy guns battered the rampart, and two pieces were directed against the convent of Francisco. The spectacle was sublime. The enemy replied by more than fifty pieces; the bellowing of eighty large guns shook the ground far and wide; the smoke rested in heavy columns upon the battlements of the place; the walls crashed to the blow of the bullet; and when night put an end to this turmoil, the quick clatter of musketry was heard like the pattering of hail after a peal of thunder; for the 40th regiment assaulted and carried the convent of Francisco, and established itself on the suburb on the left of the attack. On the 17th the firing on both sides was very heavy, and the wall of the place was beaten down in large cantles; but several of the besiegers' guns were dismounted, their batteries injured, and many of their men killed. General Borthwick, the Commandant of the Artillery, was wounded, and the sap was entirely ruined. Even the Riflemen in the pits were at first overpowered with grape; yet towards evening they recovered the upper hand, and the French could fire only from the more distant embrasures. In the night the battery intended for the lesser breach was armed, and that on the Lower Teson raised, so as to afford cover in the daytime. On the 19th it was reported that both breaches were practicable, and a plan of attack was immediately formed.

All the troops reached their different posts without seeming to attract the attention of the enemy; but before the signal was given, and while Lord Wellington was still at the convent of Francisco, the attack on the right commenced, and was instantly taken up along the whole line. The space between the army and the ditch was then ravaged by a tempest of grape from the ramparts. The storming parties of the Third Division jumped out of the parallel when the first shout arose; but so rapid had been the movements on their right, that before they could reach the ditch, three regiments had already scoured the fausse-braye, and were pushing up the great breach, amid the bursting of shells, the whistling of grape and muskets, and the shrill cries of the French, who were driven fighting behind the retrenchments. There, however, they rallied, and, aided by the musketry from the houses, made hard battle for their post; none would go back on either side, and yet the British

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could not get forward; and men and officers, falling in heaps, choked up the passage, which was incessantly raked with grape from two guns flanking the top of the breach at the distance of a few yards. It was now our turn. We had three hundred yards to clear; but, impatient of delay, we did not wait for the hay-bags, but swiftly ran to the crest of the glacis, jumped down the scarp, a depth of eleven feet, and rushed up the fausse-braye, under a smashing discharge of grape and musketry. The bottom of the ditch was dark and intricate, and the Forlorn Hope took too much to their left; but the Storming Party went straight to the breach, which was so contracted that a gun placed lengthwise across the top nearly blocked up the opening. Here the Forlorn Hope rejoined the stormers; but when two-thirds of the ascent were gained, the leading men, crushed together by the narrowness of the place, staggered under the weight of the enemy's fire. Our Commander, Major Napier, was at this moment struck to the earth by a grape-shot which shattered his arm, but he called on his men to trust to their bayonets; and all the officers simultaneously sprang to the front, when the charge was renewed with a furious shout, and the entrance was gained. The supporting regiments then came up in sections abreast, and the place was won. During the contest, which lasted only for a few minutes after the fausse-braye was passed, the fighting had continued at the great breach with unabated violence; but when the 43rd, and the Stormers of the Light Division, came pouring down on the right flank of the French, the latter yielded to the storm; at the same moment the explosion of three wall-magazines destroyed many persons, and the Third Division with a mighty effort broke through the retrenchments. The garrison fought for a short time in the streets, but finally fled to the castle, where an officer, who, though wounded, had been amongst the foremost at the lesser breach, received the Governor's sword. The allies now plunged into the streets from all quarters; after which, throwing off the restraints of discipline, frightful excesses were committed. The town was fired in three or four places; the soldiers menaced their officers, and shot each other; many were killed in the market-place; intoxication soon increased the disorder; and at last, the fury rising to an absolute madness, a fire was wilfully lighted in the middle of the great magazine, when the town, and all in it, would have been blown to atoms but for the energetic courage of some officers and a few soldiers who still preserved their senses. Three hundred French had fallen; fifteen hundred were made prisoners; and besides the immense store of ammunition, above one hundred and fifty pieces of artillery were captured in the place. The whole loss of the allies was about twelve hundred soldiers and ninety officers, and of these above

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six hundred and fifty men, and sixty officers, had been slain or hurt in the breaches. General Craufurd and General Mackinnon were killed. With these died many gallant men ; and amongst others, a Captain in the regiment to which I belonged. Of him it was felicitously said, that "three Generals and seventy other officers had fallen ; but the soldiers fresh from the strife only talked of Hardyman."[1] Unhappily, the slaughter did not end with the battle ; for the next day, as the prisoners and their escort were marching out by the breach, an accidental explosion took place, and numbers of both were blown into the air. The personal sufferings of the soldiers were severe, as the service had been unusually dangerous. While in the front ditch near the glacis, a live shell exploded within a few paces of the spot on which I stood ; we threw ourselves flat on the ground, but, though nearly suffocated by the dust it threw around, no material injury was inflicted either on myself or comrades. The station I was ordered to take on the following day was of a melancholy cast. It was in the ditch, among the unburied dead. Nothing struck me more forcibly than the conduct of a soldier's widow. Suspecting that her husband had fallen, she traversed this vale of death to seek him. Never shall I forget the anguish of her soul when she discovered the much-loved remains. The brave man had fallen covered with wounds. His countenance was sadly disfigured, and suffused with blood. She fell upon his face, and kissed his faded lips. She then gazed at the lifeless form, repeated her embraces, and gave way to the wild and ungovernable grief which struggled for expression. Sin ! what hast thou done ? Nor can I forbear observing that a noble disregard for suffering, and fortitude of no common kind, were frequently shown both by officers and men, though severely hurt and disabled. None retired to the rear until compelled by stern necessity. This resolute disposition to surmount, and if possible to forget, all surmountable difficulties, reminds me of a French Royalist officer, in the late revolutionary war. Being engaged in a desperate action, he had the misfortune to have both his legs carried away by a cannon-ball. While lying on the ground, a wounded soldier indulged in loud and clamorous complaints : "Peace, friend," said the officer : "our God died upon the Cross ; our King perished on the scaffold ; and I have lost my limbs. Revere the Almighty, and be patient."

The siege of Ciudad Rodrigo lasted twelve days. When the Commander-in-Chief terminated his order for the assault with this sentence, "Ciudad Rodrigo *must* be stormed this evening," he knew well that it

[1] The Sergeant quotes from Napier's History, but he is wrong in saying that Hardyman belonged to the 43rd. Napier describes him as a Captain of the 45th.—Ed.

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would be nobly understood. The difficulties we had to encounter were great. The principal breach was cut off from the town by a perpendicular descent of sixteen feet; and the bottom was planted with sharp spikes, and strewed with live shells. The houses behind were all loop-holed and sprinkled with musketeers.

The French had left their temporary bridges, but behind were parapets so powerfully defended that it was said the Third Division could never have carried them had not the Light Division taken the enemy in flank. To recompense an exploit so boldly undertaken and so nobly finished, Lord Wellington was created Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo by the Spaniards, Earl of Wellington by the English, and Marquis of Torres Vedras by the Portuguese.

Soon after the close of the siege just described, I received, in conjunction with others who were similarly entitled, my share of prize-money, on account of the property captured some years before at Copenhagen. Some arrears of pay were also supplied by the hands of Major Wells. A little good advice was kindly subjoined. We were exhorted to save our money, to avoid excesses, and spend with economy. But alas! how hardly shall they that are rich keep in the path of moderation and humility. The cash burnt in our pockets. The intimations so civilly given were altogether wasted, and might as well have been addressed to our knapsacks. No sooner did opportunity offer, than the wine-houses washed away, not only all our good advices, but the whole of our hard-earned pittance so recently distributed. When a man is determined to indulge in liquor, he is almost sure to find some justification for it. It is commonly of Dean Aldrich's sort, more wordy than wise:

> "Good wine, old friends, or being dry,
> Or that he may be by and by,
> Or any other reason why."

I am sorry to admit that I was carried away with the torrent of sensuality, which at this time set in with a kind of powerful flood-tide. Every good impression was well-nigh obliterated from my mind. The nice mental perception of right and wrong, which I retained as a valued relic, resulting from my mother's advices, was nearly blunted; and my subsequent experience has shown me that when once the barrier between vice and virtue is weakened, or is dimly visible, great danger is at hand. Among other habits unhappily contracted was that of profane swearing; which, connected with singing licentious ballads, and free living, completed the depravity of my conduct.

Badajoz.

It has been observed by an acute military writer that the talents of Lord Wellington rose with his difficulties; and notwithstanding the

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serious impediments which obstructed the measure, he resolved to subdue the important fortress of Badajoz. He accordingly proceeded to Elvas, which he reached on the 11th March, and arrangements were immediately commenced for the formal investment of the place. Badajoz is a regularly fortified town. The garrison, composed of French, Hessian, and Spanish troops, was now near five thousand strong. Phillipon, the Governor, had greatly improved the defences of the place. A second ditch had been dug at the bottom of the great one, which was also in some parts filled with water. The gorge of the Pardaleras was inclosed, and that outwork was connected with the body of the place, from whence powerful batteries looked into it. The three western fronts were mined; and on the east, the arch of the bridge behind the San Roque was built up to form an inundation two hundred yards wide, which greatly contracted the space by which the place could be approached by troops; and all the inhabitants had been compelled, on pain of being sent away, to lay up food for three months. The plan fixed upon by the besiegers was to attack the bastion of Trinidad, because the counter-guard there being unfinished the bastion could be battered from the hill on which the Picurina stood. Of nine hundred gunners present, three hundred were British, the rest Portuguese; and there were one hundred and fifty sappers, volunteers from the Third Division. In the night of the 17th, eighteen hundred men broke ground one hundred and sixty yards from the Picurina. A tempest, which happened to arise, stifled the sound of their pickaxes; and though the work was commenced late, a communication four thousand feet in length was formed, and a parallel of six hundred yards, three feet deep and three feet six inches wide, was opened. However, when the day broke, the Picurina was reinforced; and a sharp musketry, interspersed with discharges from some field-pieces, aided by heavy guns from the body of the place, was directed on the trenches. On the 19th Lord Wellington, having secret intelligence that a sally was intended, ordered the guards to be reinforced. Nevertheless, at one o'clock some cavalry came out by the Talavera Gate; and thirteen hundred infantry, under the command of General Vielland, fired unobserved into the communication between the Picurina and the San Roque. These troops, jumping out, at once drove the workmen before them, and began to demolish the parallel. Previous to this outbreak the French cavalry, forming two parties, had commenced a sham fight on the right of the parallel; and the smaller party, pretending to fly, and answering Portuguese to the challenge of the piquets, were allowed to pass. Elated by the success of their stratagem, they then galloped to the engineers' park, which was a thousand yards in the rear of the trenches,

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and there cut down some men, not many, for succour soon came; and meanwhile the troops at the parallel, having rallied upon the relief which had just arrived, beat the enemy's infantry back, even into the castle. In this hot fight the besieged lost about three hundred men and officers, the besiegers only one hundred and fifty; but Colonel Fletcher, the chief engineer, was badly wounded; and several hundred trenching-tools were carried off; for Phillipon had promised a high price for each: yet this turned out ill; for the soldiers, instead of pursuing briskly, dispersed to gather the tools. After the action, a squadron of dragoons, and six field-pieces, were placed as a reserve-guard behind St. Michael; and a signal-post was established on the Sierra de Venta, to give notice of the enemy's motions.

On the 24th the Fifth Division invested the place, on the right bank of the Guadiana; the weather was fine, and the batteries were heavily armed. The next day at eleven o'clock the pieces opened, but were so vigorously opposed that one howitzer was dismounted, and several artillery and engineer officers were killed. Nevertheless, the San Roque was silenced; and the garrison at the Picurina was so galled by the marksmen in the trenches, that no man dared to look over the parapet. Hence, as the external appearance of the fort did not indicate much strength, General Kempt was charged to assault it in the night. The outward seeming of the Picurina was, however, fallacious: the fort was very strong; the fronts were well covered by the glacis; the flanks were deep; and the rampart, fourteen feet perpendicular from the bottom of the ditch, was guarded with thick slanting pales above; and from thence to the top there were sixteen feet of an earthern slope. Seven guns were mounted on the works, the entrance to which, by the rear, was protected with three rows of thick paling; the garrison was above two hundred strong, and every man had two muskets. The top of the rampart was furnished with loaded shells, to push over; and finally some small mines and a loophole gallery under the counter-scarp, intended to take the assailants in rear, were begun but not finished. Five hundred men of the Third Division being assembled for the attack, General Kempt ordered two hundred, under Major Rudd, to turn the fort on the left: an equal force, under Major Shaw, to turn the fort by the right; and one hundred from each of these bodies were directed to enter the communication with San Roque and intercept any succours coming from the town. The engineers, with twenty-four sappers bearing hatchets and ladders, guided these columns; and fifty men of the Light Division, provided also with axes, were to move out of the trenches at the moment of attack. The night was fine, the arrrangements clearly and skilfully made, and about nine o'clock the two flanking bodies moved forward.

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The distance was short, and the troops quickly closed on the fort, which, black and silent before, now seemed one mass of fire: then the assailants, running up to the palisades in the rear, endeavoured to break through; and when the destructive musketry of the French and the thickness of the pales rendered their efforts useless, they turned against the faces of the work, and strove to break in there; but the depth of the ditch, and and the slanting stakes at the top of the brick-work, baffled them.

At this time, the enemy firing incessantly and dangerously, the crisis appeared imminent; and Kempt sent the reserve headlong against the front: thus the fight was continued strongly; the carnage became terrible; and a battalion coming out from the town to succour the fort was encountered, and beaten by the party on the communication. The guns of Badajoz and of the castle now opened; the guard of the trenches replied with musketry; rockets were thrown up by the besieged; and the shrill sound of alarm-bells, mixing with the shouts of the combatants, increased the tumult. Still the Picurina sent out streams of fire, by the light of which dark figures were seen furiously struggling on the ramparts; for Powis first escaladed the place in front, where the artillery had beaten down the pales; and the other assailants had thrown their ladders on the flanks, in the manner of bridges, from the brink of the ditch to the slanting stakes; and all were fighting hand to hand with the enemy. Meanwhile the axe-men of the Light Division, compassing the fort like prowling wolves, discovered the gate, and hewing it down, broke in by the rear. Yet the struggle continued; Powis, Holloway, Gips and Oats, of the 88th, fell wounded in or beyond the rampart. Nixon of the 52nd was shot, two yards within the gate; Shaw, Rudd, and nearly all the other officers had fallen outside: and it was not until near half the garrison were killed, that Gaspar Thiery, the Commandant and eighty-six men surrendered, while a few rushing out of the gate endeavoured to cross the bridge, and were drowned. This intrepid assault, which lasted an hour, cost four officers and fifty men killed, fifteen officers and two hundred and fifty men wounded; and so vehement was the fight throughout, that the garrison either forgot or had not time to roll over the shells and combustibles arranged on the rampart.

On the 3rd of April it was evident that the crisis of the siege drew nigh. The British guns being all turned against the curtain, the masonry crumbled rapidly away; in two hours a yawning breach appeared; and Lord Wellington, having examined the points of attack in person, gave the order for assault. The soldiers then made themselves ready for the approaching combat, one of the most fierce and terrible ever exhibited in the annals of war. Posterity will find it difficult to

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credit the tale, but many who are still alive know that it is true. The British General was so sensible of Phillipon's firmness, and of the courage of his garrison, that he spared them the affront of a summons; yet, seeing the breach strongly entrenched, and the enemy's flank fire still powerful, he would not in this dread crisis trust his fortune to a single effort. Eighteen thousand soldiers burned for the signal of attack, and as he was unwilling to lose the services of any, to each division he gave a task such as few generals would have the hardihood to contemplate. Nor were the enemy idle, for while it was yet twilight some French cavalry issued from the Pardaleras, escorting an officer who endeavoured to look into the trenches, with a view to ascertain if an assault was intended; but the piquet on that side jumped up, and, firing as he ran, drove him and his escort back into the works. The darkness then fell, and the troops awaited the signal.

With respect to myself, I could not help largely sharing in the general desire to advance: indeed, our duty in the trenches had been so severe, that, in spite of approaching peril, we had no objection to move. I had been stationed in battery number six, and was frequently exposed to a terrific raking fire from the besieged. Directions, I remember, were given on one occasion to fill a quantity of sand-bags. Poor Williams, a private in the regiment, and myself, worked together; he held the mouth of the sack open, while I threw in the sand with a shovel: before we had been long thus engaged, a shell struck his knee, and in an instant severed his leg, which dropped on the ground: he fell backwards, while the shell, which lodged in the earth at a few feet distance, had burnt nearly to the exploding point. Aware of the approaching danger, I threw myself on my face; and I had scarcely taken the precaution when the shell burst with ruinous effect. Stones, dust, and fragments of timber were scattered in all directions; and among other substances whirled into the air, was the lost limb of my comrade. I knew it while descending by the pattern of the gaiter. As the leg was useless, I ran to the sufferer to whom it had belonged, tied my coat-strap round his thigh to check the effusion of blood, and, after placing him in a blanket, carried him to the nearest hospital, where surgical assistance was promptly afforded. On my return to the trenches another friend was borne off greatly hurt: a comrade was loading his musket, and while the ramrod was in the barrel the piece was accidentally discharged. The ramrod pierced through his body, and so firmly was the worm-end fixed to the backbone that the strongest man among us was unable to move it. He was conveyed to the infirmary. and things went on as usual, as no calamity of this sort could be allowed to interfere with the duties then before us. The fine young

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man whose case is just recorded recovered from the wound, but was, I believe, eventually drowned in a river near Salamanca. At another, time, during a violent cannonade from the besieged, I had been conversing with a man on the trenches, when our discussion was closed by a round shot, which took away the head of the respondent, as smoothly as if it had been sabred. I was also informed that another of our men had been killed merely by the wind of a cannon-bullet; but as I did not witness the circumstance, I will not vouch for its correctness. Not long before the storming parties were selected, a sad instance of the fatal effects of intemperance occurred. One of our company was ordered out on duty, but, being in a state of inebriety, durst not appear. We afterwards missed him altogether; and some time after, we found his lifeless body coiled up in a blanket, in a crouching position, behind one of the tents. Our opinion was that he had crept there for secrecy, and by some means or other was smothered. All that remained in our power we did, which was to consign his remains to the parent earth. The day on which we proceeded to Badajoz I received a letter from my brother in Ireland, in which he recommended me to an officer named Carey. After some search I found the gentleman, who received me with genuine kindness, and promised his future patronage when the town was taken; an engagement on which, from his frank and generous bearing, I at once felt it safe to depend. But, Lord, what is man, or the best of men? My newly-acquired friend fell while leading on his men; so that our brief intercourse was the first and last which this world afforded.

We were now selected and classified for the actual assault. The difficulty was not to procure men enough, but how to refuse applications,—for all were ready. Nor were these offers founded in ignorance of the nature of the expected service: the candidates were not such novices. The watch-word of Nelson was not forgotten—"England expects every man to do his duty"; and the resolution which everywhere prevailed, was entered into with a thorough consciousness that life was then scarcely worth an hour's purchase. And yet every countenance was bright, for every heart was firm; and it was clear that the elevation and strength of mind so universally prevalent was the effect of principle, well considered and approved. Indeed, and there was no stimulus at hand, to produce superficial excitement; no drops of Schiedam to generate Dutch courage: the men were kept in the utmost silence and order. It is true, here and there a soldier might be perceived stealing from the trenches, with a little refreshment in his canteen for the friend with whom he was to part; and in return, more than one message, the last to be delivered on earth, was sent from many a brave

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man to mother, wife, or some other valued relative, with directions that if killed, the knapsack of a certain number, with its contents, should be duly forwarded. The night was dry, but clouded; the air thick with watery exhalations from the river; the ramparts and the trenches were unusually still, yet a low murmur pervaded the latter, and in the former lights were seen to flit here and there; while the deep voices of the sentinels at times proclaimed that all was well in Badajoz.

The French, confiding in Phillipon's direful skill, watched from their lofty station the approach of enemies whom they had twice before baffled, and now hoped to drive a third time, blasted and ruined, from the walls. At ten o'clock the whole of the works were to have been simultaneously assailed, and it was hoped that the strength of the enemy would shiver before this fiery girdle; but the disappointments of war are many. An unforeseen accident delayed the attack of the Fifth Division; and a lighted carcass thrown from the castle falling close to where the men of the Third Division were drawn up, discovered their array, and obliged them to anticipate the signal by half an hour. Then, everything being suddenly disturbed, the double columns of the Fourth and Light Divisions also moved silently and swiftly against the breaches; and the Guard of the Trenches, rushing forward with a shout, encompassed the San Roque with fire, and broke in so violently that scarcely any resistance was made. General Kempt passed the Rivellas in single file by a narrow bridge, under a terrible musketry; and then re-forming and running up the rugged hill, had reached the foot of the castle, when he fell severely wounded, and being carried back to the trenches, met Picton, who hastened forward to take the command. Meanwhile his troops spreading along the front reared their ladders, some against the lofty castle, some against the adjoining front on the left, and with incredible courage, ascended amidst showers of heavy stones, logs of wood, and bursting shells rolled off the parapet; while from the flanks the enemy plied his musketry with fearful rapidity, and in front with pikes and bayonets stabbing the leading assailants, or pushing the ladders from the walls; and all this attended with deafening shouts, and the crash of breaking ladders, and the shriek of soldiers crushed by violent falls. Still, swarming round the remaining ladders, these undaunted veterans strove who should first climb; until all being overturned, the French shouted victory, and the British, baffled but untamed, fell back a few paces, and took shelter under the rugged edge of the hill. Here, when the broken ranks were somewhat re-formed, the heroic Colonel Ridge, springing forward, called with stentorian voice on his men to follow; and seizing a ladder, once more raised it against the castle, yet to the right of the former attack, where the wall was lower, and an embrasure

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offered some facility. A second ladder was soon placed alongside the first, by the Grenadier officer Canch ; and the next instant he and Ridge were on the rampart : the shouting troops pressed after them ; the garrison, amazed, and in a manner surprised, were driven fighting through the double gate into the town, and the castle was won. A reinforcement sent from the French reserve then came up, a sharp action followed, both sides fired through the gate, and the enemy retired ; but Ridge fell,—and no man died that night with greater honour.

During these events the tumult at the breaches was such as if the very earth had been rent asunder, and its central fires were bursting up uncontrolled. The two divisions had reached the glacis in silence ; as yet no stir was heard, and darkness covered the breaches. Some hay-packs were then thrown, several ladders placed, and the Forlorn Hopes and Storming Parties of the Light Division, about five hundred in all, had descended into the ditch without opposition, when a bright flame shooting upwards displayed all the terror of the scene. The ramparts, crowded with dark figures, and glittering arms, were on the one side ; and on the other the red columns of the British, deep and broad, were coming on like streams of burning lava. A crash immediately followed, and the Storming Parties were dashed to pieces with incredible violence by the explosion of hundreds of shells and powder barrels. The place which fell to my lot was just in the centre of this hurly-burly. With what similitude to illustrate our condition at that moment I know not. The regular discharge of musketry at given distances, and the usual flash of arms in field warfare is rather rough, to say the least of it ; but the collision of hostile forces in open space, where the combatants may evade approaching ruin, is civil pastime compared with this deadly ditch conflict. Each of the men fought as if the issue of the assault depended on his single arm. As to timidity, the thing was unknown : every drum-boy acted well. Shielded by Eternal Mercy, all undeserving as I was, my life was preserved. Not that it then appeared even to myself worth consideration. All thought of self-protection was banished from the corps in general. Every nerve and muscle was strained to the utmost tension in the struggle ; among the whole body there appeared to be only one heart ; and in the attempt to reach the ramparts all other considerations merged. But what an assemblage of furies ; the excitement was indescribable. Fancying that the man immediately behind myself did not press forward with sufficient energy, I turned round, and with imprecations of which the bare remembrance causes regret, I declared that if he did not push on I would shoot him. Most likely I was wrong, not only in language, but in opinion : I have since thought the man did his best ; but in the raging of such a tempest,

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mistakes were easily made, and the mere notion of defective effort ignited the passions.

For one instant we stood on the brink of the ditch, amazed at the terrific sight; then with a shout that matched even the sound of the explosion, the men flew down the ladders, or, disdaining their aid, leaped, unmindful of the depth, into the gulf below. The Fourth Division came running after, and followed with like fury: there were, however, only five ladders for both columns, which were close together; and a deep cut made in the bottom of the ditch as far as the counter-guard of the Trinidad, was filled with water from the inundation; into this watery snare the head of the Fourth Division fell, and it is said that above a hundred of the Fusiliers, the men of Albuera, were there smothered. Great was the confusion at this juncture; for now the ravelin was crowded with men of both divisions, and while some continued to fire, others ran down and jumped towards the breach; many also passed between the ravelin and the counter-guard of the Trinidad; the two divisions got mingled; and the reserves, who should have remained at the quarries, also came pouring in, until the ditch was quite filled,—the rear still crowding forward, and all cheering vehemently. The enemy's shouts were also loud and terrible; and the bursting of shells and of grenades, the roaring of the guns from the flanks, answered by the iron howitzers from the battery of the parallel, the heavy rolls and explosion of the powder barrels, the flight of the blazing splinters, the loud exhortations of the officers, and the continued clatter of the muskets, made a maddening din.

Impatient of delay, a heavy column now bounded up the great breach; but across the top glittered a range of sword-blades, sharp-pointed, keen-edged on both sides, and firmly fixed in ponderous beams, which were chained together and set deep in the ruins; and for ten feet in front the ascent was covered with loose planks studded with sharp iron points, on which the feet of the foremost being set, the planks moved, and the unhappy soldiers, falling forward on the spikes, rolled down upon the ranks behind. Then the Frenchmen, exulting at the success of their stratagem, and leaping forward, plied their shot with terrible rapidity; for every man had several muskets, and each musket, in addition to its ordinary charge, contained a small cylinder of wood stuck full of leaden slugs, which scattered like hail when they were discharged. At the beginning of this dreadful conflict Colonel Andrew Barnard had, with prodigious efforts, separated his division from the other, and preserved some degree of military array: but now the tumult was such that no command could be heard distinctly, except by those close at hand; and the mutilated bodies, heaped on each other, and the

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wounded, struggling to avoid being trampled upon, broke the formations. Order was unattainable: yet officers of all stations, followed more or less numerously by the men, were seen to start out, as if struck by sudden madness, and rush into the breach. In one of these attempts, Colonel M'Leod, of our regiment, a young man, whose feeble body would have been quite unfit for war had it not been sustained by an unconquerable spirit, was killed. Wherever his voice was heard, there his soldiers gathered; and with such a strong resolution did he lead them up the fatal ruins, that when one behind him in falling plunged a bayonet in his back, he complained not, and, continuing his course, was shot dead within a yard of the sword-blades. Two hours spent in these vain efforts convinced the soldiers that the breach of the Trinidad was impregnable. Gathering in dark groups, and leaning on their muskets, they looked up with sullen desperation; while the enemy, stepping out on the ramparts, and aiming their shots by the light of the fire-balls which they threw over asked, as their victims fell, "why they did not come into Badajoz!"

About midnight, when two thousand brave men had fallen, Wellington, who was on a height close to the quarries, sent orders for the remainder to retire, and re-form for a second assault: for he had just then heard that the castle was taken, and, thinking the enemy would still hold out in the town, was resolved to assail the breaches again. This retreat from the ditch, however, was not effected without further carnage and confusion; for the French fire never slackened, and the cry arose that the French were making a sally from the distant flanks, which caused a rush towards the ladders. Then the groans and lamentations of the wounded, who could not move, and expected to be slain, increased; many officers, who had not heard of the order, endeavoured to stop the soldiers from going back, and some would even have removed the ladders, but were unable to break through the crowd.

All this time, the Third Division was lying close to the castle; and, either from the fear of risking the loss of a point which ensured the capture of the place, or that the egress was too difficult, made no attempt to drive away the enemy from the breaches. On the other side, however, the Fifth Division had commenced the false attack on the Pardaleras; and on the right of the Guadiana the Portuguese were sharply engaged at the bridge. Thus the town was begirt; for General Walker's brigade, having pressed on during the feint on the Pardaleras, was escalading the distant bastion of San Vincente. His troops had advanced along the banks of the river, and reached the French guard-house at the barrier gate undiscovered, for the ripple of the waters smothered the sound of their footsteps; but just then the explosion at the breaches took place, the moon shone out, and the French sentinels, discovering the columns,

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fired. The British troops, immediately springing forward under a sharp cover of musketry, began to hew down the wooden barrier at the covered way, while the Portuguese, being panic-stricken, threw down the scaling-ladders. Nevertheless, the others snatched them up again, and forcing the barrier, jumped into the ditch ; but the guiding engineer officer was killed ; and when the foremost man succeeded in reaching the ladders, the latter were found too short, for the walls were generally above thirty feet high. Meanwhile the fire of the French was deadly, a small mine was sprung beneath the soldiers' feet, beams of wood and live shells were rolled over on their heads, showers of grape from the flank swept the ditch, and man after man dropped dead from the ladders. Fortunately, some of the defenders having been called away to aid in recovering the castle, the ramparts were not entirely manned ; and the assailants, having discovered a corner of the bastion where the scarp was only twenty feet high, placed three ladders there, under an embrasure which had no gun, and was only stopped with a gabion. Some men with extreme difficulty got up, for the ladders were still too short ; and the first man who gained the top was pushed by his comrades, and then drew others after him, until many had gained the summit ; and though the French shot heavily against them from both flanks, and from a house in front, they thickened and could not be driven back. Half the 4th Regiment entered the town itself to dislodge the enemy from the houses ; while the others pushed forward towards the breach, and by dint of hard fighting successively mastered three bastions. In this disorder a French reserve, under General Viellande, drove on the British advance with a firm and rapid charge, and pitching some men over the walls, and killing others outright, again cleared the ramparts even to the San Vincente. There, however, Colonel Nugent had taken his station with a battalion of the 38th, as a reserve ; and when the French came up, shouting and slaying all before them, this battalion, about two hundred strong, arose, and with one close volley destroyed them. The panic then ceased ; the soldiers rallied, and in compact order once more charged along the walls towards the breaches ; but the French, although turned on both flanks, did not yield. Meanwhile the detachment of the 4th Regiment, which had entered the town when the San Vincente was first carried, was strangely situated ; for the streets were empty and brilliantly illuminated, and no person was seen ; yet a low murmur or whisper was occasionally heard, lattices were now and then gently opened, and from time to time shots were fired from underneath the doors of the houses. However, the troops, with bugles sounding, advanced towards the great square of the town; and in their progress captured several mules going with ammunition to the breaches. At length the French were driven back, other parties

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entered the place; and finally, General Viellande, and Phillipon (who was wounded), seeing all ruined, passed the bridge with a few hundred soldiers, and entered San Cristoval, where they all surrendered early the next morning, upon summons, to Lord Fitz Roy Somerset, who had with great readiness pushed through the town to the drawbridge before they had time to organise further resistance.

In these protracted conflicts many of the finest soldiers in the British army met their fate, and fell in the firm and vigorous discharge of their duty. Of these, numbers might have been preserved had they chosen to have fallen back; but it was with them a point of honour to gain the breach or die on the spot. So wonderful is the resolution of the noble heart; and so much the more is it to be regretted that power, so morally invincible, should be employed in the sad purpose of human destruction. For my own part, my mind had been unhesitatingly made up from the first shot that was fired, that so long as life and consciousness continued, I would fulfil my commission to the best of my ability. As the battle grew hot I caught the contagion that burned all around, and in this desperate and murderous mood advanced to the breach of Trinidad.

The Author is Wounded.

My pride perhaps wanted to be repressed; and while in the act of marching, I was wounded in the left thigh by a musket-shot, which remains unextracted to this day, and will probably go with me to the grave. At first, not disposed to heed the casualty, I affected to despise such a trifle, and continued to fight on. Nature, however, refused her support; and after firing a few times, I felt myself getting weak and feverish. What rendered my situation worse was that at that precise moment the report of an unexpected sally of the French was circulated. Had that been realised, my doom would have been sealed, as I could neither resist nor retreat. In this condition, faint with loss of blood, I contrived to descend into the ditch with the help of my musket. Meanwhile the depth of the water by some added inundation had been increased, and no ladder was to be discovered for my ascent on the opposite side. Unwilling to die there, I made another effort, and at length observed a ladder standing in front of the ditch. Unable to get up with my musket, I reluctantly left it behind, and scrambled up with extreme difficulty. Numerous shots were fired at me while ascending, and I perceived bullets whistling through the rounds of the ladder, but not one of them struck me. But I was sadly grieved at the loss of my musket; it had been a faithful friend to me: I seldom knew it to fail in the hour of need: the number on it was seventy-seven. Having

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succeeded in gaining the summit, I found, to my surprise, a young man belonging to the gallant Napier's company, who kindly offered his arm and supported me to the field-hospital. May the Almighty think upon and reward this timely benefactor! He was amongst the bravest where all were brave, and, though unhurt, had stood in the fore-front and pinnacle at the severest point of strife. With so large an influx of patients, it will be supposed that the hospital attentions were not very prompt: I was placed on the ground, with many others in a worse condition than myself, to await my turn for surgical assistance. After some hours I found that unless my wound ceased bleeding, I should not long survive · this, with a little contrivance, I managed to effect. But the most intolerable sensation was that of raging thirst: all my worldly substance, ten times valued, would have been no price at all for a draught of water. Meantime the frost was so severe that my limbs appeared to be deprived of flexibility and motion. In the course of the night, hearing a deep moan at a little distance, I called out, "Who is there?" and was answered, "It's me, Tom." The voice was familiar, and I found it was that of Patrick Murphy, an old comrade and countryman, in Dalzell's company, who had fought most nobly through several campaigns. He had been miserably burnt while endeavouring to force the breach, and suffered extremely. In the course of a day or two we were placed in military spring-waggons, and conveyed to Elvas. We were afterwards transferred to bullock-carts: a mode of conveyance not remarkable either for comfort or speed; the carriages were clumsily constructed, and ensured very little in the way of easy riding; added to which we moved only at the rate of about one mile an hour.

I have to add with sorrow that the conquest of Badajoz was attended with excesses that tend to tarnish the soldier's character. All, indeed, were not alike, for hundreds risked and many lost their lives in striving to stop the violence; but the madness of ungovernable licentiousness generally prevailed; and as the worst men were leaders here, all the dreadful passions of human nature were displayed: shameless rapacity, brutal intemperance, savage lust, cruelty and murder, shrieks and piteous lamentations, groans, shouts, curses, the hissing of fires bursting from the houses, the crashing of doors and windows, the reports of muskets used in violence, resounded for two days and nights in the devoted town. Five thousand men and officers fell during the siege; and of these, including seven hundred Portuguese, three thousand five hundred had been stricken in the assault—sixty officers and more than seven hundred men being slain on the spot. Five Generals were wounded; about six hundred men and officers fell in the escalade of San Vincente, as many at the castle, and more than two thousand at the

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breaches—each division there losing about twelve hundred. Let any man picture to himself this frightful carnage taking place in a space of less than a hundred square yards. Let him consider that the slain died not all suddenly, nor by one manner of death; that some perished by steel, some by shot, some by water, that some were crushed and mangled by heavy weights, some trampled upon, some dashed to atoms by fiery explosions; that for hours this destruction was endured without shrinking; and that the town was won at last; let any man consider this, and he must admit that a British army is by no means deficient either in physical or moral excellence. And it would be unjust to withhold the meed of praise from the French: the garrison stood and fought manfully and with good discipline, behaving worthily. Some of the instances of personal valour on each side were wondrous. A soldier of the 95th, in his resolution to win, thrust himself beneath the chained sword blades, and there suffered the enemy to dash his head in pieces with the ends of their muskets; and the foremost man who entered the Santa Maria was an intrepid Portuguese Grenadier, who was killed on the spot. Fergusson, of the 43rd, had received two deep wounds in former assaults; and yet, though not half cured, he was here leading the stormers of his regiment, the third time a volunteer, and the third time wounded. In a former action a French officer was observed in the heat of battle in the act of striking at the gallant Felton Harvey, of the 14th Dragoons, when, on perceiving that he had only one arm, the high-minded Gaul, with a rapid movement, brought down his sword into a salute, and passed on. Traits like this are worth preservation.

On alighting from our vehicles at Elvas, we were at first placed in a dark, uncomfortable apartment, adjoining the fortifications; the roof was of arched masonry, and so damp on the inner side, that water fell on us in large drops. Our attendants were also nothing to boast of; for under pretence of bringing our haversacks containing provisions, they walked away with them altogether—an evil against which we knew no remedy, being unable, through weakness, to search for the depredators, or procure more food. The confusion in this unhappy lazar-house was extreme. Every man naturally thought his own case the most serious, and that it demanded care before all others. We were not, however, destined to remain long in these unsuitable quarters; orders were received directing our removal to Estramores, and our journey thither was commenced the same night. The procession was rather melancholy: several times we had to halt in order to bury some poor creature, who, exhausted by suffering, had fled away. On our arrival at Estramores, we found accommodation more suited to the exigencies of the invalided guests; a convent, sufficiently spacious, had

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been fitted up as a military hospital, and was well adapted for the purpose. When able to look around, I discovered several of my former associates. Here lay the man through whose body a ramrod had forced its way. On another couch reposed Patrick Marr, a daring fellow, but of bad character. He, with others, had led on the Forlorn Hope, and was violently struck with a musket-bullet. Then there was a young man named Forbes, who volunteered with myself into the 43rd: in a short period he died. Having an excellent constitution, I soon recovered my health, and in the course of a few weeks was pronounced convalescent.

1813.

In the winter of 1812 I was stationed at Gallegos; and on the 13th of January, 1813, was promoted to the rank of Sergeant, in the place of one Hicks, who had recently died at Lisbon.

The Author Invalided.

Soon after this professional lift one of the army physicians was desirous of inspecting such of non-commissioned officers and men as had been wounded, or who, through length and severity of service, were supposed to require rest: among these I was one. On entering the room, Surgeon Gilchrist related several particulars concerning my past experience, when my name was included in a list of men who were directed to return to England. We then proceeded, without loss of time, to Lisbon, escorted by a detachment of the 95th. Mules were provided for us as far as Abrantes, after which we proceeded by water. I am sorry to observe, that several of our party, thus indulged, ill requited the kindness shown by drinking to excess; and am sorrier still to add that I was weak enough to swell the number. The consequence was that, after a halt, when the detachment was ready to proceed, we were unprepared. The officer in command, a very young man, mildly remonstrated with me on the impropriety of such conduct: I answered with unbecoming rudeness; on which he drew his sword, and I flourished my cane. Several men, wiser than myself, then interfered, and mischief was prevented. My opinion is that a man altogether overcome with strong liquor is beside himself, and should be consigned to the care of his friends, if he have any, until he is *compos mentis*, and may be safely trusted in social society. Next day I saw my error, and made an apology for the rudeness of the preceding day. When we had arrived to within six leagues of Lisbon, we landed for a short time, waiting for the return of tide, leaving in our boat a man named Latimer, in company with a Portuguese waterman. During that interval,

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Latimer, who was in jesting humour, amused himself by soliciting the poor Portuguese to give him cigars. Not receiving what he expected, he foolishly took up a musket, forgetting it was loaded, and presented the muzzle to his unfortunate companion, jocularly observing, at the same time, that if he did not give him a cigar he would shoot him. He accordingly snapped the lock, and blew out the man's brains, which, with part of his skull, were scattered about the boat. On arriving at Lisbon, I was half afraid that the officer with whom I had taken an unwarrantable liberty might call me to serious account for the misdemeanour, especially as it had taken place so soon after my promotion, when better things were expected; but I had the happiness to find that he knew both how to forget and forgive. He was an English officer; which in every correct vocabulary means a gentleman, and no mistake. He parted with me in excellent humour, and presented me with a small pecuniary balance at that time due for arrears of pay.

Soon after my arrival at Lisbon, three soldiers were sentenced to death for desertion; and while waiting for conveyance to England, I was ordered, among others, to mount guard at the execution. One of the men, being a Roman Catholic, was attended by a priest of that community; the other two were assisted by a Protestant clergyman. On arriving at the appointed spot, which was on the sands near Belem Castle, a party of soldiers, who were to fire at the culprits, was drawn up in front, with their pieces loaded. The sufferers were ordered to kneel at the usual distance; and in sight of all were the graves, prepared for their reception. Just before the signal was given to fire, a Dragoon galloped up with a reprieve for the Roman Catholic. The man, however, was so enfeebled and overcome, that he was unable, for some time, to rise from his knees, or take the least notice of this extraordinary deliverance. The other two men were shot. Why the distinction was made, I know not; but without doubt, there were circumstances in the conduct of each which called for lenity in the one instance, and severity in the other two.

Our embarkation was immediately after effected; and, having put to sea, we were favoured with a brief and agreeable voyage to the Isle of Wight, at which place we landed, and marched into Albany Barracks. In the month of May, 1813, I again joined the 2nd Battalion of the 43rd. Nothing surprised me more than the number of new faces in the corps: such had been the ravages arising from accident, death, and other mischances of active warfare, that few only of my old associates remained, so that the regiment was to me nearly strange and new. My old ragged coat, fairly worn out, was exchanged for a new and handsome dress, ornamented with the professional insignia of my recently acquired

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rank; and the first time I appeared on parade with the men, was on the 4th of June, a day at that time of cheerful and loyal celebration, being the birthday of the then reigning Monarch, George the Third.

In the course of the summer, wishing to see my friends, I applied to the Colonel of the regiment for a furlough granting permission for that purpose. Leave was given; and that the service might at the same time be promoted, I was charged with the command of a party of men who were to proceed to, and be stationed at, Castlebar, in Ireland. None but those who have visited and been detained in foreign lands, can conceive aright of the intense desire that arises in the mind, at intervals, to visit the country of their forefathers.

> Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
> Who never to himself hath said,
> 'This is my own, my native land'?

The supposition is incredible. Indeed, any circumstance which, while in Spain, induced me to think of Ireland, was affecting; and I well remember the emotion felt on one occasion, merely because, on commencing a march, the band struck up the national air of "Saint Patrick's Day in the Morning." Being directed to embark at Liverpool, I hastened there with the detachment, without delay; and having engaged passages on board the packet for Dublin, our luggage was shipped. My evil genius once more prevailed, and was so far present as to seduce me and, of course, the soldiers under my direction, to enter a public house of entertainment for refreshments, which might perhaps have been dispensed with. Forgetting ourselves, which those who love the potent glass are sure to do, we remained too long, so that on walking to the pier, we discovered, to our no small dismay, that the packet had sailed. As negligence of this sort amounted to a breach of orders, I was apprehensive, in addition to the disappointment, personally felt, of incurring the displeasure of my superior officer: beside which our property was on board the vessel. Not a moment was to be lost. I therefore engaged a boat then on the beach, told the master to name his own price, and directed him to crowd all his canvas and strive to overtake the packet. We were instantly on board and under sail, standing out to sea in the track of the departed ship. Unfortunately the wind rose considerably, which created a great swell, so that after long and wearisome exertion, we had gained but little on the packet. We were at length perceived by the Captain, who civilly shortened sail, lay to, and received us on board. Such are the penalties to be paid for unguarded delay. Next evening I was refreshed beyond measure by a sight of the Pigeon-House in the Bay of Dublin; and soon after placed my feet on Irish soil. One whole week, which seemed to be

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endless, expired before I had an opportunity of seeing my relatives. At the end of that time I could no longer refrain, and made a forced march to the neighbourhood, with a heart as light and devoid of care as may be desired.

Every object was delightful. There was nothing like it anywhere else: the shrubs were so green; the sky was so bright and blue; the air so sweet; and even the earth was more soft and verdant than in other regions of the globe. Having to pass near the residence of a beloved sister, who, with her husband and family, occupied a farm at Philipstone, I formed a little plan, and pleased myself with it, of taking her by surprise. I accordingly walked slowly to the house, as a wandering veteran in search of lodgings. As I expected, she did not know me; and no wonder. When last in her company, I was a mere gay and laughing youth: now she saw the weather-beaten sunburnt visage of an unknown soldier, with his knapsack and side-arms, on whose countenance middle age had begun to limn a few serious lines. I began by informing her that my billet directed me to her house for quarter. "I take no soldiers here; you cannot be received." "But you will not be so hard as to turn me away! See how late it is." "Perhaps it may be: but I cannot provide for the like of you." "Surely that is not what you mean to say; some of your family are, likely enough, gone soldiering; and what would you think if either of them were served so?" "That cannot happen. I had one brother, younger than myself, who listed in the army; but we shall never see him again: he was killed in battle." "Indeed! Perhaps I might have known him: pray what was his name?" "Why, if it can be of any consequence to you, it was Thomas." "To be sure it was, sister; and here he is now. What! do you not know your brother?" I need not describe the raptures of the interview. I kissed her: she wept for joy; explanations, inquiries, and wonderments, almost without measure or end, succeeded. In a few minutes the report of my arrival got abroad: some thought it unlikely: others were sure it was impossible unless the dead could be raised. Indeed, I discovered that letters had been received, stating that I had been slain at Badajoz. Ocular demonstration, however, soon settled all debate; and congratulations, such as few but an Irishman yield, were tendered with true sincerity and friendship.

I proceeded without loss of time to my mother's residence. Having been misled by the report of my decease, she could scarcely credit the testimony of her senses when I appeared before her: great indeed was her exultation and my pleasure at meeting once more on earth. Nor did the time occupied by this social visit hang heavily upon my hands. Among other enterprises which attracted my notice, I made proposals of

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marriage to an excellent young woman, who was generous enough to listen; the preliminaries were soon arranged; we were shortly after united; and to this day, I have reason to be thankful for the choice then made. Beside all this, I had to detail my adventures to numerous groups of listeners, each of whom must have a new version of the strange man's tale. The thirst was unquenchable for notices

> Of breaches, ambuscades, Spanish blades,
> Of healths five fathom deep;

with all the other vanities and circumstances of war. Being in high spirits, aided it is likely with a little vanity, so likely to cleave to a man who seeks to recommend himself by feats of arms, I had no objection to dwell occasionally upon the perils and deliverances of bygone time. But during the whole of this season my spirit was not humbled by the least sense of moral defect. I knew nothing of myself. Indeed, such was the loftiness of carriage which I thought it right to assume, that it was with me a point of honour never to sustain an affront unavenged. And yet, on looking back, I can trace an invisible but resistless influence, which even then guided me aright, and saved me from various threatening dangers: what I mean is, I was never utterly abandoned to my own devices. My furlough having expired, I returned to England, and landed at Liverpool in the winter of 1814; which was remarkable for one of the hardest frosts known in this country for many preceding years. Here I received orders from the Paymaster to proceed to Kent, with a party of recruits destined for that district: and as most of the young fellows were rude and unruly, and strangers to military restraint, it required no common share of firmness, tempered with discretion, properly to conduct and manage them. I arrived, without missing a man, in the vicinity of Maidstone. Just before entering the town, one of the most ungovernable of the squad contrived to dip his hands in mischief; nor was his mouth entirely guiltless. Having run up a score at one of the roadside inns, for liquors had and drunk, he was unable to pay the reckoning; when, being minus of ready cash, he proposed leaving some valuable equivalent in the hands of the landlord, as a temporary deposit, to be shortly redeemed: this consisted of a bundle containing, he averred, much valuable property. We had not proceeded far on our journey, when poor Boniface came running after us, stating that on opening the package, it contained nothing but a few worthless rags. Meantime the shuffler, apprehensive of detection, and no doubt conscience-stricken, had purposely out-walked us, and was considerably in advance when the plaintiff overtook us. We could only pity his sad case, and preach caution for the future. The troublesome personage just adverted to was the author of more mischief. At our next halt,

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under the influence, it is probable, of the late excesses, he quarrelled with the servants in the house; and being a powerful man, of about six feet two inches in height, soon cleared the public room of its inmates: getting into the street, he threw off his coat and gave a general challenge for a fight. The invitation was properly rejected; and, like many other violent spirits, he was eventually subdued, and marched quietly to quarters. Here I received unexpected orders to proceed to Plymouth. On my arrival there, I was stationed in the citadel. My removal was providential. I here met with an old friend, by whose side I had fought in Spain: he had received a commission as captain in the 2nd Battalion. The last time we had met was on the ramparts of Ciudad Rodrigo, where he was dreadfully scorched by an explosion of combustibles. He introduced me in a very handsome manner to several officers in the garrison, and made honourable mention of my former conduct; by his influence I was also appointed Colour-Sergeant to the company.

The Author retires from the Army in 1817.

In the month of March, 1817, the 2nd battalions of several regiments, in order to reduce them to the peace establishment, were disbanded; and that in which I served was of the number. We were inspected, previously to dismission, by the medical officer; and though my services were not extended the length required by rule, yet, in consideration of the wounds I had received, I was placed upon the pension-list for an allowance of one shilling *per diem*. Thus disengaged from the toil of military avocation, I felt desirous of directing my steps homeward again: I accordingly crossed the Channel, and arrived safely at Portarlington, Queen's County, in the month of May.

But re-enlists in 1819.

Coming events again introduced me to the army. In November, 1819, the pensioners were called up for examination, that those who were fit for service might be enrolled as a veteran battalion. For that purpose I went to Carlow, and was deemed by the inspector fit for the duty required. After continuing there several weeks, directions were received ordering that the whole of the sergeants, excepting four or five, should be dispensed with. The matter was decided among us by lot, and the decision happened to be against me. As I was placed by this event in disadvantageous circumstances, and excluded from the rank to which I felt myself entitled, I at once enlisted in the 7th Foot, intending to serve my full period of time, and be thus ultimately entitled to an increased pension. With this view I

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resolved to conduct myself with strict propriety. But what are human resolutions? Can the Ethiop change his skin, or the leopard her spots? Just as soon can man reform himself, independently of Divine principles. Without descending to particulars, I relapsed into conviviality and habitual dissipation. Strong drink ruined all my existing prospects. There were several religious men in the regiment, who expostulated with me on the folly of such conduct; but such were my ignorance and depravity, their words were as an idle tale. Nor, in fact, was I in other respects at home in the regiment. I missed the partners of my former dangers and hard service, men who not only talked of war, but had turned the tide of battle. We had also certain interests in which we seemed to be proprietors in common; and now I felt myself comparatively alone, and among strangers. New friends are like new wine: when it is old, it drinks better. We lay for some time at Newcastle, and from thence removed to Tynemouth Castle: while at the latter place, I was the means, under Providence, of saving the life of a fellow-creature. During a heavy gale of wind, a sloop was driven ashore near the barracks, and all hands on board were in danger of perishing. The waves broke frightfully over the deck, sweeping in their course every moveable, and threatening quick destruction to the ship. The crew clung to the rigging with trembling and uncertain grasp. Hundreds of spectators lined the shore; but though all felt deep concern, none knew how to assist. At last a rope was by some means conveyed from the vessel to the beach, and soon after hauled tight: a young sailor and myself then ventured on it, through the surf, and reached the vessel in safety. Among others, the Captain threw himself overboard, but missed his hold of the rope, and sank. He was under the water some time, when I dived in search of him, and having fortunately grasped him by the hair was able to raise his head above the surface of the water. The next moment we were both struck by a powerful wave, which sent us with rapidity on the shelving rocks, where we were picked up by several persons who came to assist. I was much exhausted for several hours, but in the evening was sufficiently recovered to walk to the inn, and inquire for the Captain's welfare. He had been carefully attended, and, though much bruised, was doing well. He knew me at the first glance, and exclaimed, "That's the man that saved my life. I hope the country will reward him." Several gentlemen, frequenting the Library and Reading-room, who saw the occurrence, were equally loud in their praises; and a clergyman, I understood, moved that I be rewarded with ten pounds and a silver medal. For distinctions so flattering I ought perhaps to be grateful; for they are all the reward I ever had. Why the worthy Captain should expect the country to produce a premium for the saving of his life, I am

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at a loss to conjecture. One would have thought that the onus of doing that might have been laid upon a party much easier of access. Never from that time did I hear from these eloquently grateful parties.

The Author's Final Retirement.

In November, 1823, on another reduction in the army, I finally retired from the service.

It would be mere affectation were I to profess myself indifferent to opinions so generously expressed ; and as military reputation, founded on faithful services, is frequently the only riches of which an old soldier can boast, I shall be pardoned for introducing some extracts from letters received about this time from several gentlemen well known in superior military circles. I ought to premise, that I had applied to Lieut.-Col. Williamson, Commandant at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, for admission into that institution as one of the superintendents of the children ; to secure which I found it necessary to obtain respectable references as to previous character. Colonel (now General) Pearson observed concerning me, "I have much pleasure in stating that his conduct on every occasion merited my most perfect approbation, and that I consider him highly qualified for any situation which requires activity, sobriety, and integrity ; and as such I beg leave to recommend him." Major Page, under whose notice I had acted at Tynemouth, certified that he had known me for several years, during which period he was pleased to say that my conduct as a soldier gave great satisfaction ; and, with reference to an event in my life already alluded to, adds, "he particularly distinguished himself, and was the means of rescuing from a watery grave three or four sailors. I recollect his plunging through the surf and bringing a sailor on shore, at the time no boat would quit the beach. I cannot say too much in this soldier's praise ; and nothing gives me greater pleasure than to recommend him." To make assurance doubly sure, Colonel Napier added, that I had served in the 43rd Regiment nearly eleven years ; had been at the reduction of Copenhagen in 1807 ; at General Moore's retreat to Corunna in 1808, and the following year ; "and at the battles of Almeida, Busaco, Pombal, Condeixa, Sabugal, Fuentes de Onoro, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajoz, at which latter place he was severely wounded in the head and thigh." These nails, driven so forcibly to fasten my respectability, were clenched by Lieut.-Colonel Duffy, who also spoke of me in very handsome and obliging terms. Captain Pattensen then advanced, by stating concerning me, "I had every reason to be satisfied with his steady, sober, honest, and soldier-conduct, and had frequent opportunities of observing his brave and

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valiant behaviour in the field." Besides these, which told heavily on the Board, I had a letter of similar import from Lieut.-Colonel Booth, who was condescending enough to bring up the reserve, and inclose his recommendatory note in another written and directed to myself, in which he remarks, "I have great pleasure in stating what I remember of your character in the 43rd Regiment, for I have a perfect remembrance of you: and it is gratifying to myself that you remember your old corps with so great affection. You are entitled to our best wishes, as one of those good and gallant soldiers who contributed to support the reputation of the Regiment during the Peninsular War." I have been induced to quote these flattering notices, not for the purpose of self-esteem, and finding food for vanity;—for after all, I only did my duty;—and for that, no one that I know of, whether in the army or elsewhere, is entitled to any extraordinary gratulations;—but I am anxious to show that alertness and vigilance are neither unnoticed nor unrewarded in the British army; and that the superior officers are not unwilling to recollect an old and wounded soldier, when the recognition can assist him. Supported by such respectable rank and influence, my efforts to gain admission into the Asylum were successful, and in the month of December, 1823, I was received as a Company Sergeant.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—As was pointed out in last year's CHRONICLE, the author of these Memoirs has used Sir William Napier's descriptions of many of the events recorded. We have now had an opportunity of examining the first edition of the little book, which was published in 1835; and it would seem that the second edition was practically a reprint of the first. We were, therefore, in error in supposing that the Sergeant published his first edition prior to the appearance of the earlier volumes of Napier's work. But, since some of the author's personal narratives are given by Napier as extracted from *Life of a Sergeant*, it is probable that the unknown Sergeant had written a book under that title before producing his Memoirs.

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MAJOR DUNCAN CAMERON,[1]

43RD REGIMENT.

AT a gloomy period of the siege of Quebec by the British Forces, in 1759, an incident occurred which General Wolfe was quick to bring to the notice of his desponding troops, who had, a fortnight earlier, signally failed in the attempt upon the east end of the French camp at Beauport. Wolfe's General Order is as follows:—

Camp at Montmerancy, Augst. 17th, 1759.

Mr. Cameron a Volunteer in the Light Infantry of General Lacelles Regim^{t}.[2] having Distinguish'd himself, in a Remarkable manner, in the defence of an House, with only a Sergeant, Corporal, and 16 men of Lacell's Light Infantry, against a body of Savages and Canadians greatly Superior in Numbers; the General has ordered that the first Vacant Commission in the Army be given to Mr. Cameron in Acknowledgment of his Conduct and very gallant behaviour.

Volunteer Cameron served with his adopted regiment at the battle of Quebec, 13th September, 1759, and at the subsequent surrender of the fortress. A week after this event General Townshend redeemed Wolfe's promise to Volunteer Duncan Cameron, and gave him an Ensigncy in the 43rd Regiment, his commission bearing date 25th September, 1759. It is probable that Cameron succeeded Ensign Lewis Jones,[3] who had been incapacitated from serving by a serious wound.

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[1] Contributed by Charles Dalton, Esq., Editor of "English Army Lists and Commission Registers, 1661–1714."

[2] Afterwards the 47th (Loyal North Lancashire) Regiment of Foot.—C. D.

[3] Ensign Jones died in November, 1759.

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From the Regimental Records we find that Duncan Cameron was appointed Adjutant 6th October, 1762; "Served with the 43rd in the West Indies under Monckton, and throughout the American War. Brevet-Major, 19th February, 1783, for distinguished conduct. Regimental Major, 12th October, 1787." Appointed Lieut.-Colonel, 91st Foot, 30th October, 1793. Given the command of the 132nd Foot, 11th September, 1794. Placed on full-pay in 1795, when his corps was reduced. Colonel in the Army, 26th January, 1797, "having volunteered for service in the West Indies." Died, with the rank of Brigadier-General, at Martinique, 2nd October, 1798.[1]

[1] Obituary notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

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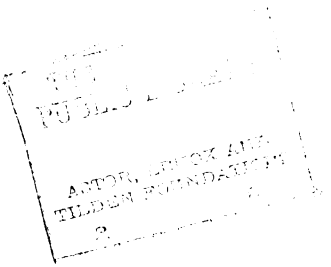
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MAJOR-GENERAL PATRICK MACKENZIE.

PATRICK MACKENZIE was born at Finegand, Glaisher, Perthshire, and was the second son of Colin Mackenzie of Finegand, and his wife Jean, eldest daughter of Patrick Small of Leanock.

In the year 1778 Patrick Mackenzie received, from the Duke of Atholl, a commission in the 77th Regiment (Atholl Highlanders), in which his elder brother was serving as chaplain On the disbandment of this regiment five years later, Patrick Mackenzie entered the 1st Royal Scots, and was present in 1793 at the defence of Toulon, when he received three severe wounds in a sortie made by the garrison.

In 1794, he served with the force which took part in the descent on Corsica; was at the storming of the Convention Redoubt, (where he was again severely wounded), and was present at the siege of Calvi.

In 1798, he was on the Staff in the West Indies, and was present at the taking of Surinam.

On the 23rd January, 1800, he was promoted Major in the 43rd, with which he served until the 28th August, 1804, when he was promoted Lieut.-Colonel in the 81st Regiment; Colonel, 4th June, 1813.

He served for some years in the Peninsula, and after 42 years' service was promoted Major-General (12th August, 1819) and Colonel of the 3rd Royal Veteran Battalion (1st November, 1819). He died on the 7th March, 1820, aged 62 years.

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RECORD OF THE 2ND BATTALION 43RD LIGHT INFANTRY, 1804—1813.[1]

1804.

AFTER the arrival of the Regiment from Guernsey it received a number of men as volunteers from the Militia and Corps of Reserve.

25th November.—The 2nd Battalion was formed at Bromsgrove, in the county of Worcester, and consisted of two companies under the command of Captains Cameron and Gardiner; its establishment was as follows:—

Lieut.-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.
1	2	10	12	8	5	22	20	22	380

The Battalion being formed, Major William Sorrell was appointed to the command of it, and directed that the Standing Orders and Regulations of the 1st Battalion should in every respect be strictly adhered to.

The Battalion, after its formation, was recruited from the towns of Worcester, Bromsgrove, and the other towns and villages of that county.

1805.

1st February.—Seventy-five men were received from the 9th Reserve, and 28 recruits from the parties.[2]

25th March. The Battalion consisted of four Companies commanded by Captains Cameron, Haverfield, Gardiner, and Dalzell.

24th May.—The Battalion marched from Bromsgrove for Hythe Barracks, Kent, where it arrived on the 6th of June, being 260 strong.

9th June.—The first draft of men was given to the 1st Battalion, and consisted of 79 men.

[1] The original manuscript copy of this Record has recently come to light. The 2nd Battalion was in existence from 1804 to 1817, but the Record stops short at 1813.—ED.

[2] *i.e.* recruiting parties.—ED.

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A Regimental School established, and Sergeant Crawley made master, Captain Gardiner took the management of it.

25*th July.*—The Battalion was formed into 8 companies, commanded by Captains Cameron, Haverfield, Gifford, Gardiner, Dalzell, McLaughlan, O'Donnel, and Scarfe.

22*nd October.*—The Battalion marched from Hythe Barracks to Dover, where it arrived the same day, being 236 rank and file.

28*th October.*—It marched back again.

1806.

25*th May.*—Nine Sergeants, 1 Bugler, and 8 Privates transferred to the 1st Battalion.

23*rd June.*—The Battalion marched from Hythe to Brabourne-Lees, where it arrived the same day.

5*th July.*—The Battalion marched from Brabourne-Lees to Shorn-Cliff, where it arrived the same day.

18*th October.*—The Battalion marched from Shorn-Cliff to Ashford, where it arrived the same day.

1*st November.*—202 men, volunteers from the Militia and recruits from the parties, joined, which made the Battalion 500 strong (Rank and file).

1*st December.*— 32 men transferred to the 1st Battalion, and 72 of the Reserves who would not volunteer were sent to the 1st Garrison Battalion.

30*th December.*—The Battalion marched from Ashford to Hythe, where it arrived on the same day.

1807.

Lieut.-Colonel Gifford appointed to the Command in January.

25*th April.*—4 Sergeants, 7 Corporals, 2 Buglers, and 321 Privates transferred to the 1st Battalion, and received from the 1st Battalion 160 men, such as sick, absent, wounded, &c., &c.

25*th July.*—106 men transferred to the 1st Battalion, and received about 100, of a similar description, from the former. Major Proctor appointed to the Command.[1]

8*th October.*—16 men discharged, 29 transferred to 8th Veterans, and 29 to the 4th Garrison Battalion.

1*st December.*—96 men joined (most of them volunteers from the East Suffolk Militia), which made the strength about 650 Rank and file.

[1] This could only have been a temporary appointment, as Thomas Proctor was still a Major at the time of his death, at Campo Mayor, 1809.—ED.

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1808.

April.—Major Edward Hull appointed to the command of the Battalion. Strength :—43 Sergeants, 22 Buglers, and 775 Rank and file, most of whom were volunteers from the English Militia and recruits from the parties.

9*th July.*—The Officers commanding Companies were ordered to complete their men with necessaries, previous to the march of the Battalion for embarkation.

15*th July.*—The Battalion marched from Hythe to Ramsgate for embarkation, having received an order to proceed to the Peninsula.

17*th July.*—Arrived at Ramsgate and embarked on board the following transports in the afternoon, viz. :—The *Brothers* (Headquarters), the *Elizabeth*, the *Trafalgar*, the *Nancy*.

18*th July.*—Sailed from Ramsgate ; put into Plymouth and were wind-bound till about the 11th of August. It was whilst here that the Regiment received the order for the men to cut off their hair ties, which were ordered to be discontinued in the Army. Sailed from Plymouth.

18*th August.*—Arrived on the coast of Portugal. On the evening of 19*th August* disembarked at Maceira Bay in Light Marching Order, each man being provided with 3 days' provisions and 60 rounds of ammunition. Bivouacked that night.

20*th August.*—Marched at daybreak to Vimiera, where the Battalion arrived about noon. Bivouacked that night, and the Battalion stood to their arms previous to daylight next morning, the 21st.

21*st August.*—The Battalion this day was in the 7th Brigade, Brigadier Anstruther's. About 8 o'clock the enemy appeared to be moving in their position, and about 10 o'clock the attack commenced. The Battalion being closely engaged with them in the road which leads to Vimiera, and a part of the corps being ordered into the Churchyard, prevented them from penetrating into the town.

The action lasted about four hours, during which time the Battalion distinguished itself, as will appear by the Despatches of Sir Arthur Wellesley, written on the evening of the 21st after the action, and also by the Orders of the Day.

The following are the names of the Officers and numbers of the killed, wounded, and missing as per Dispatch :—

Killed.—1 Sergeant and 26 Rank and file.

Wounded.—Major Hearn ; Captains Fergusson, Haverfield, Brock ; Lieut. Madden ; Ensign Wilson ; 5 Sergeants, and 68 Rank and file (of whom 48 died).

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Missing.—1 Bugler, 12 Rank and file (afterwards ascertained to have been killed).

Total.—Killed, Wounded, and *Missing.*—6 Officers and 113 men.

The Battalion having re-formed, a strong working party was sent on fatigue to bury the dead, and collect the arms and appointments of the dead and disabled men, and were so employed the remaining part of the day. Bivouacked, on the night of the 21st, a little to the right and rear of our original position.

22*nd August.*—Marched in advance about 3 leagues in the direction of Lisbon, on which the enemy had retired after the action of the 21st. Encamped that night in a wood, and remained there until the 26th or 27th.

27*th August.*—Marched for Torres Vedras; arrived on the ground, and got under canvas. Remained there until the 30th.

30*th August.*—The Battalion moved on Mafra, arrived the same day, and were halted.

31*st August.*—Moved about 3 leagues in the direction of Cintra, and encamped.

1*st September.*—Marched for Portosalvo, remained about 7 days. At this place the men left on board ship when the Battalion disembarked rejoined, and the men received their Packs.

8*th September.*—Broke up from Portosalvo and moved to Quelus, where the Regiment was encamped until the 12th of October. The Battalion was here settled with, and supplied from Lisbon with necessaries. Many of the men fell sick and were left behind when the Regiment moved; the disorder was dysentery, proceeding from an unguarded use of the grape in an unripe state. Returns of sick were called for, when it was found necessary to leave behind 8 Sergeants, 13 Corporals, 2 Buglers, and 190 Privates. Lieut. Brown was left in charge of them.

12*th October.*—Every preparatory measure being arranged, the Battalion, in Brigade with the 52nd and 9th Regiments, under the orders of General Beresford, marched for Coimbra, where it arrived about

26*th October*, without anything worth noticing having occurred. The Battalion was quartered in a superb convent; remained about 18 days.

November.—The Battalion marched for Vizeu; arrived about the 6th, and halted two days.

8*th November.*—Marched from Vizeu to Salamanca by way of Almeida.

13*th November.*—Arrived at Salamanca and remained until the 5th of December.

5*th December.*—Marched from Salamanca to Ledesma, arrived the same day, and remained there about a week. During the time the

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Battalion was quartered at this place Private John Clarke of Captain Hull's Company was shot at by a Spaniard whilst on sentry at the gate, and severely wounded in the shoulder.

12*th December*.—Marched from Ledesma to Zamora, a distance of 8 leagues, arrived that day.

13*th December*.—Marched to Toro and halted one day in the Spanish Barracks. The man who shot Clarke was garotted (strangled) at this place on the 14th.

15*th December*.—Marched from Toro in the direction of Palencia and halted at a village about 3 leagues from Sahagun about the 20th.

21*st December*.—Moved on Malgarde à Seba, and remained there two days. From the period of the Battalion having left Toro the men suffered many privations, and were kept constantly on the alert, always with their arms in their hands, and ready to move at a minute's warning. At this time also the kits of the men began to fail, particularly their shoes, those issued at Salamanca being generally of the produce, or rather the manufacture, of the country.

23*rd December*.—About 5 o'clock this evening an order was given to get under arms; moved on Sahagun with a guide. After a night march of six hours through bad roads and snow, halted in front of that place about 11 o'clock p.m. Remained under arms until 4 o'clock next morning when the retreat commenced on Malgarde à Seba; during this night both officers and men suffered severely, without rations of any kind, and being up to their knees in snow, in a very hard frost. The officers during the whole of this night were unceasing in their exertions to prevent the men from laying down. In some instances, however, they could not prevent it. From asking leave to fall out they went a few paces to the rear and returned no more; when this had been the case in a few instances no more leave was given. The Battalion reached the quarters they left on the preceding evening about nine o'clock on the morning of the 24th.

24*th December*.—Halted to bring up the rear (about an hour), when the whole army being in motion, the Battalion received orders to move on Castraponse.

25*th December*.—Halted there a few hours, and then moved on Valderas, where the Battalion again halted a few hours on the night of the 25th.

26*th December*.—On the morning of the 26th the army continued its retreat on Benevente. During this day's march the men suffered much, as the Battalion was formed into a flank patrole and covered the whole of General Fraser's and Hope's divisions. Most of the officers and men lost their shoes, a rapid thaw having set in the day before, which made

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the ground so soft that the greatest exertions were necessary to get on, being generally up to the ankles in clay. Arrived at Benevente in the evening.

27*th December*.—Next morning the retreat continued, marched on Astorga by the route on Alica and La Beneza.

30*th December*.—Arrived at Astorga. On the morning of this day the Battalion marched on Bembibre, a distance of 7 leagues through a very mountainous country, and having charge of a park of Artillery; during this day several men fell out from fatigue. Arrived at Bembibre at 11 o'clock at night.

31*st December*.—The Battalion marched from Bembibre for Lugo by way of Villa Franca.

1809.

3*rd January*.—Arrived near Lugo on the evening of the 3rd of January, never having halted for any length of time during the five preceding days. At Villa Franca a ration of bread was obtained, the first for many days before.

4*th January*.—Marched on Lugo and arrived same day. Left the main road and marched for Vigo across the country to a village (name unknown), distance about four leagues, and arrived same day, but without baggage, as the mules were not able to keep up with the Battalion, owing to the badness of the roads.

5*th January*.—Marched for the Convent of Sabrado, and arrived same day.

6*th January*.—The Battalion received orders to return to Lugo, as the enemy were pressing hard on the rear of the army; and as Sir John Moore intended to offer them battle at Lugo, he took a position in front of that town—about a league from it. The Battalion marched from Sabrado about 4 o'clock in the morning; but, having the two days' marches of the 4th and 5th to bring them to Lugo, and the swelling of the rivers from the rain rendered them nearly impassable, the Battalion did not arrive at Lugo until 12 o'clock at night. Several men fell out during the march. Remained at Lugo, but without provisions.

8*th January*.—The Battalion went into position in front of the town, as the enemy were expected to make a general attack. The outposts commenced skirmishing. Rained incessantly the whole of this day; and the men were absolutely up to their knees in water the whole of the night, being bivouacked in ploughed fields.

9*th January*.—The whole of the British army were drawn out in order of battle at daylight, and remained in its position the whole of that day. About nine in the evening the army began its retreat; the

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Commanding Officers of Corps having previously received orders to that effect. Fires were left burning to deceive the enemy. During the night march a great number of men fell out, and were taken prisoners.

10*th January.*—Arrived at a village (name unknown) about 1 o'clock in the morning, where nearly the whole army halted in hopes of getting rations, but nothing could be got except some rum. At six o'clock in the evening marched for Betanzos, where the Battalion arrived next morning at daylight.

11*th January.*—Halted at Betanzos, where rations were issued to the troops, and several stragglers joined.

12*th January.*—Marched for Corunna; arrived at 3 o'clock, p.m. During this day's march Sergeant William Newman of Captain Hull's Company distinguished himself by checking the advanced guard of the enemy. Sergeant Newman was one of the stragglers, being unable to keep up from fatigue. On the enemies' approach he formed the men of the several regiments in regular order, keeping up a smart street firing, and continued this mode of retreat until relieved by a party of dragoons under a Captain, who reported his conduct to General Beresford, Commanding the Brigade, and who, on his arrival in England, procured him a commission in the 1st West India Regiment.

13*th January.*—Quartered in the Suburbs.

14*th January.*—Took possession of the Citadel in the evening.

15*th January.*—At work raising Mortar Batteries.

16*th January.*—About 10 o'clock the action commenced, and the Battalion marched to the ground previously alloted to it; remained in this position until 12 o'clock at night, and until the whole army had embarked, except the Brigade under Major-General Beresford.

17*th January.*—Went into the works of the town about 1 o'clock in the morning; continued until 10 o'clock that night; during this day the enemy were employed in reconnoitring the town, and brought several guns to bear on the transports in the harbour, which obliged them to cut their cables and go to sea; 10 p.m. received orders to embark, and, at 12, Headquarters got on board His Majesty's Ship *Resolution*, 74.

18*th January.*—On mustering it was discerned that 2 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Buglers, 174 Privates were lost during the retreat from Sahagun, and were never after heard of until the peace of 1814, when a small number returned from the French prisons. Removed from the *Resolution* to the *Elizabeth*, 74, and sailed for Plymouth.

22*nd January.*—Arrived at Plymouth. Removed from H.M.S. *Elizabeth* to transports, and remained in them until the 16th of February following.

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16*th February.*—Disembarked and marched to Modbury, on the road to Exeter, having received a route for that place.

20*th February.*—Marched into Exeter, and halted until the 24th. The Battalion at this time was very much divided, being the very last corps which embarked at Corunna. They were put on board the first vessels they came alongside of, and upon arriving in England the men were landed at the different ports where the vessels arrived at.

24*th February to* 23*rd March.*—Headquarters, under Major Elers, marched from Exeter to Colchester, having received a War Office route for that Garrison.

23*rd March.*—Arrived at Colchester, where the greater part of the remainder of the Battalion had arrived before; Colchester being the Headquarters of the 1st and 2nd Battalions.

1*st April.*—Received upwards of 500 Volunteers from the Militia, the strength on paper being 1,100.

25*th May.*—284 men transferred to the 1st Battalion; and 274 men received from 1st Battalion (invalids and absentees generally).

25*th June.*—The Battalion marched from Colchester to Shorn Cliffe.

2*nd July.*—Arrived at Shorn Cliffe. Strength, present fit for embarkation:—35 Sergeants, 22 Buglers, 605 Rank and File. Continued at Shorn Cliffe until the 17th of the same month in Brigade with the 2nd Battalion 52nd, and 2nd Battalion 95th Regiments, under the command of General the Hon. William Stewart, of the 95th Regiment.

17*th July.*—Marched under the Command of Lieut.-Colonel Hull, at 2 o'clock, a.m. from Shorn Cliffe to Deal. Arrived the same day, and embarked on board H.M.S. *York*, 74, *Amethyst*, and *Zenobia* frigates, and remained in the Downs until the 29th of the same month.

29*th July.*—Sailed from the Downs in the Expedition under Lord Chatham.

1*st August.*—Arrived off the Island of Walcheren, and came to anchor in the Roads, and remained until the 6th of the month.

6*th August.*—Removed from the ships to the transports.

9*th August.*—Disembarked on the Island of South Bever Land in Light Marching Order, the Officers carrying Packs of a similar description to those of the men. The men were provided with one day's rations, cooked. Marched for Tergoes, where the Battalion was quartered that evening and the following day.

10*th August.*—Headquarters, consisting of the right wing, marched on the evening of this day for South Graven Polder, where it was cantoned until the 15th, a distance of three miles from where the left wing remained under Major Elers.

16*th August.*—Headquarters marched from South Graven Polder to

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the parish of De Groa, and were cantoned in the neighbouring farm houses until the 30th of August.

30th August.—The Battalion marched for re-embarkation, and in the evening were embarked on board H.M.S. *Ganges;* during this day upwards of 200 men were taken ill of the Walcheren Fever, and were sent on board transports. The total number of sick on the evening of embarkation was 240.

9th September.—Headquarters removed from the *Ganges* to H.M.S. *Salsette*, at which time nearly all of the men were sick, and several had died. Remained on board the *Salsette* until the 15th September.

15th September.—Arrived at Harwich and disembarked as follows:—

Ships.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Remarks.
Salsette, H.M.S.	20	15	10	263	Nearly all sick of the Walcheren fever.
Aurora, transport	2	8	4	90	
Phœnix, „	4	3	2	94	
Ships unknown	6	9	5	119	
Left in Walcheren	1	—	—	7	
	33	35	21	573	

On the same day, such as were able marched for Colchester, a distance of 21 miles, and arrived there that night. Many were put into waggons, and a number of the sick were embarked on board smacks and sent to hospital at Ipswich.

During this month 24 men died of the Walcheren Fever.

2nd October.—The Battalion, owing to its sickly state, marched to Sudbury, in Suffolk, a distance of 15 miles; remained there until the 19th.

20th October.—Marched to Weeley (Essex), 25 miles.

21st October.—Arrived at Weeley, having halted at Colchester on the 20th.

October.—During this month 35 men died of the Fever.

November.—During this month 9 men died of the Fever.

December.—During this month 7 men died of the Fever.

25th December.—The establishment was as follows:—

Colonel.	Lt.-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.
1	1	2	11	24	9	6	61	58	26	950

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1810.

14*th January.*—The Battalion marched from Weeley to Colchester, where it arrived same day.

24*th January.*—2 Sergeants and 166 Rank and File were struck off, by an order from the Commander-in-Chief, having been left missing in Spain during the Retreat of the Army under Sir John Moore in the years '8 and '9.

During this month 14 men died of the Fever.

February.—During this month 15 men died of the Fever.

March.—5 Sergeants, 1 Bugler, 128 Rank and File transferred to the 1st Battalion in the Peninsula.

[These men were left in Portugal upon the advance of the army into Spain, and were afterwards attached to the 1st Battalion of Detachments, from whom the 1st Battalion received them after the Battle of Talavera.]

During this month 11 men died of the Fever.

April.—2 men died of the Walcheren Fever.

May.—7 men died of the Walcheren Fever.

24*th June.*—2 Sergeants, 1 Bugler, and 103 Rank and File transferred to 1st Battalion. Colonel Hull succeeded to the command of the 1st Battalion, and Major Hearn took command of the 2nd Battalion.

Two men died of the Fever in this month.

24*th July.*—Lieut.-Colonel Hull killed while commanding the 1st Battalion at the action of the Coa.

Lieut. Nason was also killed the same day, being then doing duty with the 1st Battalion.

25*th December.*—101 Recruits joined during this year.

Strength :—653.

1811.

24*th June.*—8 Sergeants, 1 Bugler, 357 Rank and File transferred to the 1st Battalion, and marched for embarkation under the orders of Major Hearn, who also joined the 1st Battalion, upon which the command of the Battalion devolved upon Major Deshon.

18*th November.*—The Battalion marched in two divisions on the 18th and 19th from Colchester to Brabourne-Lees, where it arrived on the 25th and 26th of the same month.

25*th December.*—193 Volunteers and Recruits joined the Battalion in this year. Strength, 476.

1812.

12*th June.*—8 Sergeants, 200 Rank and File, transferred to 1st Battalion, and marched for embarkation, under orders of Captain Champ.

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28*th September*.—The Battalion marched this day from Brabourne-Lees to Shorn Cliff.

5*th October*.—Marched from Shorn Cliff to Ashford, under the Command of Major Deshon (in consequence of an Election), where it arrived the same day and formed in Brigade with the 2nd Battalion 95th and 71st Regiments, under the Command of Sir N. Pocock, 71st Regiment. The Battalion marched in Brigade Order to Hythe, where it arrived same day.

25*th December*.—In consequence of an order from the Horse Guards the establishment of the Battalion was reduced from 5 Sergeants, 5 Corporals, 2 Buglers, 76 Privates per Company to 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Buglers, 57 Privates per Company.

In the course of this year 254 Volunteers and Recruits joined. Strength, 386 Rank and File.

1813.

20*th January*.—6 Sergeants, 190 Rank and File marched for embarkation, under command of Sir J. M. Tylden, to Portsmouth.

5*th February*.—An exchange took place between Major Deshon and Major Mein, 85th Regiment, dated 25th January, 1813. Major Mein took Command of 2nd Battalion.

6*th July*.—2 Sergeants, 43 Rank and File marched under Command of Lieut. Steel to join 1st Battalion.

6*th October*.—Major Wells joined and took Command.

25*th December*.—During this year 171 Recruits joined from the parties, and 186 Volunteers from the Militia, forming a total of 457 men.

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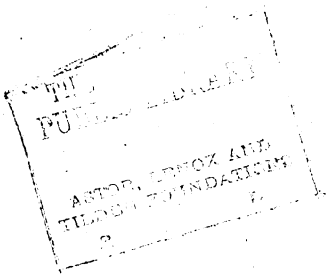

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ENSIGN ROBERT RAMSAY,

52ND REGIMENT.

1800.

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PRIVATE LETTERS FROM SIR JOHN MOORE.

The following letters[1] are of particular interest, as relating to the drill and training of the 43rd and 52nd when first made Light Infantry.

I.

To Colonel Calvert, Adjutant-General.

Sandgate, 4th September, 1803.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

THE only deviation from the General Regulation, which I, at present recollect, is that of the sergeants moving up to mark the alignment in the deployment from close column.

The mode in practice is this: Suppose a Battalion column of companies, the right in front, is to deploy upon its first company, a point is given beyond the flank of the 1st company. The sergeant of that company steps out and faces it, taking care to be so close to the front rank of his company, that the outside of his arm nearly rubs the breast of the front rank men. This sergeant and the distant point are the two objects for the other sergeants to cover. The other companies face to the left, and file. When at the proper distance, each receives the words to *Halt—Front—Dress* from its respective officer. The sergeant who hitherto has been upon the left and leading the company, then moves briskly up, faces to the right, and covers correctly in the alignment. The companies move up, are halted, and dressed upon the inward arm and shoulder of the sergeants who do not front, but continue faced and covering, as in open column, until the companies are completely dressed. They then fall in in their proper places in the rear of their officers.

[When the sergeants quit the flank of their companies to move up and mark the alignment, their place on the flank must be filled up by another sergeant or man from the rear rank.]

The advantage of keeping the sergeants faced, and of dressing upon their inward shoulder is that it is immaterial whether they judge or not

[1] The original letters are in the possession of Captain J. F. C. Fuller's father, who kindly placed them at our disposal.—ED.

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the distance; if they cover correctly, it is sufficient; and thus, having but one object (the covering) to attend to, there is the greater chance of being correct in it.

I tried the mode pointed out by H.R.H. for directing the march in line. The objection to trust so important a charge as the direction of the march in line to the Ensigns, is that in our service they are the youngest, least experienced, and most giddy officers of the Regiment; and our Colours are so large and unwieldy that it is next to impossible to carry them upright or steady.

The mode you propose of dwelling upon the *present* after firing has, upon trial, been found to answer, substituting the word *Load* instead of *Half-Cock*.

The 52nd find also, upon trial, that the aim is more certain and takes more readily by coming, upon the word *Make Ready*, to the priming position, cocking and bringing the piece up to the *present*—instead of recovering, cocking, and bringing down the piece to the *present*. In the deployment, instead of one sergeant stepping out from the company upon which the deployment is to be made, it will be better that the two step out, one from each flank, and face covering one another, leaving a trifling interval between their arm and the front rank of the company, so that the officer, in dressing, may be able to see between them. This interval should be the least possible.

I received yesterday your letter with the Bugle sounds of the Light Cavalry. As the Light troops, cavalry and infantry, will frequently act together, there may be a propriety in their sounds being similar, as far as the two services will admit of. But all this I shall consider of in conjunction with the Commanding Officers of the Light Corps, and shall endeavour to make out what our experience points out as the best. The sounds at present used by the 52nd and 95th are de Rottenburgh's—which are the sounds I believe most generally used by the Light Companies of Regiments. Attention shall be paid, in whatever is proposed, to alter as little as possible. At present Bugles are not allowed upon the establishment of regiments, so the Light Companies have drums, the same as the battalion. The Buglers which many have are by sufferance, not by Order. Should not the establishment be so far altered, and each regiment be directed to have eighteen drummers, 2 fifers, and 2 Buglers, the latter to belong to the Light Companies exclusively.

I remain my dear Colonel,
Very faithfully,
JOHN MOORE.

I had hopes, from the pains I have taken, and the mode I directed to be followed in the instruction of the Regiments of my Brigade, to have

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made much progress, and that if honoured with another visit from H.R.H. to have shown him something tolerably perfect, but except in the 52nd the progress has been trifling. The other Commanding Officers,[1] though many of them good enough men, have not military heads, and seem incapable of acting from general instruction. I am satisfied that to have a tolerable army it will be necessary for H.R.H. to take some strong measures. Some commanding officers, the state of whose regiments justify it, must be told to retire from a profession the duties of which they are unequal to. The command must not be allowed to devolve upon their successor, who may be equally incapable, but be given to officers of approved talent—one or two measures of this sort generally known would excite an exertion which at present is much wanted. Adieu.

II.

To Lieut.-Colonel Kenneth McKenzie.[2]

Sandgate, 30th August, 1805.

My dear McKenzie,

Our Review passed off tolerably well. The 43rd and 52nd, 1st Battalions had from 6 to 700 firelocks each in the Field. The Volunteers, not sufficiently advanced to act in Battalion, fell in, and were seen in the rear. With the 2nd Battalions[3] imperfect and the 78th in the same state, it would have been folly to have attempted much movement, we therefore passed in slow and quick time closed to close columns, and deployed and fired. After which we took up a position to defend a landing, from the Canal on our right, to the heights above Sandgate on our left. There, with our guns and musketry, we kept up a most tremendous fire for a few minutes; and then gave our general salute from our position. All this had a good enough effect, and we really were equal to no more; but, if we had been, Shorncliffe admitted of no movement to so large a body, and, the corn still standing, we had no choice of other ground.

The 43rd,[4] except to appearance standing, are rather worse than they were when you left us. The appearance and movement of the 52nd were

[1] Major-General John Moore's Brigade in 1803 consisted of the 4th Foot, 52nd Light Infantry, 59th Foot, 70th Foot, and 95th (Rifle) Regiment.—Ed.

[2] Lieut.-Colonel McKenzie was commanding the 52nd at this period, but was incapacitated for duty owing to severe injuries occasioned by a fall from his horse. See Moorsom's "Historical Record," p. 68.—Ed.

[3] The 2nd Battalions of the 43rd and 52nd had been raised in the autumn of the previous year.—Ed.

[4] The 43rd joined Sir John Moore's Brigade in June, 1804.—Ed.

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both exceedingly good. Stuart,[1] since the last brush, has paid much attention. The day following the Review, the Duke desired to see the two regiments by themselves. As long as we confined ourselves to quick movements as infantry, we acquitted ourselves well. I had told the Duke that the forming the Volunteers had impeded the instruction of Light Troops of sharp shooters, and that neither corps had it. The 52nd had it a little better than the 43rd, but both were very imperfect. He, however, desired to see it, and unfortunately it fell to the lot of the 43rd to be in front, and they bungled, though I called their officers together and explained, as well as a few minutes would admit, what I wished them to do.

I know not what Gifford[2] may be able to do. Stewart[3] has certainly shown but little talent in his command of the 43rd. I have allowed a proportion of all the regiments to go to harvest—a little relaxation, if managed, will do no harm. I have spoken to Stuart about some light practice for the 52nd. One company is to fire ball at a target daily, and the company to be instructed as Light troops. At this I shall be present. What is wanted at first is a method. Hitherto ball practice has been too desultory. I mean therefore to make De Rottenburgh[4] the groundwork, noting in the margin whatever changes we make from him, but in reading over his book attentively I perceive much good in it. It only requires to be properly applied. At this I shall endeavour, and you shall know our progress. I shall take care that our other movement is not lost. The afternoon shall always be close movement, besides occasional morning Field-days; but really, after three years, we can defer no longer to try what can be done in the instruction of everything that can be

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[1] Apparently commanding the 52nd, in the absence of Lieut.-Colonel McKenzie. According to Moorsom and Army Lists, his name was John Stewart. In 1806 he was appointed to the command of the 9th Foot. See Moorsom's 'Historical Record," p. 73.—ED.

[2] William Gifford was brought into the 43rd in 1804. He commanded the 2nd Battalion in 1807; was transferred to the command of the 1st Battalion in 1809; and went on the staff in the same year. He was promoted Major-General, 1814; retired 1825, and died in 1829.—ED.

[3] Richard Stewart, or Richard Stuart, variously spelt both in Levinge's "Historical Records of the 43rd," and in the Army Lists. He commanded the 1st Battalion 43rd from 1800 to 1807, and accompanied it on the expedition to Copenhagen in the latter year, immediately afterwards being removed to the staff as Brigadier-General. He was A.D.C. to the king, and commanded a brigade at the Passage of the Douro, and at the Battle of Talavera, receiving the Talavera Medal, and being promoted Major-General. He died at Lisbon in October, 1810, "in consequence of a fall from a balcony, the banister of which had been removed."—ED.

[4] This is probably the "German officer of distinction" whose work on the training of Riflemen and Light Infantry was translated into English in 1798. See CHRONICLE, 1896, p. 297.—ED.

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expected from any kind of infantry. At present, if scattered, we should be very soon in confusion.

I have been under the necessity of desiring Lieut. Gibbons to quit the regiment. With the exterior of what is reckoned a gentleman, he is an incorrigible gambler, and he was become also a bully—a character much connected with that of gambler. I cannot detail all the reasons I had to disapprove of him. He had of late been engaged in no less than four disputes with different officers, which came the length of challenges. The last with Lieut. McKenzie[1] of the 43rd, whom he insulted, fought, and wounded. Instead of then offering an apology, he employed that blockhead Warre[2] to go up to McKenzie and ask him who was his second to make an apology—which McKenzie very properly would not do. They then each advanced one step nearer and fired, when McKenzie received a second wound in his thigh, of which he lies dangerously ill. I have taken this opportunity to get rid of Gibbons, and have explained my motives to the officers. Stuart and I have both lectured Warre, but there can be no hope of improving such a slathering goose, who erred, as he always will do, from no bad design, but from want of brain. In other respects we are going on well. My best wishes to Mrs. McKenzie. Let me hear from you if you have anything to say on the subject of this light practice—but do not bother your head much with that or anything else. God bless you, and believe me always affectionately.

JOHN MOORE.

I have neither forgot Crighton nor Haliburton. They shall have the first vacancies without purchase.

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[1] Thomas McKenzie, Ensign 43rd June, 1804; Lieutenant August, 1804; Captain September, 1809. Present at Copenhagen, the Coa, Sabugal, and Busaco. Died 3rd December, 1812.—ED.

[2] Afterwards Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Warre, K.C.H., Colonel of the 94th Regiment. He entered the 52nd in 1803, and was promoted into another regiment in 1806. He subsequently distinguished himself in the Peninsular War, more especially in command of Portuguese troops under Marshal Beresford, and was a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal.—ED.

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THE LIGHT DIVISION IN THE PENINSULAR WAR.

A Summary of its Movements and Composition.

In the Corunna Retreat, at the end of 1808, Brigadier-General Robert Craufurd commanded the Light Brigade, to which belonged a battalion of the 43rd Light Infantry, one of the 52nd Light Infantry, and one of the 95th Rifles. With this brigade, he was ordered to leave the main line of retreat on the 1st January, 1809, and proceed to Vigo for embarkation for England. In May of the same year, the 1st Battalions of the three regiments were again formed into a brigade, under Craufurd, and ordered to Portugal, when they carried out the famous forced march to Talavera, immediately after which they took up the outposts of the army. Craufurd's Brigade was then officially named the Light Brigade, and it was known as such until February of the following year.

1810.

On the 22nd February, 1810, Lord Wellington issued a General Order, attaching the 1st and 3rd Battalions Portuguese Caçadores to Brigadier-General Craufurd's command, which was henceforward to be known as the Light Division.

On the 11th April, Captain Hew Ross's troop of Horse Artillery—the gallant Chestnut Troop—joined the Division; and, in June the Caçadores arrived. For Cavalry, the Division had at different times attached to it the 1st German Hussars (King's German Legion), the 14th

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Light Dragoons, the 16th Light Dragoons, and for a short space of time the Duke of Brunswick's Oel's Corps. But none of these Cavalry regiments served continuously with the Division, as did the Chestnut Troop and the Infantry regiments.

Early in 1810, Wellington, on the Mondego, had ordered Craufurd to take up the line of the Agueda, for the purpose of observing the movements of the enemy, now about to besiege the Spanish fortress of Ciudad Rodrigo. In March, the German Hussars formed a chain of posts along the Agueda bank; the 95th was posted in rear of the Pass of S. Felices; the 43rd, on the right of the Rifles, was watching the Agueda almost up to the walls of Ciudad Rodrigo; and the 52nd was at Craufurd's headquarters at Pinhel, on the west of the Coa. On the night of the 19th March, the Rifles were attacked at the bridge of Barba del Puerco, but after a severe engagement, beat off the enemy.

During the next three months the regiments of the Light Division were constantly moving about among the different villages between the Coa and the Agueda; and Craufurd advanced his headquarters from Pinhel, first to Villar de Ciérvos, and then to Gallegos. Early in July, Craufurd fell back to Fort Concepçion; and, on the 10th, the Spanish garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo capitulated to the French, who at once began to advance. On the 23rd July, the Light Division was formed up close to the fortress of Almeida; and on the following day was fought the COMBAT ON THE COA, after which Craufurd withdrew to Freixeda (26th), and to Celorico (30th July).

On the 4th August, Lord Wellington issued a General Order, as follows:—

The Light Division is to be divided into two brigades, viz.:—The 43rd Regiment, 3rd Caçadores, and four Companies 95th Regiment, in

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one brigade. The 52nd Regiment, 1st Caçadores, and four Companies 95th Regiment in the other brigade.

Lieut.-Colonel Beckwith of the 95th is to command the former brigade, and Lieut.-Colonel Barclay of the 52nd is to command the other brigade.

At the beginning of September, the Light Division retired slowly, before the advancing enemy, towards Busaco, and on the 26th reached the Sierra, about which next day raged the BATTLE OF BUSACO. Wellington now continued his retirement to the Lines of Torres Vedras, and on the 29th September the Light Division moved off from the position at Busaco, reaching Coimbra on the 30th. Thence, forming the rearguard of the retreating army, it withdrew, without allowing itself to be drawn into an engagement with the enemy, by the following route: — Condexa, Pombal, Batalha, Rio Mayor, and Alenquer, and arrived at Arruda (part of the Lines of Torres Vedras) on the 10th October.

Colonel Barclay,[1] having been severely wounded at Busaco, was forced to relinquish the command of the 2nd Brigade; and in November Colonel Winch was appointed his successor. He, however, died shortly afterwards, when the Brigade was given to Colonel George Drummond.

In the neighbourhood of Arruda the Division remained on outpost duty until the 15th November, on which day the French commenced to withdraw towards Thomar, and the Light Division immediately followed them up, through Alenquer, Izambuja, Cataxa, and Valle. The enemy having taken up a strong position at Santarem, the Light Division went into cantonments opposite to him, at Valle, with sentries watching the mined bridge over the Rio Mayor, while the French sentries watched the causeway at the other end of the bridge. This

[1] Colonel Barclay died from the effects of his wounds in May, 1811.

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situation remained unchanged throughout the winter, during which time the Light Division was under the temporary command of Colonel Drummond, in the absence of General Craufurd, on leave in England.

1811.

On the night of the 5th March, 1811, Massena suddenly withdrew the French Corps from Santarem, and the next morning the Light Division, commanded by Sir William Erskine, started in pursuit, through Santarem, to Pernes. Continuing to press forward, the advanced guard came up with Marshal Ney's Corps at Pombal on the 11th March, and was engaged for a short time. Next day, a more serious engagement took place at REDINHA; on the 13th, the Division advanced to Condexa; on the 14th to Miranda do Corvo, fighting at CAZAL NOVO, and afterward at FOZ D'ARONCE; and on the 3rd April, it bore the brunt of the fight in the fierce conflict at SABUGAL.

A week prior to this engagement, the 2nd Battalion 52nd Light Infantry had joined from England, when the Light Division, still commanded by Sir William Erskine, was composed of the following troops:—

The Chestnut Troop (Captain Ross).

1*st Brigade* (Lieut.-Colonel Beckwith): 1st Battalion 43rd Light Infantry; 4 Companies 1st Battalion 95th Rifles: 1 Company 2nd Battalion 95th Rifles; 3rd Caçadores.

2*nd Brigade* (Colonel G. Drummond): 1st and 2nd Battalions 52nd Light Infantry; 4 Companies 1st Battalion 95th Rifles; 1st Caçadores.

The French now retired on Ciudad Rodrigo and Salamanca, the Light Division pursuing as far as Gallegos, and seeing Massena quit Portugal on the 5th April.

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On the 2nd May the Division, once again under the command of Craufurd, retired from Gallegos to the high ground behind the fortress of Almeida, and three days later took part in the battle of FUENTES DE ONORO. On the 7th May, Craufurd took up the pursuit as far as Espeja, and on the 8th marched to Gallegos, where a halt was made until the beginning of June. In the meanwhile, Wellington, with part of the army, had made an abortive attempt to reduce the fortress of Badajoz.

The Light Division, with the remainder of Sir Brent Spencer's command, moved off on the 6th June, to join Lord Wellington; and Craufurd marched from Gallegos, through Nava de Avel, Penamacor, Niza, and Portalegre, to Arronches, which was reached on the 22nd. Next day, the Division advanced to the banks of the Caja, and there awaited the order to move on to Campo Mayor. But no further advance took place; and, after spending four weeks on the fever-laden banks of the Caja, the Division began the return march.

The French, having relieved Badajoz, had drawn off towards Salamanca, and Wellington, deeming his force not strong enough to follow, decided to return to the neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodrigo, which fortress he at once blockaded.

On the 21st August, 5 companies of the 3rd Battalion 95th Rifles, under the command of Colonel Barnard, joined the Light Division from Cadiz, where it had arrived after the battle of Barossa; and on the 7th September, Major-General Vandeleur was appointed to the command of the 2nd Brigade, in place of Major-General Drummond, who had died. From October to the end of the year, the Light Division was quartered a few miles to the south of Ciudad Rodrigo, about the villages of Zamarra, Atalaya, and Las Agallas; and in

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December, the men were employed in making fascines and gabions for the siege of the fortress. At the close of the year the Division mustered as follows:—

Major-General Robert Craufurd, commanding.

The Chestnut Troop (Captain Ross).

1*st Brigade* (Lieut.-Colonel Beckwith): 1st Battalion 43rd Light Infantry; 4 Companies 1st Battalion, 2 Companies 2nd Battalion, and 5 Companies 3rd Battalion 95th Rifles; 3rd Caçadores.

2*nd Brigade* (Major-General Vandeleur: 1st and 2nd Battalions 52nd Light Infantry; 4 Companies 1st Battalion 95th Rifles; 1st Caçadores.

1812.

On the 8th January, the S. Francisco Redoubt was assaulted and captured by 360 men of the 43rd, 52nd, and 95th; and on the night of the 19th, the STORMING OF CIUDAD RODRIGO took place. Here the Light Division suffered the loss of its gallant commander, Craufurd; and Major-General Vandeleur having been severely wounded, Colonel Barnard assumed temporary command of the Division.

No sooner had Wellington secured Ciudad Rodrigo than he determined on the immediate capture of Badajoz; and at the end of February[1] the Light Division marched south, reaching Elvas about the middle of March. On the 17th of that month, it advanced from Elvas, and took up its position on the extreme left of the investing army. On the 25th, Fort Picurina was stormed and carried; and on the 6th April occurred the great ASSAULT ON BADAJOZ, on which occasion Colonel

[1] On the 25th February the 2nd Battalion 52nd (about 500 strong) was drafted into the 1st Battalion, and the remnant of the 2nd Battalion, consisting of unserviceable men from the whole Regiment, returned to England.

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Barnard commanded the Light Division. Five days after the capture of the fortress, the British Army again moved north, and on the 25th April the Light Division went into cantonments in the vicinity of Guinaldo and El Bodon.

On the 11th June, the march on Salamanca commenced; on the 16th, the Light Division, to the command of which Major-General Charles Baron Alten (King's German Legion) had recently been appointed, was close to Salamanca, and on the 28th moved on to Morisco. On the following day the Division took up the pursuit of Marmont's rearguard, and followed it as far as the Douro, arriving at Rueda on the 2nd July, but subsequently retired to Nava del Rey. On the 16th, the Light Division retired to Castrijon, before which place Marmont appeared in strength two days later; and during the 19th, 20th, and 21st, the hostile armies manœuvred in presence of each other, fighting the BATTLE OF SALAMANCA on the 22nd July.

On the 6th August, Wellington advanced on Madrid, by way of Segovia. On the 11th, the Light Division crossed the Sierra de Guadarama, and bivouacked in the park of the Escorial; on the 13th, marched to Las Rozas; on the 14th, passed Madrid and proceeded to Villa Verde, where a halt was made until the 29th, when cantonments were taken up at Getafé. No further movement took place until the 21st October, when the Light Division marched round to the east and north-east of the capital in order to oppose a threatened advance by the united forces of Soult and Joseph Bonaparte. On the 30th, the Division withdrew to Madrid, when the Retiro was blown up; and the next day the retreat of the British Army commenced.

Forming the rearguard, the Light Division followed the army to Salamanca, which was reached on the 10th

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November. Starting again on the 15th, the retreat was continued towards Portugal; and on the following day the enemy began to press the rearguard. On the 17th the French Dragoons became unpleasantly bold, and the Division had a brisk engagement with them at San Munoz, after which the enemy discontinued the pursuit, and the Light Division, marching into Ciudad Rodrigo on the 19th, took up quarters in the suburb of S. Francisco. On the 23rd November, the Division moved to San Felices el Chico, bivouacking there until the 25th, when it returned to Ciudad Rodrigo, and at the end of the month went into winter quarters in the villages to the south of the fortress.

1813.

In April, Major-General Kempt was appointed to the command of the 1st Brigade, and on the 16th May, Lord Wellington reviewed the Light Division on the plain of Espeja, preparatory to the opening of the campaign. Four days later, the Division assembled at Carpio, reorganised as follows:—

Major-General Charles Baron Alten, commanding.

The Chestnut Troop (Captain Ross).

1*st Brigade* (Major-General Sir James Kempt), 1st Battalion 43rd Light Infantry; 6 Companies 1st Battalion, and 5 Companies 3rd Battalion, 95th Rifles; 17th Portuguese Regiment.[1]

2*nd Brigade* (Major-General Vandeleur), 1st Battalion 52nd Light Infantry; 6 Companies 2nd Battalion 95th Rifles; 1st and 3rd Caçadores.

On the 21st May, the Light Division crossed the Agueda, when, forming part of the right wing of the army, it marched past Salamanca, fording the Tormes

[1] Posted to the Light Division after the retreat from Burgos and Madrid.

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on the 28th May, and crossing the Douro on the 2nd June. The Division now gained touch with the French rearguard; and, passing Horrillas on the 12th June, and the Ebro, at Puente Arenas, on the 16th, it suddenly came upon two brigades of Maucune's Division, on the 18th. A sharp affair followed, with the result that 300 prisoners and a great quantity of baggage were taken, and the enemy put to flight into the mountains. On the 29th June, the Light Division reached Subijana de Morillas; halted on the 20th; and on the 21st took part in the BATTLE OF VITTORIA, pursuing the French for two leagues beyond Vittoria, and only desisting at 11 p.m., by which time the men had been eighteen hours under arms.

At mid-day of the 22nd, the Light Division pressed forward in pursuit, and halted for the night about a league from Salvatierra. Next day, the French rearguard was caught up near Iturmundi, and put to the rout, the Chestnut Troop doing great execution, and forcing the enemy to abandon one of his two remaining guns. On the 24th, the Division bivouacked within two leagues of Pamplona; on the 25th marched to Arre, whence it was detached for the purpose of cutting off Clausel's Division at Sanguessa. Olonez was reached on the 26th, Olité on the 27th, Caseda on the 28th, and Sanguessa on the 30th. Nothing, however, having been seen of the enemy, on the 2nd July the Light Division marched to Tiebas, on the 3rd to Villaba, on the 4th to Ostrix, on the 6th to Estevan, on the 11th to Oronozar, on the 14th to Sumbella, and on the 15th to the valley of the Bidassoa, near Vera.

Major-General Vandeleur having been appointed to the command of a Cavalry Brigade, the command of the 2nd Brigade of the Light Division was now given to Major-General Skerrett.

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On the 20th July, the Division fell back from the heights of Santa Barbara to Lesaca; on the 1st August marched to Sumbella; and on the 2nd back to Santa Barbara.

In the meanwhile, Marshal Soult, who had been appointed to the command of the French Army, made strenuous efforts to relieve both Pamplona and San Sebastian, but without success; and on the 30th August the Light Division had some sharp fighting in the neighbourhood of Vera. Next day, San Sebastian was stormed and carried (the Light Division furnishing 150 men for the storming party), and throughout September the Division remained in position about the Bidassoa.

During this month, Major-General Skerrett was invalided to England, and Lieut.-Colonel Colborne (52nd) assumed the temporary command of the 2nd Brigade, which he led in the brilliant attack on the HEIGHTS OF VERA, on the 7th October. After this, the Light Division held the ground gained until the 10th November, when, forcing its way through the Pyrenees, it fought at the BATTLE OF THE NIVELLE, and halted for the night near St. Pé. On the following day, it encamped close to Arbonne; on the 19th went into quarters in that village; and on the 24th moved to the vicinity of Arcangues. During the next two weeks, occasional skirmishes took place; and the campaign of 1813 closed with the BATTLE OF THE NIVE, fought to a finish, at St. Pierre, on the 13th December, after which the Light Division returned to its quarters about Càsteleur and Arcangues.

1814.

On the 4th January, the Division moved to Anainz, on the 5th to Ustaritz, and on the 8th into cantonments at Sala, where it remained until the 16th February.

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Baron Alten was still in command of the Division, while Major-General Kempt commanded the 1st Brigade, and Colonel Barnard (95th) the 2nd Brigade. The latter appointment was necessitated by the fact that the 1st and 2nd Battalions 95th Rifles changed their brigade, the 1st Battalion (commanded by Colonel Barnard) going to the 2nd Brigade; and since Colonel Colborne (52nd) was the junior, Colonel Barnard took command of the Brigade.

On the 16th February, the Light Division broke up from its cantonments, and marched by Mobzao, La Bastide, St. Martin, St. Palais, and Etcharry, to Orion, which was reached on the 24th. On the 25th, a movement was made towards Orthez, and on the 27th was fought the BATTLE OF ORTHEZ, in which the 2nd Brigade and a portion of the 1st Brigade of the Light Division took part. The 43rd and the 1st Battalion 95th Rifles, having been sent towards St. Jean de Luz to obtain new clothing, had the misfortune to miss the battle.

The Division halted on the night of the 27th near Bonnegarde, on the 1st March arrived at Mont de Marsan, and on the 9th went into cantonments at Barcelonne. On the 19th, the advance was continued to Plaisance, and next day to Haget, when the three Battalions of the 95th Rifles were engaged in the ACTION AT TARBES, the 43rd and 52nd not being present.

The French having retired towards Toulouse, the Light Division, with the remainder of the Army, moved forward, and on the 4th April reached Selle. On the 10th, the Garonne was crossed by a pontoon bridge near Ausonne, and the BATTLE OF TOULOUSE, which followed, terminated the long war. The Light Division then remained in cantonments near Toulouse for some seven

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weeks, and early in June received the order to march to Bordeaux and embark for England. At Bazas, on the way to Bordeaux, the Caçadores and the 17th Portuguese Regiment, having been formed into a Brigade, took leave of the Division, and, together with all the Spanish and Portuguese followers, marched for their own country.

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A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

REGIMENTAL EVENTS OF 1808.

30th April.—The 1st Battalion, 52nd (1,000 strong), embarked at Ramsgate, with Sir John Moore's army, for the DEFENCE OF SWEDEN against Russia, France, and Denmark, and reached Gottenburg on the 17th May. No operations took place, and the force returned to England in July without having disembarked. Sir George Napier[1] gives the following account of what occurred in Sweden:—

We remained at anchor at Gottenburg for several weeks, while Sir John Moore, whose army was about 10,000 men, went to see the King at Stockholm, to consult with him as to the operations of the force under his orders; but finding Gustavus to be full of wild impracticable schemes, and that he would not listen to reason, and required him to place the British army under his command, in order to divide it into different parts and place it under the orders of his own generals, Sir John Moore refused to co-operate with him, and manfully told His Majesty that he was sent to Sweden by the King of England, his master, and the command of the British army entrusted to him; that he was ready to act in concert with the Swedish army, and to undertake anything that was feasible; but that he neither could nor would run the risk of having that army destroyed in attempting what was impracticable, and that, seeing he could be of no use, he should immediately carry the troops home again; and, finally, that his master had given him the command, and that to him alone would he deliver it up. Upon this Gustavus flew into a violent rage, put Sir John Moore under arrest with a sentinel at his door, and swore he would take command of the British army in spite of him. Sir John Moore, knowing that he had a madman to deal with, made his escape during the night in the dress of a peasant; and one day a number of us were on board the *Victory*, Sir James Saumarez's flagship, at a ball given by the officers of that ship

[1] *Passages in the Early Military Life of General Sir George T. Napier, K.C.B.*

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(which was the one in which Lord Nelson was killed at Trafalgar) to the Swedish ladies of Gottenburg, when a fishing boat came alongside, and a peasant ran up the side and sprang on the quarter-deck! All the officers looked astonished, and wondered who the devil that impudent fellow was, when I looked at him and instantly recognized the General! He laughed, and taking off his peasants' cap, asked the admiral if he did not know him. Of course we were all delighted to see him back, as we had heard a rumour of something having gone wrong. Had he not been able to get away, I believe it was the intention of the admiral and Sir John Hope, the second in command, to have sailed round to Stockholm and demanded his release forthwith. Colonel Colborne, who had accompanied him, was left there for some time, and joined us at sea on our way back to England, as we sailed the day after Sir John Moore came on board the *Victory*. Upon arriving at Portsmouth, Sir John went up to London to give an account of this foolish *wild-goose chase*, for it was nothing else; and we were only sent to Sweden to get Sir John Moore out of the way, and serve a political intrigue of Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh! That's the fact, and deny it they never could; and as Sir John Moore boldly and fearlessly told Lord Castlereagh what he thought of his conduct, he made him his enemy for life; though I must do Lord Castlereagh the justice to believe that he was kept up in his anger and dislike of Sir John Moore by interested people, who never failed to give a wrong construction to everything the General said or wrote, and, above all, by Canning.

16*th July*.—The 2nd Battalion 43rd, and 2nd Battalion 52nd, embarked at Ramsgate for Portugal, and landed in Mondego Bay on the 19th August. They were then placed in Brigadier-General Robert Anstruther's Brigade, and fought at the BATTLE OF VIMIERO on the 21st August.

31*st July*.—The 1st Battalion 52nd, having been on board the same ship since the 30th April, sailed for Portugal, with reinforcements under the command of Sir Harry Burrard (Sir John Moore being second in command) and landed near Peniche on the 26th August.

Later in the autumn the army in Portugal was reorganized, when the 1st Battalion 52nd, was placed in Anstruther's Brigade, and the 2nd Battalions 43rd and 52nd, were placed in Beresford's Brigade. Thus

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brigaded, the Regiments joined Sir John Moore's army, ordered on separate service in Spain, and marched thither, from Lisbon, in October and November, arriving at Salamanca during the latter month.

20*th December*.—The 1st Battalion 43rd, which had arrived at Corunna with Sir David Baird's reinforcements from England, and had been brigaded, with the 1st Battalion 95th Rifles, under Brigadier-General Robert Craufurd, joined Sir John Moore's army at Mayorga.

23*rd December*.—The whole army (including both battalions of the 43rd, and of the 52nd), was concentrated in the neighbourhood of Sahagun, preparatory to attacking Soult, at Saldanha. On the eve of the attack, however, Sir John Moore received information that Napoleon had left Madrid, and was marching against him with a vastly superior force. He therefore ordered an immediate RETREAT TO CORUNNA, where the ships were ready for the embarkation of his force.

24*th December*.—The retreat commenced.

25*th December*.—Mayorga was reached.

On the last day of the year, Craufurd left the main route near La Banesa, and accompanied by the 1st Battalion 43rd, and 2nd Battalion 52nd, marched towards Vigo for embarkation. On the same day, the 2nd Battalion 43rd, and the 1st Battalion 52nd, retreating, with Sir John Moore, to Corunna, arrived at Camberos, and left again that night for Bembibre.

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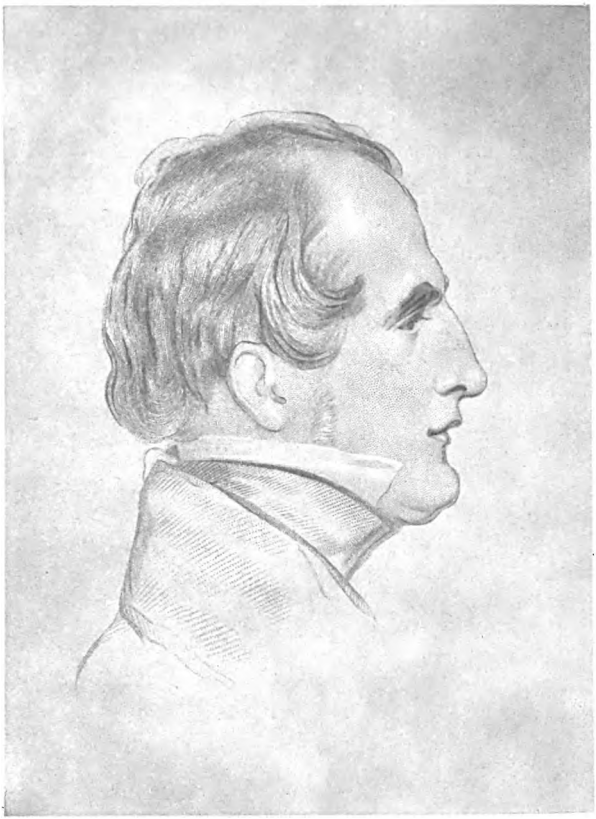

MAJOR GEORGE THOMAS NAPIER,

52ND LIGHT INFANTRY.

1802–1814.

[Afterwards Lieut.-General Sir G. T. Napier, K.C.B.]

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THE NAPIERS.

I. "Passages in the Early Military Life of General Sir George T. Napier, K.C.B." Written by Himself. Edited by his Son, General W. C. E. Napier. London: John Murray, 1884.

II. "Life of General Sir William Napier, K.C.B." Edited by H. A. Bruce,[1] M.P. London: John Murray, 1864.

Of the many brothers who have served in the 43rd and 52nd, none have been more remarkable than the subjects of this notice, and that their gallant services have not been dealt with more fully in former volumes of the Chronicle is due, not to a lack of appreciation, but rather to a feeling of inability to do justice to the talents of such great men. Moreover, the two books, whose titles are quoted above, contain all that it is possible to say, and are probably well known to every military man. On the other hand, we have been accused of neglect in not laying before our readers details of the lives of the two men who did so much for the Regiment, while we have been at some pains to produce biographies of other Regimental soldiers of far less merit and renown.

Although it may be true that no man is born a soldier, few will deny that military instinct may be inherited, and that, in the manner of his bringing up, the true soldier's spirit may have taken possession of a boy years before he is old enough to join the army.

[1] Afterwards Lord Aberdare, son-in-law of Sir W. Napier.

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The Napier boys had these advantages. They came of soldier stock, and almost before they had entered their "teens," they were under arms. Their father was Colonel the Honourable George Napier, sixth son of the fifth Lord Napier, and their mother was Lady Sarah (Lennox), seventh daughter of the second Duke of Richmond. They lived at Cellbridge, in the north of Ireland, and in 1798, when the insurrection broke out, the Napier boys assisted their father in fortifying his house, and subsequently in defending the neighbouring town of Castletown.

There were five brothers, viz.: CHARLES, afterwards General Sir Charles Napier, the Conqueror of Scinde; GEORGE, afterwards General Sir George Napier; WILLIAM, afterwards General Sir William Napier; RICHARD, afterwards Richard Napier, Q.C., and HENRY, afterwards Captain Henry Napier, R.N. We are concerned only with the two, George and William.

GEORGE THOMAS NAPIER was appointed Cornet in the 24th Light Dragoons on the 1st January, 1800, when fifteen and a half years old. Writing in his autobiography of this appointment, he says:—

> A very few days were necessary to get my uniform made, and I worried the tailor's life out till it was done, and never shall I forget the excitement with which I read on my helmet the motto, "Death or Glory," . . . and from that moment I made an inward vow that "Death or Glory" should be my watchword in the hour of battle, and I am vain enough to say, throughout a life of nearly thirty years' service it has never failed me. . . . I have dwelt upon this subject because I know the neglect of it has been the ruin and misery of many a good man, and I conscientiously feel I owe what little credit I may have gained as an officer to my constant determination never to shrink from the performance of any duty however disagreeable to mind or body (and in a soldier's life he must have many such duties), but to pursue my profession with unabated zeal.

In June, 1800, George Napier was transferred as lieutenant to the 46th Foot; during 1801 and 1802 he

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served as A.D.C. to General Sir James Duff, and in the last-named year, was appointed lieutenant in the 52nd, "in which glorious Regiment," he himself says, "he received his education as a soldier, and passed the happiest years of his military career."

At Chatham, on joining the Regiment, he first met Sir John Moore, who took a great fancy to him, and always treated him with the greatest kindness, eventually appointing him his A.D.C. Sir John became George Napier's hero, and over and over again in his book he extolls his virtues and his soldierly qualities. He explains fully the methods adopted by Moore for training his newly-formed Light Infantry Regiments, and draws particular attention to the fact that the officers were drilled as, and taught the duties of, private soldiers, from the outset, with the result, as he claims, that the 52nd became "the finest and best behaved corps, both as regards officers and men, that ever was seen."

In January, 1804, when nineteen and a half years of age, and having only four years' service, George Napier purchased a company in the 52nd over the heads of many other lieutenants, and a few months later his brother William was transferred to the 52nd from the Blues, and became his subaltern. William Napier, however, did not remain with the Regiment long, as, in August of the same year, he was given a company, without purchase, in the 43rd.

In 1806 and 1807, George Napier was serving with his Regiment in Sicily, where Sir John Moore was second-in-command to General Fox, and in 1808, after the 52nd had returned to England, he went with it, under Sir John Moore, to Gottenburg (Sweden).[1] In August he accompanied his Regiment (1st Battalion) to

[1] See p. 220 of this volume.

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Portugal, arriving however just too late to take part in the Battle of Vimiero, but before long he began that active period of fighting which lasted, except when he was suffering from the effects of wounds, for the next six years.

In October Sir John Moore was given command of the army which marched from Lisbon for Spain, and George Napier was appointed his A.D.C. Throughout the trying days of the retreat to Corunna, he was ever by the side of his Chief, whom he had the mortification of seeing fall in the great battle of the 16th January, 1809. He eulogises the dead General thus:—

> The lofty spirit which so lately animated that beautiful, though now cold and bleeding form, had taken its flight to the regions of the great and good, there to receive the reward of all the sufferings, toils, and ingratitude it had experienced in this world of sorrow and disappointment. Yes; noble spirit of Moore, thou wilt be recorded by history as a bright example for ages to come of all the attributes which adorn the soldier, all the virtues which dignify the man!

Although offered, in the spring of 1809, the appointment of A.D.C. to General Graham (afterwards Lord Lynedoch), George Napier preferred to rejoin the 52nd, then under orders for Portugal, and he accordingly sailed with Craufurd's Regiments to Lisbon. With the Light Brigade he took part in the forced march to Talavera; and, in 1810, he was present at the combat at the Coa, and the battle of Busaco. In the latter battle he and his brother Charles were both wounded, and they spent the winter together in Lisbon, on the sick list.

By the spring of the following year, George Napier had recovered, and was again in command of his Company in front of the lines of Torres Vedras, moving forward, in March, with the rest of Wellington's army, and engaging the French at Redinha, on the 12th. He

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relates the following incident in connection with his tour of outpost duty on that night :—

So Marshal Ney made good his retreat and took up his position in rear of the village of Redinha, his pickets occupying half the village and ours the other half. It was my friend, Captain Mein, of the 52nd, who commanded our picket; and when all was quiet and his sentinels posted and no fear of any surprise, he asked the Captain commanding the enemy's pickets to have some supper with him, which the poor fellow, who had been half starved for some months, was delighted to accept. So he came to Mein's house, and after a good supper—for we had some sutlers come up to the army—and an hour or two of conversation, it was time for him to go back to his own picket, and he had not been gone above a quarter of an hour when he was ordered to retreat from his post. Our men, perceiving that the French sentinels were withdrawn, gave the alarm, and off started Mein with his picket after his friend the French Captain, firing at him as hard as he could. You see by this that there is never any personal animosity between soldiers opposed to each other in war, but I daresay it strikes you as very odd that men should shake hands with each other, drink and eat together, laugh and joke, and then in a few minutes use every exertion of mind and body to destroy one another. But so it is, and I hope always will be the case. I should hate to fight out of personal malice or revenge, but have no objection to fight for "*fun and glory.*"

During the skirmish at Redinha, George Napier had two narrow escapes. Early in the day he was struck by a bullet just over the heart, but though it penetrated his coat, waistcoat and shirt, it was found to have only bruised the skin, and to have become as flat as a coin. A little later he was talking to the Adjutant (Winterbottom), when a cannon ball passed between them, grazing the Adjutant's thigh, and inflicting what subsequently proved to be a severe wound. A few days afterwards, however, Napier's luck gave out, and at the very commencement of the Cazal Novo fight, a bullet went through his cap and grazed his forehead, and in the afternoon his right wrist was completely shattered by a ball. This forced him to fall to the rear, and, as he was on his way, he met a party carrying from the field his

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brother William, severely wounded in the back. Presently, as the two brothers lay under the shade of a tree, their elder brother Charles (who had rejoined his Regiment that morning, although the wound on his face was not quite healed), passed by on his way to the front, and immediately recognised the two wounded officers.

After this, George Napier was *hors de combat* for some months, and soon after rejoining the Regiment he was promoted Major, having previously been given a brevet majority for his conduct at Cazal Novo. It was at this time that Colonel Colborne[1] took over the command of the 52nd, exchanging from the 66th Regiment with Colonel Ross, and the manner in which this was effected was so different from that which obtains nowadays that Sir George Napier's reference to it is worth quoting in his own words:—

Ross, then lieutenant-colonel, commanding the 52nd Regiment (poor Colonel Barclay having died of his wounds), was about to leave the regiment and go home. He sent for me one morning, and told me he wished I would go to General Hill's corps and see my friend Colonel Colborne, who commanded the 66th Regiment, and tell him that he would exchange regiments with him if he liked, as he thought that by so doing he would do the greatest service to the 52nd, as he well knew the high opinion Sir John Moore[2] had of him, and that his great abilities and character pointed him out as the best person to be in command of the regiment. Ross being determined to leave the regiment and go home, I was delighted that he had himself fixed upon the officer most proper to succeed him, and who was my greatest friend next to himself; but I never saw anyone suffer more poignancy of real grief than Ross did on leaving a regiment he had served in since he was a boy, and had highly distinguished himself as commanding officer, and every officer and soldier of which would have willingly laid down his life for him and followed him anywhere he chose to lead them—so much was he looked up to, honoured, and respected both for his own character and as the favourite of Sir John Moore. The morning of the day Ross left us he divided his watch, chain, and seals among his greatest friends. The

[1] Afterwards Lord Seaton.

[2] Colborne had been Military Secretary to Sir John Moore.

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watch, which is the gold one I wear, he gave to me, and it has ever since been my constant companion, and will be to the hour of my death.

In January, 1812, Wellington commenced to besiege Ciudad Rodrigo, and George Napier has much to say of the work in the trenches, as well as of the actual assault on the fortress. He relates the following instance of the courage of his men:—

About three weeks before the assault of the town I was field officer of the trenches, and was standing with some men who were digging a trench, when a thirteen-inch shell from the town fell in the midst of us. I called to the men to lie down flat on the ground, as by that means most probably few, if any, would receive injury. The men, knowing this, instantly obeyed orders, and lay flat, except one of them, an Irishman, and an old Marine, but a most worthless, drunken dog, who ran up to the shell, the fuze of which was still burning, and striking it a blow with his spade, knocked it out, and taking the immense shell in his hands came and presented it to me, saying, "There she is for you now, your honour. By Jasus, she'll do you no harm, since I knocked the life out of the cratur." I never saw a cooler thing, and of course was *obliged* to give him a dollar and leave to get drunk if he got safe home to the cantonments.

That same night George Napier had another narrow escape, when a shell burst in the midst of a group of men with whom he was standing. Two men were killed and several wounded; while Napier himself was knocked down and severely bruised by a portion of the shell. On the 19th January he was given the command of the Storming Party of the Light Division, and while assaulting the breach he received a grape shot which smashed his elbow and the greater part of his right arm. Calling to his men to push on with the bayonet, and continuing to cheer them forward, he lay for some time on the spot where he had fallen, and was much bruised and trampled upon, as the men rushed over him in the darkness. Eventually he was found and taken to the rear, when the surgeon proceeded to amputate his arm.

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Staff-Surgeon Guthrie cut it off. However, for want of light, and from the number of amputations he had already performed, his instruments were blunted, so it was a long time before the thing was finished, at least twenty minutes, and the pain was great. I then thanked him for his kindness, having sworn at him like a trooper while he was at it, to his great amusement, and I proceeded to find some place to lie down and rest, and after wandering and stumbling about the suburbs for upwards of an hour, I saw a light in a house, and on entering I found it full of soldiers, and a good fire blazing in the kitchen. As I went towards the fire I saw a figure wrapped up in a cloak sitting in the corner of the chimney-place apparently in great pain. Upon nearer inspection I found this was my friend John Colborne, who had received a severe wound in the shoulder. Upon asking me if I was wounded, I showed him the stump of my arm, which so affected him, poor fellow, that he burst into tears.

After this Napier became very ill, and three weeks later, when he was able to travel, he was invalided to England, having been promised by Wellington that he should receive the special medal for Ciudad Rodrigo, and be promoted Lieut.-Colonel.

While on leave George Napier married Miss Craig, whose brother, William Craig, had served with the 52nd in the Corunna campaign, from the hardships of which he died. A little later he was appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General to the Yorkshire District, and was quartered at York for about eight months, when he was brought into the 1st Battalion 52nd, as effective Major, and immediately proceeded to join the Regiment, still on active service.

On the 1st January, 1814, he sailed from Falmouth, and within a week reached Wellington's Headquarters at St. Jean de Luz, and was appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General to the 6th Division. But George Napier had no wish to serve on the Staff, his sole desire being to rejoin his Regiment, and he found it no easy matter to decline the unsolicited Staff appointment without giving offence to those in authority. After a good deal of

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correspondence and personal representations, however, he was permitted to have his way, and with the 52nd he fought until the end of the war, being present at Orthez, Tarbes, and Toulouse.

A few days after the battle of Toulouse, George Napier was appointed to the command of the 71st Light Infantry; and after a while was given, as a reward for his services, a Company in the 3rd Guards, "it being considered," he says, "a great favour and honour to be a Captain in the Guards, which ranks with a Commanding Officer of a Regiment, but in a pecuniary point is much better, as when I got my Company it was worth between six and seven hundred a year." He remained in the Guards for seven years, and subsequently was appointed to the command of the 44th Regiment.

George Napier was A.D.C. to the King; was promoted Colonel, 1825; Major-General, 1837; and at the time of his death was Lieut.-General and Colonel of the 1st West Indian Regiment. From 1837 to 1844 he was Governor of the Cape, and that was the last appointment which he held, for though, in 1849, he was offered, by Charles Albert, the command of the Sardinian army, and after the battle of Chillianwallah, the chief command in India, he refused both, and retired into private life.

He died suddenly at Geneva in September, 1855, and, as was said of him at the time, "it is probable that he did not leave behind him a single enemy."

WILLIAM FRANCIS PATRICK NAPIER was born at Cellbridge on the 17th December, 1785, and, with his brothers, was educated at Cellbridge Grammar School, where, however, he learned little. At the early age of fourteen and a half (June, 1800), he was given a commission in the Royal Irish Artillery, but was soon

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afterwards transferred to the 62nd Regiment, and placed on half-pay when, in 1802, the army was reduced after the Treaty of Amiens.

In August, 1803, he was appointed Cornet in the Blues, but he remained with them for only a few months, as in December, 1803, Sir John Moore gave him a Lieutenancy in the 52nd, and was so pleased with him that he determined to bring him to the front as rapidly as possible. Accordingly, William Napier was at once given a Company in a West Indian Regiment, then removed into a Battalion of the Army of Reserve, and in August, 1804, when not yet nineteen, was placed ninth Captain in the 43rd Light Infantry, then forming part of Sir John Moore's Brigade.

Napier was endowed with natural gifts, and had a passion for reading, which, added to a retentive memory, soon made amends for lack of schooling. That the faulty education of his boyhood did not subsequently affect him is proved by the erudition displayed in all his great writings. But above all things William Napier was a soldier. His biographer says of him:—

> The secret of his success is to be sought in the absorbing earnestness with which Napier threw himself into every pursuit, but more particularly into the duties of a profession for which he had an enthusiastic love; also in the high standard he fixed in his own mind as attainable by the private soldier. It is no exaggeration to say that he loved soldiers; his men saw that he did so, that he respected them, that he thought each of them capable of being a hero; they respected themselves in consequence, and the pages of their Captain's glowing history prove that in many cases they were heroes.

Here is a description of him when he first joined the 43rd:—

> In appearance William Napier was one of the handsomest men of his time. Six feet high, formed in the most perfect mould it is possible to conceive as compatible with extraordinary grace and activity. He was able to jump six feet in height. The head of an Antinous covered with

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short clustering black curls—the square brow, both wide and high—the aquiline nose, the firm mouth and the square massive jaw, indicating indomitable firmness and resolution, the eye of that remarkable bluish grey, so terrible in anger, so melting in tenderness, so sparkling in fun. . . . Here was his visible image. Now for his demeanour.

Quite wild with animal spirits and strong health; brimming over with fun; joking with his comrades; racing, jumping, swimming with his men; studying Napoleon's campaigns with his friend Lloyd [1]; poring over the lives of real and fictitious heroes, and the writings of ancient and modern philosophers, and astonishing all by his wonderful memory; raging like a lion at any story of oppression; melting in pity over any tale of misfortune; with a fondness for animals amounting almost to a passion, and delighting to observe individualities of character, even in a bird or a kitten; this strong, tender, beautiful and gifted man surmounted by so many temptations, passionately admiring beauty in women, and with every attribute of success, was yet never known to have been otherwise than pure in thought and deed by comrades who lived with him in all the intimacy of a barrack life; and this, too, at a time when society was far more indulgent to certain transgressions than it now is. It is a beautiful and noble picture.

In 1807 William Napier accompanied the 43rd on the expedition to Copenhagen; and in the following year went with his Regiment in Craufurd's Brigade to Corunna, as part of Sir David Baird's reinforcement for Sir John Moore. He bore his share of the hardships of the retreat, which he describes so graphically in his History, and embarking at Vigo he returned to England.

In 1809 he became A.D.C. to his uncle, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but relinquished the appointment in order to proceed with his Regiment (in Craufurd's Light Brigade) to Portugal. On the march to Talavera he had a violent attack of pleurisy, and was carried to Placentia, but whilst there he heard of the state of affairs at the front, so, getting out of bed, he walked the forty-eight miles to Oropesa, and thence

[1] Thomas Lloyd, of the 43rd, who was afterwards given command of the 94th Regiment, and was killed at the battle of the Nivelle, 1813.

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rode on to Talavera, dropping off his horse from fatigue at the gate of the town. Here, being mistaken by the Spanish soldiers for a French officer, he would have been killed but for the timely arrival of an officer of the 45th Regiment, who saw who he was and rescued him. His brother George, on outpost duty with the 52nd, hearing of his arrival, soon came with a mule and conveyed him to the Headquarters of his Regiment, where he was not long in regaining his health.

Next year he was engaged in the combat on the Coa, and greatly distinguished himself, though, with proverbial Napier luck, he was shot through the left hip towards the end of the action. This did not, however, incapacitate him from taking part in the battle of Busaco two months later; and he continued with his regiment until the combat of Cazal Novo (14th March, 1811), where, as already related, he and his brother George were seriously wounded. William was shot in the spine, and for some time it was thought that the wound would prove mortal; but although the bullet remained in his body until the end of his life, he rejoined the army within a very few weeks, and with his wound still open, was present at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor on the 6th May. Just previous to this he had been appointed Brevet-Major, and he left the 43rd to become Brigade-Major of the Portuguese Brigade of the Light Division.

In the autumn of 1811 his health gave way, and frequent attacks of ague necessitated his being invalided to England, where in the spring of the following year he married Caroline Amelia, daughter of General the Hon. Henry Fox.

During his leave in England he heard of the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, and when a little later he received the news that Badajoz was beseiged he determined to

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rejoin his Regiment. In March, 1812, three weeks after his marriage, he sailed for Portugal, and learned on reaching Lisbon that he was too late, that Badajoz had been assaulted and captured, and that his dearest friend, Colonel Charles Macleod, had been killed.

William Napier then assumed temporary command of the 43rd, and commanded it at the battle of Salamanca, and for some months afterwards, until eventually relieved by Lieut.-Colonel Patrickson, when, in January, 1813, Napier returned to England to join the 2nd Battalion, to which he now properly belonged. In August of the same year, however, he was appointed to the 1st Battalion, and forthwith returned to the Peninsula, joining his Regiment in the valley of the Bidassoa at the end of the month, and fighting in the several actions in the Pyrenees towards the close of the year. On the 10th November he commanded the 43rd in the battle of the Nivelle, storming the Petite Rhune, "one of the strongest mountain positions ever assaulted," with great gallantry. The part he played in the battle of the Nive a month later is thus described by his biographer:—

The Brigade then occupied the church and village of Arcangues, and this precaution of Kempt's saved the position at that point on that day. Major Napier placed the companies of his reserve in échellon; the right retired along the side of the valley which separated him from his right wing; and he had but just completed this arrangement when the French fell upon his advanced piquet with great fury, driving it back, and pressing vehemently along the side of the valley to cut off the retreat of the regiment on Arcangues; but the enemy was held in check by the échellons, which fired and retired in succession, thus giving time to the piquets to retreat, and finally, although hard pressed, the enemy never being more than 30 yds. distant, he succeeded in drawing off all his men, without losing a single prisoner, to the church of Arcangues, the defence of which post was entrusted to Major Napier during the rest of the day. Here he was twice wounded, once by a musket ball in the right hip, and again by the explosion of a shell which drove his telescope against his

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face. He did not, however, quit the field, and defended the church and churchyard until the 13th, when the fighting terminated by Lord Hill's glorious battle at St. Pierre.

William Napier's last battle was Orthez, and almost immediately afterwards his health became so impaired that he was sent home. Writing, later in life, he says:—

Thus I missed the battle of Toulouse, for which I feel shame to this day; but neither I nor any other person, unless it was Lord Wellington, doubted at the time that the war was ended as to fighting.

At the termination of the campaign he was granted the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and he subsequently received the Gold Medal[1] for Salamanca, Nivelle, and Nive, the Silver Medal for Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Orthez, and the C.B.

Arriving in England in the spring of 1814 William Napier was ill for some months, his constitution having been undermined by exposure, and his wounds causing him much trouble. As soon, however, as he began to recover his health, he determined to devote his whole attention to the study of his profession, and he joined the Military College[2] at Farnham, where his brother Charles was also studying. There the two brothers remained until the escape of Napoleon from Elba, when William started at once to join his Regiment in Belgium, embarking at Dover on the very day on which the battle of Waterloo was fought, although he did not hear the news until his arrival in Belgium. He subsequently accompanied the army to Paris, and witnessed the triumphal entry of Louis XVIII.

From this time until 1819, William Napier, still a Regimental Major, served with the 43rd, which formed part of the Army of Occupation of France; and when

[1] Now in the Officers' Mess, 1st Battalion; see CHRONICLE, 1896, page 182.

[2] Corresponding to the present Staff College.

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the Regiment came home he continued to serve with it at Belfast. He now had an opportunity of succeeding Colonel Patrickson in the command of the 43rd, but in order to do so it was necessary for him to purchase the step, and he had no money. Fearing that he would be unable to repay it he refused to borrow the amount, and "he resolved to go on half-pay and seek for distinction in literature, since he was debarred by poverty from advancement in his profession." On this subject Mr. Bruce writes as follows:—

Nearly every officer of his rank who had in any way distinguished himself during the war was at its termination rewarded, either by being made King's *aide-de-camp*, and in this way several passed over his head; or by being made inspector of clothing or inspecting field officer. He received nothing; yet he was highly connected, was second to none in merit, held in high esteem by the Duke of Wellington, had been thirty times engaged, had commanded a regiment in several general actions and detachments nearly equal to a regiment in several others, had gained two steps and three decorations on the field of battle, and received three wounds, one of them so severe as to leave him for the remainder of his days only a miserably painful existence.

The circumstance is inexplicable except by the axiom "Nothing ask, nothing have"—for he was too proud to ask for any recognition of his merit, and he turned, with a disappointed, wounded spirit, but with the consciousness of power, to the task of immortalizing the deeds of that army which had been made so famous by its commander, and which in return made of that commander the foremost man in Europe.

Yet he was not wholly without compensation. When he quitted the 43rd, all the officers who had served under him, even those who had quitted the service and gone on half-pay or into other regiments, subscribed to present him with a rich sword, bearing on its blade the following inscription:—

"Presented by Lieut.-Colonel Patrickson, C.B., and the Officers of the 43rd Light Infantry, to Lieut.-Colonel William F. P. Napier, C.B., as a testimony of their sincere regard for him and their high admiration of the gallantry and conduct he ever displayed during his exemplary career in the 43rd Regiment."

In 1823, Napier, who had been living in London for some time, devoting himself to painting and sculpture,

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conceived the idea of writing the History of the Peninsular War, and, not without misgivings, commenced to collect material. He soon found that the task which he had set himself was colossal, and his correspondence became enormous. He tapped every source of information in England, and he spent a long time in Paris endeavouring to discover all that could be discovered with regard to the movements and intentions of the French at various times. He had constant interviews with Marshal Soult and other French generals, who showed themselves eager to assist him in writing a true history of a war which was as honourable to the one side as to the other. All this took an immense time, but Napier, nothing daunted, and ably assisted by his wife, stuck manfully to his work—and he worked under difficulties, being often tortured by gout, and always in straitened circumstances.[1]

In the spring of 1828 the first volume of the History was published, and Napier became justly famous as a writer of history. The monumental work is too well known to require any mention here. Suffice it to say that he continued to produce volumes at irregular intervals until the completion of the sixth and last volume in 1840. For the copyright of the first volume Mr. John Murray gave him 1,000 guineas, but Napier published the other five volumes on his own account, and his biographer does not tell us to what extent the author remunerated himself for his vast labours.

All this while Napier found leisure to take up various political questions with his usual earnestness and energy, writing much to the papers, and constantly delivering political speeches. Several constituencies offered him an uncontested seat in Parliament, but he was unwilling to abandon his History, and he had no money to spare.

[1] His country was paying him 9s. 6d. *per diem*, the half-pay of a major.

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In 1841 William Napier was granted a special reward of £150 per annum for his distinguished services —not as a writer, but as a soldier, a distinction which he was always particular to impress upon his friends. He had been told that if he asked for a literary pension he would probably obtain it, but he refused to ask. In a private letter on the subject, he says:—

I said I would not write to Lord Melbourne, nor would I *take* a favour from him; moreover, that I would never condescend to *ask* for a literary pension. I wrote my book as a speculation. It might be useful to the country and worthy of reward, but it gave an author no claim; and if it was thought proper to reward him, the opinion of its value must be declared by the country. With all that I had nothing to do, and would have nothing to do; my claims were military; I was used unjustly. . . . . If I had yielded I have good reason to believe I should have had £300 a year; and I have only £150, but I can avow it to the world and show my scars for it.

In the same year Napier was promoted Major-General, and in February, 1842, was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey, which appointment he held until 1st January, 1848. As a reward for his services in the Channel Islands, he was, in February, 1848, appointed full Colonel[1] of the 27th Regiment; and, shortly afterwards, was created K.C.B.

For the remainder of his life, although he wrote on many subjects, and was a voracious reader, Sir William became absorbed in championing his brother Charles against the world. Sir Charles Napier died in 1853, and in 1857 Sir William completed the fourth volume of his brother's biography, "Life and Opinions of General Sir C. J. Napier." He had previously published "The Conquest of Scinde" (1845), and the "History of Sir Charles Napier's Administration of Scinde, and the Campaign in the Cutchee Hills" (1851), and his last days were spent in vindicating his brother's fame.

[1] The appointment in those days was worth about £600 per annum.

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Sir William Napier was promoted Lieut.-General in 1851; was transferred, as full Colonel, from the 27th Regiment to the 22nd Regiment, on the death of Sir Charles Napier, who had been Colonel of the latter; and was promoted General in 1859. He died on the 12th February, 1860, in his 75th year.

The following is the concluding paragraph of an obituary notice which appeared in the *Daily News*:—

We have many gallant men left, as we always have had, and always shall have; but there never have been any, and never can be any, like the Napiers. They were a group raised from among the mediæval dead and set in the midst of us, clothed in a temperament which admitted all the ameliorating influences of our period of civilization. They were a great and never-to-be-forgotten sight to our generation; and our posterity will see them in the mirror of tradition for ages to come. We are wont to say that tradition is old, and has left off work; but it is not often now that tradition has such a theme as the Napiers. It will not be willingly let die till tradition itself is dead.

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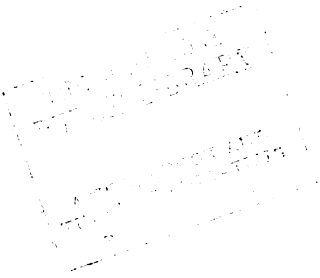

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LIEUTENANT C. H. ROUSE-BOUGHTON,

52ND LIGHT INFANTRY.

1843–1850.

[Undress uniform worn by the Officers of the Regiment in Canada.]

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THE STANDING ORDERS OF THE 52ND LIGHT INFANTRY, 1862.[1]

OFFICERS.

1. Officers must consider precision as to time of attendance at parades, and other duties, as a very important military principle; on all such occasions they should be the first on the ground.

2. Officers who may be prevented by indisposition from attending parade or any other duty, will give early notice of the circumstance to the Surgeon and Adjutant.

3. Officers who are reported unfit for duty, from illness of any kind, ought not to appear at any place of public amusement, as it must evidently convey a feeling of impropriety, if an invalid be observed to enter into amusement, while another officer is confined in performing his duty. This restriction does not include exercise recommended as beneficial by the Surgeon, who, however, should notify such recommendation in good time to the Commanding Officer.

4. When an officer is ordered for any duty he is not to exchange with another, unless by the express permission of the Commanding Officer, and it is expected that the application to that effect will be made in time to have the exchange entered in the regimental orders of the day.

5. Officers on duty are required to insist upon the exact fulfilment of standing and other orders, and it is strictly incumbent on them to report all irregularities for the information of the Commanding Officer.

6. When an officer joins the Regiment, he is not to be put on any duty until perfect in every part of drill, from the first rudiments to the command of a company.

7. He must attend all guards mounting, and accompany the orderly officer of the day, as additional, three times, which it is expected will make him thoroughly acquainted with the general economy of the Regiment. Before he is permitted to take the command of a guard, he will mount a sufficient number of times with an experienced officer, who must take pains to instruct him in every point of that important service. He must attend all courts martial until competent for that duty, and should also make himself acquainted with the names, trades, and countries of the men of his company.

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[1] Printed at the Press, 52nd Light Infantry, Jhansi, 1862.

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8. Until the Adjutant has reported him to the Commanding Officer as thoroughly grounded in all these details, he must not apply for any leave of absence or exemption from duties, except under very extraordinary circumstances.

9. When officers require leave from parade, they must not send a verbal message to the Commanding Officer, but either write to him, or make a personal application at the orderly room, during business hours.

ADJUTANT.

10. The duties of an Adjutant are too comprehensive to be detailed in orders; a great deal must be left to his own perception, and to that thorough knowledge of the details of the profession which is absolutely requisite to qualify him for the situation.

11. It is his duty to be very vigilant that all orders are attended to, and obeyed with the most scrupulous and persevering exactness, and should he observe any neglect or irregularity, which it is not in his own power to correct, he must represent it to the Commanding Officer without delay.

12. The Adjutant is to parade all guards, and parties with arms; he is responsible that the men so paraded are in all things fit for duty, and he is to take proper notice of any irregularity, notwithstanding that these men may have been previously inspected with their companies.

13. He ought never to omit to see escorts march off, and to explain thoroughly to the non-commissioned officer in command every part of his duty, referring him at the same time to the printed instructions for his guidance on the back of the route. It is also the duty of the Adjutant to ascertain that the proper subsistence for the party be in the possession of the non-commissioned officer.

14. He is to regulate all rosters, and to keep them with exactness; to have charge of the regimental books, and to see they are properly kept; he is likewise responsible for the making out of all regimental returns, which he is to submit to the Commanding Officer for his signature.

15. The Adjutant will regulate and superintend all drills of recruits; he will not suffer the instructors to make any alterations in the systems established by regulations and regimental orders.

16. He is responsible for the appearance of the non-commissioned Officers and musicians.

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17. A statement of the periodical returns directed in the standing orders of the army, and all returns and duty states required in garrison for the time being, must be posted up in the orderly room, on a broad sheet, exhibiting the dates of transmission to the different departments. Returns of all descriptions, after having been written out fair, must be compared and checked off by the Adjutant (in person) before they are taken to the Commanding Officer for signature.

18. A daily regimental alteration book must be kept by the Adjutant with the greatest accuracy, and every increase or decrease should be inserted the moment it is notified to the orderly room. Deaths and desertions must be reported to the Commanding Officer in writing, with as little delay as possible.

QUARTERMASTER.

19. The Quartermaster has the general charge of the barracks, yard, and every other place given over for the use of the regiment, for the cleanliness and good order of all of which he is answerable.

20. He has the superintendence of the tailors, and is responsible that the regimental work is properly carried on.

21. He is to wait on the Commanding Officer daily for orders, and to furnish a weekly report of tailors' work.—(*Vide Form* A).

22. He will make a general inspection once a month of all barrack furniture, particularly of bedding, and send in a report to the Commanding Officer.

23. He will send his monthly charges against the several companies to the Paymaster, in sufficient time to be entered in the company abstracts. Such charges must previously be signed by officers commanding companies.

PAYMASTER.

24. The particular duties of this office are detailed in the general orders of the army, and War Office regulations of matters of finance.

25. The Paymaster will take care that officers commanding companies have their abstracts in sufficient time to enable them to settle everything before the assignment roll is closed.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

26. When a non-commissioned officer has occasion to confine a man he will report the circumstance to the officer of his company, who will make enquiry into the nature of the prisoner's offence, and send in the

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crime signed by himself. The Serjeant-Major and Quarter Master-Serjeant are exempted from this restriction, but they should, in all such cases, feel it their duty to acquaint orderly serjeants of companies with the fact, for the information of officers commanding them.

27. Non-commissioned officers should, on all occasions, maintain a forbearing but firm deportment towards the men; they must, however, associate among themselves, and remember their situation. They should make themselves respected by a soldier-like spirit, conduct, intelligence, and appearance, and continually turn their spare time to advantage by endeavouring to improve in every useful acquirement.

COLOR SERJEANTS.

28. A color serjeant is to a company what the serjeant major is to a battalion, he commands all serjeants, and must be the pay serjeant of the company.

29. All recruits are to be particularly under his care; he must see that the non-commissioned officers of squads select proper comrades for them, and that they spare no pains to teach them not only their duty, but how to dress and clean themselves, and every point connected with the conduct and appearance of a soldier.

30. He is responsible to the officer commanding the company for the internal state of the company, the regularity of the rooms, &c., and he must insist upon every order being obeyed; a steady adherence on his own part to the system and economy laid down will insure obedience from others, and secure to him the support of his officers.

31. To enable him to devote his attention fully to his company, he will be excused from all detached duties and guards when possible.

32. When a soldier is in credit, he is at liberty to purchase the different articles of necessaries he may require at any place he may think fit, attending to the regimental pattern.

33. Should a soldier be in debt, and a man of good character and trustworthy, his officers will not object to furnish him with money to supply himself upon the same terms as the soldier in credit; men in debt and recruits, who it may be requisite to supply with necessaries, should have them purchased for them by the officers commanding companies, at the cheapest rate, and upon the most advantageous terms for the soldier, but on no account are the pay-serjeants of companies to be vendors of necessaries, to traffic with the men, or in any way to receive a pecuniary advantage in any transaction with them, and never to advance money without the officer's order; the men to receive their

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daily pay without any deduction, except what may be authorised by the officers, and the issues always to be agreeable to the weekly pay bills that hang up in the men's barrack rooms.

PARADE FORMATION.

34. The following is established as the ordinary mode of parade formation.

There will be four parade sounds, viz. :—

1st. The non-commissioned officers' call.
2nd. The general parade.
3rd. The captains' call.
4th. The march into column.

35. At the sounding of the general parade, the men fall in in open column of companies, leaving large intervals between the several squads for the purpose of independent inspection by their respective officers, who must be on parade in time to hear the rolls called. As soon as the squad inspection is finished, the orderly serjeant will form the company, and the senior subaltern present will open the ranks for inspection, and have the company ready to give over to the captain at the sounding of the third horn.

36. The senior subaltern will receive the captain with shouldered arms, at the same time saluting and presenting the parade state. The captain when making his inspection will be attended by the senior subaltern only, the others remaining at their posts, unless particularly called for.

37. All orders whatever that relate to the non-commissioned officers and men, are to be read to them, according to the general orders of the army, by an officer of each company, commencing at the first parade after they are issued.

38. After the company is formed, the men for duty are to be warned, and all other necessary company business done before it marches into column. A company is never to be permitted to stand idle upon the private parade ; the senior officer present must turn any spare time to advantage, by setting his men up, teaching them to dress, face, &c., &c., which will tend to diminish the necessity of regular drills, and eventually curtail the duration of parades.

39. When the march into column sounds, the companies will immediately cease from internal arrangements, and take up the alignment.

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40. While the battalion is under arms, whether assembled for parade, inspection, or exercise, officers will not quit their companies, or collect in groups.

FIELD EXERCISE.

41. By the exertions of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, a regiment can alone acquire and maintain a perfection in movement and field discipline, of which the advantages must be obvious to all. If the mind of every individual is impressed with the necessity of adhering in the strictest manner to the same system at all times and in all places, it will become so familiar to officers and men as to render it difficult for the latter to stand or move in an unsoldierlike manner. It is not by the partial exertions of a few, *but by the united and steady efforts of all*, that a regiment is formed, and its discipline preserved. Officers who allow soldiers to slur over their motions, to stand in an awkward position, or march in an incorrect or slovenly manner, neglect an essential part of their duty, and do the greatest injustice to the men entrusted to their charge. It should be recollected, that, as soldiers are generally under the eye of the officers and non-comisssioned officers of their companies, the discipline of a regiment must depend upon *their* zeal and exertions. The exercise of the company, when properly conducted, fixes principles in the mind of the soldier, and renders his whole field duty natural and easy.

If from the commanding officer down to the recruit proper attention be paid, the fatigues of drill soon end, but if, in any rank, negligence, or inattention prevails, it must be perpetual. A light infantry regiment being expected to approach nearer to perfection than any other, more zeal and attention is required from all ranks in it.

REGIMENTAL AND ORDERLY DUTIES.

42. Whenever there are a sufficient number of officers present, a captain and subaltern of the day will be appointed. Their duty will commence at guard mounting.

43. When the barrack guard is commanded by a non-commissioned officer, it will be under their superintendence, and will be visited conformably to the instructions that may be given from time to time on that head, but never at the hours of dinner, tea, or evening parade.

44. On the first notice of any riot, in which soldiers are engaged, it is the duty of these officers in particular to repair to the spot immediately, and to take such steps as they may judge calculated to restore good order.

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45. An officer while for the day, is strictly on duty, and should dress accordingly; he is also not to absent himself from the barracks, or his quarters, more than may be necessary for the discharge of his duty.

46. The orderly officer is to visit the barracks at breakfast and tea time, to see that the bedding is properly folded up, the rooms clean, the clothing and accoutrements neatly arranged in their proper places, the arms on the racks, and the windows (when the weather permits) thrown open. He will attend at the issuing of all provisions, to ascertain that they are wholesome, and of the quality specified in the contract. When the dinner bugle sounds, he is to visit each mess, and to see that the men sit down regularly to their dinners, and are properly dressed, and that the rooms are clean and in good order.

47. He is to visit the hospital, school, cells, and guard, at such hours as the captain of the day may direct.

48. At tattoo sounding he is to see the reports collected, and receive them, and also to see that the lights are extinguished.

49. The *Form* F,[1] is the orderly officer's report, and when circumstances render it impracticable to carry any part of it into effect, the reason will be stated in the column of remarks, but on all occasions the heading of the article will stand in its proper place.

50. The duty of the captain of the day is to superintend the orderly subaltern, serjeant and corporal, and to see that the regimental orders are complied with. In order to ascertain that the system and good order of the regiment are continually maintained, he will take each day, according to his judgment, portions of the orderly officer's duty, or be present while the latter is performing it. He will also in due time forward the regimental reports, with his own *Form* G, to the Commanding Officer, in which he will state what portions of the orderly duty he performed himself.

INTERIOR ECONOMY OF COMPANIES.

51. Every non-commissioned officer and private will be allowed to purchase his own necessaries. Officers commanding companies will be answerable that the pay is issued daily, and explain to their men that so long as they are found complete in the required articles, the pay-serjeant will not interfere with them, but that the moment any individual abuses the confidence placed in him, and does not keep himself fully and properly provided he will be placed under stoppages, and the same

[1] The Forms referred to in the Orders have not been reprinted.—ED.

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method and restraint resorted to, to compel him to comply with the regulations, as must necessarily be adopted in the treatment of every bad character. It is to be distinctly understood that men must foresee the time they may be in want of necessaries, and must take their daily pay to purchase them, without applying to officers commanding companies for any advance.

52. Officers commanding companies will be permitted to make such arrangements in their respective companies as they may consider best suited to carry into effect the general system of the regiment; being themselves responsible for the state of discipline, interior economy, and general appearance of their companies, and this responsibility extending to every individual officer, or soldier belonging to or attached to them. If the junior subalterns are found deficient in the knowledge of their duty, it will be attributed to the neglect of the officer to whose company they belong.

53. When an officer is ordered to take over the command of a company, his first duty is to ascertain that every individual has been duly settled with, up to the period directed, and to satisfy himself that there are no unsettled claims of any description in the company; he should inspect the men's regimental necessaries, and examine minutely the state of the arms and accoutrements; deficiencies must be reported immediately to the Commanding Officer, otherwise the officer taking over the company will be held responsible for them. A certificate will be signed and given on these occasions. (*Vide Form* D).

54. When officers commanding companies consider it proper to recommend any of their men to be permitted to remain out of barracks after hours, they will order a pass (*Form* E.) to be made, sign their name on the back, and send it to the Commanding Officer for his signature. These passes must not extend beyond eleven o'clock. Upon any extraordinary occasion, when a later hour may be desired, a personal application is necessary. Officers must, however, recollect that all the foregoing indulgences are innovations upon discipline, and cannot be granted indiscriminately. All applications for furloughs or other indulgences will be made to the Commanding Officer, by officers commanding companies, and not by the men themselves.

55. Officers commanding companies are to re-form from time to time the squads of their companies, according to circumstances, and generally in proportion to the number of subalterns and non-commissioned officers present, who will be held responsible to their captains for the state of their respective squads. Companies should never be in less than two squads, and when a subaltern is absent for a limited period, the best

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qualified non-commissioned officer will be appointed to take the charge and superintendence of his squad. In no case whatever is a superficial arrangement to be tolerated. A regular chain of responsibility throughout all ranks is absolutely indispensable ; officers commanding companies, therefore, must take the greatest pains to arrange the squads according to barrack rooms, or the district or billets which their companies may happen to occupy at the time.

56. At inspection of necessaries, the men must be required to produce every article ; the common excuse of shirts being at the wash or shoes mending cannot be admitted, and any man who takes upon himself to make away with any of his necessaries, upon the pretence of their being worn out or ordered to be replaced, before he has received the sanction of the officer commanding the company, will be subject to the same punishment as if they were serviceable articles.

57. Officers commanding companies will send into the orderly room, every Sunday, returns and certificates according to *Form* K, and on the last of each month, the same return with the addition of that marked S.

DISCIPLINE.

58. No non-commissioned officer or soldier is to be ordered to take guard or picquet as a punishment, nor any duty which it may be necessary to mount and execute with arms ; no soldier actually on guard or picquet, is to be ordered to take other duty, or any additional duty as a punishment.

59. When officers or non-commissioned officers observe a soldier drunk, they will avoid as much as possible doing or saying anything which may tend to irritate him ; as a man who is in many respects a good soldier may by harsh treatment, when in that state, be brought to severe punishment. Should it be necessary to confine or secure a drunken man, a sufficient number of privates must be ordered for that purpose, but officers or non-commissioned officers must not enter into conversation with him, except in places where other military aid cannot be obtained.

60. Crime reports will be made out according to *Form* I.

61. When a man is sent to drill for instruction, his name will be immediately forwarded to the orderly room, and the particular lesson of drill stated, signed by an officer. (*Form* H).

62. No soldier is to be chosen servant or batman without permission of the Commanding Officer, and officer commanding his company ; nor must any man, on any pretence, be so employed who has been previously in either capacity, and dismissed for misconduct.

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63. When an officer dismisses a servant or batman, he will report the reason in writing to the orderly room. The Adjutant will cause such reports to be entered in a regimental book kept for that purpose. The name of every new servant, and the date of his being taken as such, will also be reported and noted in the same manner.

SCHOOL.

64. A school is established for the instruction of the men and children of the Regiment.

65. The children must invariably attend school and divine service; no excuse but sickness can be received. Fathers and mothers are held responsible for their regular attendance, and also for their neat and cleanly appearance. The schoolmaster and mistress will give into the orderly room, every Sunday, an attendance and progress roll agreeable to *Form* C.

66. As the school is an institution of much importance, all officers must take an interest in so useful an object, and should evince it not only at head quarters, but also by establishing schools at detachments under their command, whenever it may be practicable. For such occasions the Commanding Officer will never object to sanction the defrayment, from the school fund, of any small expenses properly incurred.

MARRIAGES.

67. To prevent the inconveniences that arise from the incumbrance of too many women and children, officers commanding companies must, at all times, make every reasonable exertion to prevent their men from contracting imprudent marriages, as well for the interests of the regiment as of the men themselves.

68. As a man cannot be enlisted if married, no young soldier can have the least claim to any degree of indulgence in this respect. If, after considerable length of service, a well-conducted and trustworthy soldier can show that the woman he is desirous of marrying can support herself, and is of a good character, leave may perhaps be obtained to marry, in which case the man may be permitted to live out of barracks, and mess, and as vacancies occur in the company to which the man belongs, may become eligible to such advantages as the service affords.

69. The principal reasons for discouraging soldiers from marrying are, that when under those circumstances they are allowed out of mess, there is no security for their having proper and sufficient sustenance to

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qualify themselves to perform the arduous duties that may be and often are required from them. The regiment cannot furnish employment for more than a few women, consequently any increase of numbers diminishes the means of existence of those already belonging to the regiment. The small quantity of accommodation in barracks, the difficulties of procuring lodgings, the frequency of moving, and inconveniences attending marches and embarkations, are to be urged as dissuasives against imprudent marriages.

70. As soon as it is known that a soldier has married without leave, the officer commanding his company will, with especial care, have the man's name sent to the orderly room, that it may be inserted in the memorandum book, and the man must under all circumstances be rigidly treated as a single man.

OFFICERS IN TEMPORARY COMMAND.

71. No officer in the temporary command of the regiment is to introduce any new regulations or alter any standing one, without the permission of the Lieut.-Colonel commanding.

The Standing Orders of the Regiment, and the Regimental Orderly Book, are to be the guides for officers holding a temporary command.

STANDING ORDERS FOR SENTINELS.

72. Sentinels are not to quit their arms, or walk more than ten yards on each side of their posts. They are never to converse, loiter, or lounge upon their posts, nor remain in their sentry-boxes in good, nor even in moderate weather, but are to move about briskly, in a soldierlike manner. On the appearance of an officer, they are to stand firm on any part of their walk, paying the compliment due, until the officer has passed, taking care to front the point especially recommended to their observance; for instance, on a rampart or battery, &c., they will face outwards.

To all field-officers, officers above the rank of lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and to officers of a superior rank, sentinels are to pay the compliment of presenting their arms (except when posted at the quarters of general officers or governors), to all other officers they are to shoulder or handle their arms.

During the night, sentinels are to face any persons approaching their posts, and stand firm in a state of preparation, with ported arms, till they have ascertained, by challenging, who is advancing towards them.

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RECORD OF THE 52ND LIGHT INFANTRY.[1]

1859—1881.

1859.

A Detachment, consisting of 1 Subaltern, 5 Sergeants, and 102 Rank and File, under the command of Brevet-Major G. C. Synge, proceeded from Sealkote to Kangra, to relieve a Detachment at that station.

30th March.—A Detachment of 3 Sergeants and 30 Rank and File, under the command of Lieut. Fraser, rejoined Headquarters from Kangra, having been relieved by that which proceeded there on the 1st March.

4th November.—The Regiment was inspected by Brigadier J. K. McCausland, commanding at Sealkote.

The Duke of Richmond presided at the Second Annual Regimental Dinner, held in London this year.

1860.

1st November.—The Regiment was inspected by Major-General C. A. Wyndham, C.B., commanding Lahore Division.

10th November.—The Regiment marched from Sealkote towards Jhansi, consisting of the following

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[1] In last year's CHRONICLE we brought the *Records of the 43rd* down to the 30th June, 1881, and we now continue the history of the 52nd, from the date of the publication of Moorsom's *Historical Record of the 52nd*, to the date on which the number 52 was officially abolished. A gap in the history of the two Regiments still exists, viz. from 1881 to 1892 (when the first volume of the CHRONICLE was published); but it is hoped to be able to fill this by the publication of an extra volume of the CHRONICLE, dealing with the events of those years.

It should be noted that, although the *Historical Record of the 52nd* ended with 1858, Moorsom makes mention, in an Appendix, of the Burning of the *Eastern Monarch* in 1859, and of Lord Clyde's speech to the 52nd in 1860.—ED.

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strength:—1 Major, 6 Captains, 13 Subalterns, 5 Staff, 51 Sergeants and 862 Rank and File, under the command of Major J. J. Bourchier.

23rd November.—The detachment from Kangra rejoined Headquarters on the march.

1861.[1]

19th January.—The Regiment arrived at Jhansi, having detached 3 Companies to garrison Fortress Gwalior, under the command of Captain F. A. Champion, on the 14th January.

21st January.—Two Companies proceeded on detachment to Lullutpore, under the command of Captain G. C. Fraser, which was relieved on the 31st March by two other Companies, under the command of Captain A. H. Graves, and rejoined Headquarters on the 5th April.

19th March.—The Regiment was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel H. Maxwell, Bengal Artillery.

24th December.—The Detachment at Lullutpore was finally withdrawn, and joined Headquarters at Jhansi.

1862.

30th January.—Colonel J. L. Dennis, having resigned the appointment of Brigadier at Delhi, rejoined Headquarters at Jhansi, and resumed command of the Regiment.

29th January.—A Detachment of 3 Companies marched from Jhansi to Gwalior, to relieve those stationed there.

10th February.—The relieved Detachments rejoined Headquarters.

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[1] The Depôt was at Chatham. A group of Officers, N.C.O.'s, and men will be found in the CHRONICLE, 1894, p. 205.—ED.

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18*th February*.—The Regiment was inspected by Brigadier C. Welchman, C.B., commanding Gwalior District.

22*nd February*.—An auxiliary force, under the command of Major J. J. Bourchier, was despatched from Jhansi for active operations in the Dutteah Territory, and rejoined Headquarters on the 5th March, the insurgents having surrendered, without resistance, to the Field Force from Gwalior.

24*th March*.—A Detachment of sickly men and convalescents proceeded to Seepree, under the command of Lieut. H. R. Beattie, to be stationed there.

14*th May*.—The Regiment was inspected by Brigadier Welchman, C.B., commanding Gwalior District.

2*nd June*.—The Detachments at Seepree rejoined Headquarters at Jhansi.

In consequence of the prevalence of cholera, the Regiment moved into camp at Kylar, near Jhansi, 2 Companies on the 31st July, 1 Company on the 2nd, 1 Company on the 4th, 1 Company on the 10th, 1 Company on 11th, Headquarters on 12th, 1 Company on 13th, and the remainder on the 17th August.[1]

3*rd*, 4*th*, 5*th*, and 6*th September*.—The disease having abated, the Regiment re-occupied Jhansi in Detachments on these dates.

7*th November*.—The Detachment at Gwalior Fort rejoined Headquarters.

3*rd December*.—The Regiment marched from Jhansi *en route* to Hazareebagh, under command of Colonel J. L. Dennis, and consisted of the following numbers:—1 Colonel, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 13 Subalterns, 5 Staff, 43 Sergeants, 20 Buglers and 782 Rank and File.

[1] See CHRONICLE, 1892, p. 210.—ED.

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1863.

9th January.—The Regiment was inspected by Major-General G. Campbell, commanding Benares Division.

12th January.—3 Companies under the command of Major A. L. Peel, were detached to Sinchal, Darjeeling. The Headquarters and remaining Companies arrived at Hazareebagh, under the command of Colonel J. L. Dennis, on the 30th January.

2nd April.—The Regiment was inspected by Brigadier McPherson.

2nd August.—In consequence of cholera appearing at this station, 3 Companies, under command of Brevet-Major C. K. Crosse, moved into camp at Poorna Doomraon, and rejoined Headquarters at Hazareebagh on 10th and 11th August.

12th November.—The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Sir Stephen Corbett, K.C.B., commanding Benares Division.

2nd December.—The Regiment marched towards Fort William, under the command of Colonel J. L. Dennis and halted at Raneegunge on the 16th December, consisting of the following numbers:—1 Lieut.-Colonel, 5 Captains, 8 Subalterns, 5 Staff, 36 Sergeants, 19 Buglers and 478 Rank and File.

18th *December.*—3 Companies, under the command of Major the Hon. E. G. Curzon, were detached to Fort William, also the Hospital Establishment and Sick, under Surgeon J. C. Haverty, 21st December.

31st December.—1 Company was detached to Barrackpore, for musketry practice, under command of Captain H. P. Pearson, the Headquarters and remaining Companies of the Regiment continuing in camp at Raneegunge.

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1864.[1]

9th January.—The Headquarters and 3 Companies proceeded by rail from Raneegunge, and arrived at Fort William on that date, under the command of Colonel J. L. Dennis.

17th February.—The Detachment of 3 Companies stationed at Darjeeling, consisting of 5 Officers, 10 Sergeants, 2 Buglers and 231 Rank and File, under the command of Major A. L. Peel, marched for Calcutta. Two Companies halted at Barrackpore for the annual course of musketry, the remaining Company joined Headquarters at Fort William on 13th March.

16th March.—A Detachment of 1 Corporal and 17 Privates (convalescents) proceeded to Darjeeling, and rejoined Headquarters on the 14th December, under the command of Captain Murphy.

20th April.—The Regiment was inspected by Major-General G. D. Showers, commanding Presidency Division.

The Regiment was detached, by successive Companies, at Barrackpore, for the purpose of carrying out the annual musketry practice during the appointed season, each Company rejoining Headquarters on completing the annual course.

25th October.—Major A. L. Peel succeeded to the command of the Regiment, *vice* Colonel J. L. Dennis.

22nd November.—The Regiment was inspected by Major-General G. D. Showers, commanding Benares Division.

14th December.—The Headquarters and right wing of the Regiment, consisting of 1 Major, 5 Subalterns, 3 Staff, 24 Sergeants, 2 Buglers, and 227 Rank and

[1] Six groups of N.C.O's and men of the Regiment will be found at the end of the CHRONICLE. 1896, and a group of the Officers in the CHRONICLE, 1898, p. 250.—ED.

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File, embarked at Calcutta, on board the *Alumbagh*, for England, arriving at Dover on the 24th March; disembarked, and proceeded by rail to Portsmouth, on the 25th March, 1865.

17*th December*.—The remaining 5 Companies embarked at Calcutta on board the *Nile*, under the command of Major C. K. Crosse, consisting of 3 Captains, 6 Subalterns, 1 Staff, 17 Sergeants, 19 Buglers, and 210 Rank and File, and disembarked at Portsmouth on the 31st March, 1865.

Major the Hon. E. G. Curzon commanded the Regiment on its embarkation for England, the command having been vacated by the promotion of Colonel Dennis to Major-General.

Upon the departure of the Regiment from India the following GENERAL ORDERS were published:—

No. 972 of 1864.

By His Excellency the Governor-General of India, in Command.

Fort William, 2nd December, 1864.

1. Upon each occasion of the embarkation from Calcutta of a Regiment that has taken part in the most important actions in the suppression of the Mutiny the Government of India has issued a General Order in acknowledgement of the services of the Corps.

2. The 52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry is about to return to England after an absence of more than eleven years, and is the last of the old British Line Regiments remaining in India that served in the Siege of Delhi.

3. The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council desires to place on record his sense of the good service rendered in India by the 52nd, a Regiment which had gained the highest distinction in some of the most famous battles recorded in our history.

4. It is peculiarly gratifying to the Viceroy himself to acknowledge the important aid rendered to the security of the Punjab by the Moveable Column, formed on the outbreak of the Great Mutiny in May, 1857, of which the 52nd formed a most important part, and His Excellency can never forget that it was by the 52nd Regiment and the Bengal Artillery, under Brigadier-General John Nicholson, that the Sealkote

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mutineers were entirely defeated on the banks of the Ravee in July, 1857, consequent upon which event it became possible to send the Punjab Moveable Column to Delhi, without the assistance of which reinforcement it might have been difficult to capture that city.

5. The Regiment arrived before Delhi on the 14th August, 1857, with an effective strength of 660 of all ranks, of whom only 255 remained effective to form the British portion of the 3rd Column of Assault, commanded by its own Lieut.-Colonel, Colonel George Campbell, which stormed the Cashmere Gate on the 14th September, on which day the Regiment lost one-third of its strength.

6. It was subsequently engaged during the six days' struggle in the streets, until the City and Palace were entirely captured, and has been permitted to add the word "Delhi" to the list of memorable Battles and Sieges already inscribed on its colours.

7. The Viceroy and Governor in Command heartily thanks the 52nd Regiment for their services, and wishes them a prosperous voyage to England.

H. J. MINIAN, Colonel.
Secretary to the Government of India.

2.

GENERAL ORDER.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Headquarters, Camp, Meerut,
5th December, 1864.

1. On the departure of the 52nd Light Infantry from India after a service of eleven years, the Commander-in-Chief in India considers it due to the Regiment to record in a General Order his high sense of their merits.

2. This distinguished regiment formerly served in India from 1783 to 1798, during which time they were frequently engaged, successfully, in the Field.

3. In subsequent campaigns in Europe the 52nd gained imperishable renown for a discipline and success which never varied.

4. The 52nd, under the late very gallant Brigadier-General Nicholson, C.B., almost opened the Indian Campaign of 1857, by the defeat of the rebels at Trimmoo Ghât.

5. The Regiment afterwards formed part of the column of assault which took by storm the breach at the Cashmere Gate at Delhi, maintaining on this occasion the reputation which has always distinguished the Regiment's brilliant career.

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6. Since the Regiment has been under Sir Hugh Rose's Command, their conduct has been exemplary in every respect, and His Excellency begs that the Regiment will accept his sincere wishes for their welfare.

By Order,
E. HAYTHORN, Colonel,
Adjutant-General.

1865.

26*th March.*—Five Companies and Headquarters under command of Major the Hon. E. G. Curzon, disembarked at Dover on 25th March, arriving at Portsmouth by rail and being there joined by the Depôt.

31*st March.*—The remaining 5 Companies, under command of Brevet-Major C. K. Crosse, disembarked at Portsmouth.

Establishment of the Regiment on 1st April, 1865:—

3 Field Officers, 12 Captains, 24 Subalterns, 5 Staff, 56 Sergeants, 25 Buglers, 50 Corporals, 750 Privates.

Reduced on the 10th May, 1865, to 56 Sergeants, 25 Buglers, 50 Corporals, 650 Privates.

27*th April.*—The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Lord W. Paulett, K.C.B., Commanding S.W. District.

5*th October.*—The Regiment was inspected by Lieut.-General Sir G. Buller, K.C.B.

178 recruits joined the Regiment during the year, 83 of whom were recruited at Headquarters.

1866.

6*th March.*—The Regiment moved by rail from Portsmouth to Aldershot, strength as follows (Officers and men absent on leave and on staff employ, not included):—1 Field Officer, 5 Captains, 13 Subalterns, 5 Staff, 54 Sergeants, 25 Buglers, 664 Rank and File, 61 Women and 63 Children.

1*st April.*—The Regiment was reduced to the following strength by Horse Guards letter dated 24th March,

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1866:—10 Companies, 3 Field Officers, 10 Captains, 20 Subalterns, 5 Staff, 49 Sergeants, 21 Buglers, and 680 Rank and File.

3rd May and 8th October.—The Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General G. Campbell, Commanding 2nd Brigade, Aldershot.

26th November.—The Regiment received orders to hold itself in readiness for Ireland, and on the 29th moved by rail from Aldershot to Portsmouth, and embarked on board H.M.S. *Orontes*, for Dublin, disembarking at Kingston on the 3rd December, under command of Lieut.-Colonel A. L. Peel.

The disembarkation returns showed the following strength:—21 Officers, 42 Sergeants, 37 Corporals, 21 Buglers, and 580 Privates.

Immediately after disembarkation, the Regiment proceeded to Dublin and was distributed in the following order:—

3 Companies at the Pigeon House Fort, under command of Major G. C. Synge.

3 Companies at Linen Hall Barracks, under command of Captain T. A. Julian.

4 Companies and Headquarters at the Royal Barracks, under command of Colonel A. L. Peel.

On leaving Aldershot the Regiment was complimented by Lieut.-General Sir J. G. Scarlett, K.C.B., on "its good discipline, good conduct and general efficiency, and also on the very creditable and soldierlike manner in which it left Aldershot."

1867.

1st March.—The undermentioned Detachments were concentrated at Richmond Barracks:—

Headquarters and 4 Companies, from the Royal Barracks, under Major the Hon. E. G. Curzon.

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Three Companies from Linen Hall Barracks, under Major G. C. Synge.

Three Companies from Pigeon House Fort, under Major C. K. Crosse.

5th March.—An Auxiliary Force consisting of 4 Captains, 1 Subaltern, and 3 Companies of 50 Rank and File each, under the command of Major the Hon. E. G. Curzon (accompanied by Lord Strathnairn, Commanding the Forces in Ireland), marched to Tallaght in the night (7 miles from Dublin) against a large body of armed Fenians concentrated at that place. and after capturing and placing in custody 150 prisoners, and effectually dispersing the insurgents, the detachment rejoined Headquarters on the following day.

The following letter respecting the foregoing proceedings was published in Regimental Orders:—

Commander of the Forces' Office,
Royal Hospital, Dublin, March 9th, 1867.

SIR,

I am directed by Lord Strathnairn to acquaint you that in answer to His Lordship's letter, in which he had reported for the information of His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the movements of the column of which the 52nd Light Infantry formed a part, His Royal Highness has desired that you be informed of the extreme pleasure with which His Royal Highness noticed the good behaviour, on the night of the 5th Instant, of the men of the 52nd Regiment.

I am further to express Lord Strathnairn's pleasure in transmitting this communication, and to beg Major the Hon. E. G. Curzon (who commanded the detachment), the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 52nd Regiment to accept His Lordship's cordial thanks for the perfect discipline and goodwill with which they performed the long night march, and assisted the Civil Power on that occasion.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
L. CURZON-SMYTHE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Military Secretary.

The Officer Commanding
52nd Light Infantry, Dublin.

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1*st May*.—The Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General McMurdo, C.B.

25*th September*.—Headquarters and 5 Companies proceeded from Dublin to Limerick, under command of Colonel A. L. Peel.

26*th September*.—Four Companies moved from Dublin to Limerick under command of Major G. C. Synge, and 1 Company from Limerick to Clare Castle, under command of Captain T. B. Cowburn.

27*th September*.—One Company moved from Dublin to Nenagh, under command of Captain H. A. Adair.

Headquarters and 8 Companies were now stationed at Limerick, 1 Company at Clare Castle, and 1 at Nenagh.

4*th October*.—The Regiment was inspected by Major-General S. Bates at Limerick.

31*st December*.—One Company, consisting of 1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, 3 Sergeants, and 50 Rank and File, under command of Major G. C. Synge, proceeded from Limerick to reinforce the forts on the Lower Shannon. This Detachment rejoined Headquarters at Limerick on the 15th January, 1868.

1868.[1]

1*st January*.—The Company stationed at Nenagh rejoined Headquarters at Limerick under Captain H. A. Adair, having been relieved by a Company of the 93rd Highlanders.

3*rd January*.—Captain Ellis' Company proceeded from Limerick to Clare Castle, and relieved Captain Cowburn's Company at that post, the latter rejoining Headquarters at Limerick the same date.

27*th January*.—Captain H. L. Powys' Company proceeded from Limerick to Nenagh, there to be stationed.

8*th May*.—Captain Simpson's Company proceeded

[1] Two 52nd groups of this year are given in the CHRONICLE, 1899.—ED.

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from Limerick and relieved Captain Ellis' Company at Clare Castle, the latter rejoining Headquarters same date.

8*th May*.—Instructions were received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State to increase the establishment of the Regiment to the following numbers:—3 Field Officers, 12 Captains, 24 Subalterns, 5 Staff, 58 Sergeants, 50 Corporals, 25 Buglers, 750 Privates.

5*th June*.—Captain Barwell's Company proceeded from Limerick and relieved Captain Powys' Company at Nenagh, the latter rejoining Headquarters on the following day.

7*th September*.—The Depôt Companies, under the command of Captain A. Henley, embarked at Kingston on H.M.S. *Simoon* for Dover, strength as follows:—2 Captains, 4 Subalterns, 10 Sergeants, 4 Buglers, 95 Privates, arriving at Dover on the 11th September, and proceeding to Shorncliffe Camp.

22*nd September*.—The Left Wing, under Major the Hon. E. G. Curzon, proceeded from Limerick to Cork, where the two Companies on detachment had previously arrived.

23*rd September*.—The Headquarters, under Lieut.-Colonel A. L. Peel, left Limerick, and the Regiment embarked at Queenstown on H.M.S. *Serapis* for conveyance to Malta.

3*rd October*.—The Regiment disembarked from on board H.M.S. *Serapis* at Malta, and were encamped on the Zabbar Glacis.

10*th October*.—Seven Companies moved to Fort Ricasoli, detaching Letters E and F Companies to Zabbar Gate, under command of Captain J. Simpson, and Letter H Company to Fort St. Salvatore, under command of Captain B. B. Barwell.

22*nd* and 24*th November*.—The Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Lysons, C.B.

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During this year new Colours were taken into use by the Regiment. There was no presentation ceremony, and the old Colours (1852) were given to Lord Seaton.[1]

1869.[2]

17*th January*.—Letter G (Captain Adams') Company relieved Letter H (Captain Synge's) Company at St. Salvatore.

4*th March*.—Letter K (Captain Forte's) Company relieved Letter F (Captain Bayley's) Company at Zabbar Gate.

1*st April*.—An Order was issued from the War Office directing the reduction of the Regiment by 2 Ensigns and 100 Privates from that date.

22*nd* and 23*rd April*.—The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Newton.

24*th April*.—Letter D (Captain and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel C. K. Crosse's) Company relieved Letter E (Captain Simpson's) Company at Zabbar Gate.

1*st June*.—An Order was issued from the Horse Guards directing the establishment of the Regiment to be as follows:—

Service Companies.—10 Companies, 3 Field Officers, 10 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, 8 Ensigns, 5 Staff, 9 Staff Sergeants, 40 Sergeants, 40 Corporals, 21 Buglers, 560 Privates.

Depôt Companies.—2 Companies, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 10 Sergeants, 2 Buglers, 10 Corporals, 90 Privates.

22*nd September*.—Headquarters and 7 Companies proceeded to Fort Verdala, relieving the 87th Fusiliers. One Company occupied St. Clements' Bastion, and three the camp pitched on the retrenchment.

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[1] See CHRONICLE, 1895, p. 151, and CHRONICLE, 1896, p. 83.—ED.

[2] A group of officers of 1869 will be found in the CHRONICLE, 1900, p. 278.—ED.

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24th September.—These last named moved into the Fort subsequently.

The three Companies on detachment at Zabbar Gate and St. Salvatore Barracks joined Headquarters, their place being taken by the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment.

8th and *9th November.*—The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Newton.

1870.

19th February.—Colonel A. L. Peel retired on half-pay, and the command of the Regiment devolved upon Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. E. G. Curzon.

7th and *8th April.*—The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Newton.

12th April.—An order was received, dated Horse Guards, 1st April, 1870, directing the establishment to be as follows:—

Service Companies:—8 Companies, 3 Field Officers, 8 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 6 Ensigns, 3 Staff, 9 Staff-Sergeants, 32 Sergeants, 17 Buglers, 40 Corporals, 460 Privates.

Depôt Companies:—2 Companies, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 8 Sergeants, 8 Corporals, 4 Buglers, 92 Privates.

In accordance with this order, Letters E and F Companies were broken up, and Letters J and K Companies re-lettered E and F respectively.

9th March.—The Depôt, under the command of Captain Mickleburgh, removed from Shorncliffe to Dublin and was attached to the 43rd Light Infantry.

31st March.—Letter J Company relieved Letter C Company at St. Clements' Bastion.

14th September.—An order was received from the Horse Guards fixing the establishment of the Regiment as follows:—

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Depôt Companies:—2 Companies, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 8 Sergeants, 4 Buglers, 8 Corporals, 92 Privates.

Service Companies:—8 Companies, 3 Field Officers, 10 Lieutenants, 6 Ensigns, 3 Staff, 9 Staff-Sergeants, 32 Sergeants, 17 Buglers, 40 Corporals, 510 Privates.

6*th August*.—The Depôt, under the command of Captain Mickleburgh, moved from Dublin to Fermoy, arriving the same day.

3*rd October*.—Headquarters, with four Companies, moved from Fort Verdala to Fort Manoel; the remaining four Companies, under command of Major Simpson, proceeded to Pembroke Camp.

10*th November*.—The Headquarters of the Regiment were inspected by Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B.

10*th December*.—The Companies at Fort Manoel relieved those at Pembroke Camp.

1871.

23*rd February*.—A Draft, composed of 1 Captain, 1 Sergeant, and 30 Rank and File, joined the Service Companies from the Depôt.

28*th February*.—Headquarters moved from Fort Manoel to Pembroke Camp.[1]

6*th April*.—The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B.

1*st June*.—By a War Office Circular of this date the establishment of the Regiment was fixed as follows:—

Officers 35, Non-commissioned Officers and Buglers 70, Corporals 48, Privates 602, all ranks 755.

With Service Companies:—Officers 30, Non-com-

[1] An account of a Rifle Match, which took place on the 8th March, will be found in the CHRONICLE, 1892, p. 198.—ED.

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missioned Officers and Buglers 58, Corporals 40, Privates 510; all ranks 638.

With Depôt:—Officers 5, Non-commissioned Officers and Buglers 12, Corporals 8, Privates 92, all ranks 117.

26th August.—The Depôt Companies of the Regiment moved, with Headquarters of the 43rd Light Infantry, from Fermoy to Kinsale.

28th September.—Headquarters and 4 Companies proceeded from Pembroke Camp to Fort Manoel, leaving 4 Companies at the first-named place.

17th November.—The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B.

1872.

29th January.—A Draft, consisting of 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 15 Privates, joined the Service Companies from the Depôt at Kinsale.

5th *February.*—One Company proceeded from Pembroke Camp to Fort Manoel, and one Company proceeded from Pembroke Camp, and another (with the Buglers) from Fort Manoel to Floriana, to occupy the barracks vacated by the 48th Regiment.

9th February.—The Depôt Companies moved from Kinsale to Cork.

22nd February.—The Detachment at Floriana proceeded to Pembroke Camp, being relieved by the 1st Battalion 13th Light Infantry.

18th March.—Headquarters and 4 Companies proceeded from Fort Manoel to Pembroke Camp.

22nd April.—A Company proceeded from Fort Manoel to Pembroke Camp, to relieve a Detachment of the 87th Regiment.

22nd April.—The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Sir Francis Seymour, Bart., C.B.

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8*th May*.—Letter G Company moved from Fort Manoel to Lower Saint Elmo.

16*th May*.—Headquarters and 6 Companies moved from Pembroke Camp to Lower Saint Elmo and occupied the barracks occupied by the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers.

17*th May*.—A Draft, consisting of 1 Sergeant, 1 Bugler, and 66 Privates, arrived from the Depôt.

21*st May*.—An order was received, dated War Office, 1st May, 1872, in accordance with Army Circular, Clause 70, 1st May, 1872, directing the establishment of the Regiment to be as follows:—

8 Service Companies, 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Majors, 8 Captains, 16 Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants, 1 Paymaster, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 41 Sergeants, 16 Buglers, 610 Privates.

2 Depôt Companies, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants, 6 Sergeants, 2 Buglers, 10 Corporals, 90 Privates.

25*th July*.—Letter B Company proceeded to Pembroke Camp, and Letter A Company joined Headquarters from Pembroke Camp.

15*th October*.—A draft of 30 Privates joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

14*th November*.—The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Sir Francis Seymour, Bart., C.B.

22*nd November*.—The Depôt Companies of the Regiment embarked at Queenstown for Portsmouth, and proceeded to Aldershot, attached to the 103rd Regiment.

1873.

Under Section 104 of the Mutiny Act of 1873, the Regiment was associated with the 85th Light Infantry, with a Brigade Depôt at Oxford, number of sub-district being 42.

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3rd February.—An order was received from the Horse Guards, directing the Regiment to hold itself in readiness to embark for Gibraltar in H.M.S. *Tamar*.

2nd and *3rd May.*—The Regiment embarked in H.M.S. *Tamar* for Gibraltar, and sailed on the 4th.[1]

9th May.—Arriving at Gibraltar, disembarked and marched to Europa Flats, and Windmill Hill Barracks, sending 4 Companies to the last-named place under Captain H. L. Powys.

The strength disembarked was as follows:—

1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 6 Captains, 11 Subalterns, 1 Surgeon, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 8 Staff Sergeants, 34 Sergeants, 15 Buglers, 36 Corporals, 564 Privates, 53 Women, 103 Children, and 6 Horses.

14th June.—In accordance with Army Circular, dated War Office, 14th June, 1873, the establishment of the Regiment was fixed as follows:—

Service Companies:—32 Officers, 58 Sergeants and Buglers, 40 Corporals, 560 Privates.

Depôt Companies.—4 Officers, 8 Sergeants and Buglers, 10 Corporals, 90 Privates.

25th July.—The Depôt Companies were attached to the 77th Regiment at Aldershot.

11th October.—A Draft, consisting of 2 Corporals and 38 Privates, joined the Service Companies from the Depôt.

15th and *17th December.*—The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Edward Somerset, C.B.

1874.

8th *July.*—The Depôt was attached to the 1st Battalion 15th Regiment, on departure of the 77th Regiment to Chatham.

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[1] See CHRONICLE, 1892, page 282, for verses written on this occasion.—ED.

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12*th August.*—An order was received from the Horse Guards for the Regiment to be held in readiness to embark for England early in October.

19*th October.*—The Regiment embarked at Gibraltar on board H.M.S. *Tamar*, for conveyance to England, and sailed on the 20th, strength as follows :—

1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 8 Subalterns, 3 Staff, 8 Staff Sergeants, 31 Sergeants, 17 Buglers, 42 Corporals, 503 Privates, 44 Women, 89 Children.

23*rd October.*—The Depôt Companies, under the command of Captain H. C. Adams, moved from Aldershot to Portsmouth, and occupied the Cambridge Barracks, to await the arrival of the Headquarters of the Regiment.

26*th October.*—The Regiment arrived at Portsmouth and disembarked, occupying the Cambridge Barracks.

On the same day the Depôt of the 85th Light Infantry (the linked Battalion) was attached to the Regiment.

1*st November.*—The Depôt Companies were consolidated with the Regiment.

23*rd November.*—The Martini-Henry Rifle was issued to the Regiment, and replaced the Snider breechloader, with which it had been armed since January, 1866.

1875.

On the 5th January, the following letter was received from the Horse Guards :—

No. 61021.
206. C. 7,650.

SIR,—

With reference to your letter of the 18th ultimo, I have the honour to acquaint you that H.R.H. The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief approves of the practice of wearing shirt collars with the undress

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uniform being continued by the Officers of the 52nd Regiment, and I am to request that you will be pleased to issue instructions accordingly.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. H. CLIFFORD, Colonel.
A.A.G. for Adjutant-General.

Major-General Sir Charles Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G., etc., Commanding Southern District, Portsmouth.

8*th March*.—The New Valise equipment, invented by General Eyre, was taken into wear.

1*st April*.—Plumes, worn by the Regiment since July 1857, were discontinued, and black tufts issued in their place.

22*nd May*.—Letter I Company proceeded to Fort Tipner, on detachment.

30*th and* 31*st August*.—The Regiment was inspected by Lieut.-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.

16*th September*.—Letter I Company returned to Headquarters from Fort Tipner.

1876.

28*th May*.—The Depôt Companies, under the command of Major W. B. Barwell, proceeded to Fort Wallington; strength:—Field Officers 1, Captains 2, Subalterns 2, Sergeants 5, Corporals 5, Buglers 2, Privates 20.

7*th June*.—The Depôt Companies moved from Fort Wallington to Oxford to be incorporated with the 42nd Brigade Depôt. The Officers were Major W. B. B. Barwell, Captains Blackwood and Drage, Lieuts. J. P. Meade and W. H. Cunliffe.

26*th June*.—The Regiment was inspected by Lieut.-General Sir Charles Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.

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6*th July*.—The Regiment proceeded by rail to Petersfield, where it encamped and was incorporated with the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, of the 2nd Army Corps.

15*th July*.—287 men of the Army Reserve joined the Regiment.

19*th July*.—The 2nd Brigade marched from Petersfield to Woolmer, where it was encamped.

20*th July*.—The 2nd Brigade marched from Woolmer to Aldershot, where it was encamped near the Iron Church, in the North Camp. The men of the Army Reserve left the Regiment at Woolmer.

26*th July*.—The Regiment returned to Portsmouth by rail.

11*th November*.—The Regiment embarked on board H.M. Troopship *Orontes*, for conveyance to Plymouth, and sailed on the 12th.

13*th November*.—The Regiment arrived off Plymouth, and disembarked on the 14th and marched to the Citadel and Millbay Barracks, 6 Companies proceeding to the last-named place.

1877.

15*th May*.—The following letter was received from the Secretary of the Junior United Service Club, London :—

14th May, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—

It was decided at the Annual General Meeting held on the 12th instant, that the picture of Sir John Moore was put into the club for "Safe Custody" in 1842, and the following resolution proposed by Major Adair and seconded by Colonel Crossman was posted for the second annual general meeting.

That in the event of the portrait of Sir John Moore being claimed and removed by the Officers 52nd Light Infantry, a copy of the same be taken with their permission.

Faithfully yours,

J. J. WALLACE HOWARD.

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25*th July*.—The Regiment was inspected by Major-General the Hon. Leicester Smythe, C.B.

1*st November*.—Colonel the Hon. E. G. Curzon retired on half pay, and the command of the Regiment devolved on Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Barwell.

1878.

26*th January*.—An order was received by the Regiment to hold itself in readiness to move to Aldershot.

13*th February*.—The Regiment embarked on board H.M. Troopship *Orontes*, and sailed the same day for Portsmouth.

14*th February*.—The Regiment disembarked at Portsmouth and proceeded by special train to Farnborough, and marched from thence to North Camp, Aldershot, and occupied A, B, and C Lines.

5*th May*.—An order was received, dated War Office, 18th April, 1878, directing the establishment of the Regiment to be as follows:—

Service Companies:—1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 8 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 8 Second-Lieutenants, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant, 1 Bandmaster, 1 Paymaster-Sergeant, 1 Armourer Sergeant, 1 Orderly Room Clerk, 8 Colour Sergeants, 1 Pioneer Sergeant, 1 Transport Sergeant, 1 Cook Sergeant, 1 Sergeant Instructor Musketry, 32 Sergeants, 40 Corporals, 16 Buglers, 960 Privates. Total 1,096.

Depôt Companies:—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant, 1 Paymaster-Sergeant, 4 Colour Sergeants, 2 Buglers, 4 Sergeants, 10 Corporals, 290 Privates. Total 324 all ranks.

In accordance with Horse Guards Letter dated 15th February, 1878, the Regiment was provided with Trans-

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port, and 1 Sergeant and 22 Privates went through a course of training as drivers. On the 7th March 27 horses, 8 wagons, 2 ammunition carts, and 1 water cart were received.

Lieut. F. Fyler was appointed Transport Officer.

By Royal proclamation dated 1st April the First Class Army Reserve were mobilized.

24th April.—280 men of the First Class Army Reserve joined the Regiment.

30th July.—Orders were received for the re-transfer of the First Class Army Reserve.

25th July.—The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Anderson.

31st July.—The First Class Army Reserve were discharged.

24th December.—608 sets of Magazine Accoutrements were received on trial.

The Magazine Accoutrements ("Oliver Equipment") were invented by Surgeon-Major Oliver, 60th Rifles, and were issued on trial to the 52nd Light Infantry and 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

1879.[1]

20th January.—The accoutrements were issued and taken into wear on the 20th January, 1879.

17th February.—A Draft, consisting of 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Bugler, and 38 Privates joined the Service Companies from the 42nd Brigade Depôt, for embarkation with a Draft ordered to join the 85th Light Infantry in India.

5th March.—Captain A'Court and Lieut. Smythe (both of the 85th), together with 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, 1 Bugler, and 155 Privates embarked at Portsmouth in H.M.S. *Euphrates* for India to join the 85th

[1] A group of the Regiment at Aldershot will be found in the CHRONICLE, 1905, p. 277.—ED.

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Light Infantry in accordance with Horse Guards Order, dated 24th January, 1879.

14*th March.*—A party of 21 old soldiers were transferred to 42nd Brigade Depôt.

15*th March.*—A Draft of 15 recruits joined from the 42nd Brigade Depôt.

The establishment was reduced to the following strength :—Officers 25, Sergeants 40, Buglers 17, Corporals 40, Privates 680.

1*st April.*—The new Regulation Helmet was taken into wear.

29*th May.*—Lieut. and Adjutant C. J. Boyle and Lieut. W. H. Odell embarked at Portsmouth for Special Service with the Transport Department at Natal, per Horse Guards Letter dated 27th May, 1879, NO. Cape, 6/1339 ; and Lieut. C. M. Hutton embarked same date on Special Service to accompany Drafts to the Cape, Horse Guards Letter, dated 19th May, 1879.

9*th June.*—The wagons and carts (12) issued for Regimental Transport were returned to the Commissary of Ordnance, Aldershot.

19*th May.*—A Draft of 41 Recruits joined from the 42nd Brigade Depôt.

31*st May.*—Captain Blackwood and Lieut. W. H. Cunliffe joined the Service Companies, on expiration of tour of duty at the Brigade Depôt.

1*st June.*—Captain A. T. Crosse proceeded to the 42nd Brigade Depôt for duty.

21*st June.*—Lieut. the Hon. J. M. Stopford appointed Adjutant, *vice* Lieut. C. J. Boyle.

7*th July.*—The Regiment was inspected at Aldershot by General F. Peyton. Its strength on this date was—3 Field Officers, 8 Captains, 16 Subalterns, 2 R.S. Officers ; total 29 Officers, 40 Sergeants, 17 Buglers, 40 Corporals, 588 Privates. Total all ranks, 714.

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8th August.—10 sets of a Valise Equipment, introduced by Colonel Barnett, 19th Regiment, were issued, on trial and report, to the Regiment. These accoutrements (apparently a modification of the Old Valise and Oliver equipments) were reported on by the Regiment as being unsatisfactory, for various reasons.

13th September.—Lieut. C. J. Boyle (promoted Captain *vice* Butler) proceeded to the Brigade Depôt, for duty.

22nd September.—A party of 28 Rank and File, 1 Woman and 3 Children, joined the service companies, from 42nd Brigade Depôt.

25th September.—F.-M. Sir William Rowan, G.C.B., died at Bath, after having been Colonel of the Regiment since the 10th of May, 1861. He was succeeded by General J. L. Dennis, C.B.

29th September.—A Draft, consisting of 2 Sergeants, 162 Rank and File, 2 Women, and 3 Children, under the command of Captain A. Ross, 29th Regiment, embarked at Portsmouth in H.M.S. *Euphrates* for India, to join the 85th Light Infantry.

1st October.—The establishment reduced to 3 Field Officers, 8 Captains, 12 Subalterns, 2 R.S. Officers, 40 Sergeants, 17 Buglers, 40 Corporals, and 600 Privates.

7th October.—2nd Lieut. C. P. Rindersby placed on temporary half-pay, without pay, on account of ill-health and physical unfitness for Service.

13th November.—Lieut. Hutton returned from Natal to the 42nd Brigade Depôt, for duty, *vice* Lieut. Cunliffe.

17th December.—2nd Lieut. the Hon. S. Monck transferred to the 58th Regiment.

A Committee, consisting of Sir Thomas Steele (President), and Major-Generals Peyton, Pakenham and Cameron (Members), was appointed to enquire into and report upon the equipment of the Army.

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Several equipments, all more or less modifications of the Valise and Oliver Equipments, were tried. The Regiment and the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, having already been in possession of the Oliver Magazine Equipment, took a prominent part in these trials, and the Regiment preferred the Oliver Equipment, under all conditions, to all other accoutrements.

The Regiment was opened for Recruiting at different times during the year to various Sub-Districts, and 195 Direct Recruits joined from these places, the majority from Walsall, Birmingham, and other Northern manufacturing districts.

Fewer men were invalided this year than during any similar period since the Regiment arrived from foreign service, but the strain of the Linked Battalion System was much felt, 323 Non-commissioned Officers and men having passed through to the 85th.

1880.

4*th February*.—20 Privates for duty (old soldiers) proceeded to the 42nd Brigade Depôt.

24*th February*.—1 Sergeant and 3 Privates proceeded to Windsor to show the Queen the brown belts. Her Majesty approved of the brown leather.

25*th February*.—2nd Lieut. F. S. Stopford retired on account of ill-health.

28*th February*.—Captain Boyle rejoined from Special Service in Natal.

6*th March*.—2nd Lieut. Fitzgibbon joined on appointment, from the 62nd Regiment.

31*st March*.—Lieut. Odell rejoined from service at the Cape.

8*th April*.—A Draft of 20 Recruits arrived from the Brigade Depôt.

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9*th May*.—Captain Boyle appointed Adjutant Oxfordshire Militia.

24*th May*.—Lieut. Dalzell appointed Instructor of Gymnasia, Glasgow.

24*th June*.—31 Volunteers joined from the Bucks Militia.

29*th June*.—8 Volunteers joined from the 2nd Middlesex Militia.

2*nd August*.—The Regiment was inspected at Aldershot by Major-General F. Peyton.

6*th August*.—General Sir D. Lysons inspected the Regiment on the Queen's Parade and, addressing the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men, expressed his regret that they were about to leave the station, after a stay which had been so highly creditable both as regards conduct and efficiency. The Regiment marched to Farnborough Station and proceeded by rail to Chatham, where it was quartered in Chatham Barracks.

10*th August*.—Lieut. W. H. Cunliffe promoted Captain, *vice* Boyle, seconded for service with the Auxiliary Forces.

23*th August*.—A Draft of 80 Recruits joined from the Brigade Depôt.

4*th September*.—50 Recruits joined from the Brigade Depôt.

29*th November*.—105 Recruits joined from the Brigade Depôt.

24*th December*.—35 Recruits joined from the Brigade Depôt.

1881.

1*st January*.—Lieut. Gough rejoined on completion of the Course at Staff College.

10*th January*.—20 old soldiers were transferred to the Brigade Depôt.

19*th January*.—In reply to the application, authority

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was received for the return to stores of the Oliver Equipment, which was necessary on account of the insufficiency in quantity to equip the Regiment. The Valise Equipment was issued instead.

28*th January*.—A Detachment (Letters G and B Companies), 2 Officers and 100 men, proceeded to Chattenden and Upnor.

1*st February*.—Lieut. C. M. Hutton joined the Service Companies from the Brigade Depôt, and proceeded to the Staff College.

1*st March*.—Lieut. H. E. Monro proceeded to the Brigade Depôt for duty.

3*rd March*.—Letter G Company rejoined Headquarters from Detachment at Chattenden.

9*th March*.—A Draft of 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, and 82 Privates embarked at Southampton in S.S. *Roman* to join the 85th Light Infantry on Active Service in South Africa.

15*th March*.—Letter B Company rejoined Headquarters from Detachment at Chattenden, and was relieved by Letter C Company.

23*rd March*.—Lieut. and Adjutant the Hon. J. M. Stopford resigned the Adjutancy, and Lieut. W. H. Odell was appointed.

28*th March*.—40 Recruits joined from the Brigade Depôt.

1*st April*.—The establishment of Privates was reduced to 460.

26*th May*.—2nd Lieut. F. W. M. D. Scott joined, on transfer from the 31st Regiment.

1*st June*.—Lieut. Hon. J. M. Stopford proceeded to the Depôt for duty.

The following Officers were on the strength of the 52nd Light Infantry, on the 30th June, 1881:—

Lieutenant-Colonel.—W. B. B. Barwell.

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Majors.—T. M. Bailie (Lieutenant-Colonel), H. L. Powys.

Captains.—H. Kingscote, H. C. Adams, R. W. Blackwood, M. S. Brownrigg, A. T. Crosse, T. D. Butler, H. M. S. Douglas, J. Johnstone, J. P. Meade, E. B. Pocklington, Lord C. R. Pratt, C. J. Boyle, W. H. Cunliffe.

Lieutenants.—A. E. Dalzell, W. H. Odell, W. A. Gough, A. G. Scriven, C. M. Hutton, Hon. J. M. Stopford, F. J. F. Fyler, F. J. Evelegh, H. E. Monro, E. G. Mansel, E. L. Somers-Cocks.

2nd Lieutenants.—E. T. C. Bower, L. T. FitzGibbon, F. W. M. D. Scott.

Paymaster.—Captain J. H. Jackson (A.P.D.).

Instructor-of-Musketry.—Lieut. A. G. Scriven.

Adjutant.—Lieut. W. H. Odell.

Quartermaster.—Captain John Reilly.

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COLONEL FREDERICK JOHN EVELEGH.

[Undress Uniform, 1880.]

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OBITUARY, 1907.

COLONEL FREDERICK JOHN EVELEGH died, at Southsea, on the 9th March, 1907, and was buried at Rosehill Cemetery, Oxford.

He was a son of the late Colonel Evelegh, C.B., 20th Regiment, and was born on the 27th September, 1852. Entered the 52nd Light Infantry, 27th September, 1872, as Sub-Lieutenant; promoted Lieutenant, 13th November, 1874; Captain, 23rd May, 1885; Major, 13th December, 1893; Lieut.-Colonel (half-pay), 27th September, 1900; on the Staff, 27th September to 25th December, 1900; commanded the Royal Garrison Regiment, 3rd April, 1901, to 3rd April, 1905; Brevet-Colonel, 17th February, 1904. Retired on retired pay, 3rd April, 1905.

Colonel Evelegh was Adjutant of the Oxford University Volunteers, 1st January, 1889, to 31st December, 1893; Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, 28th October, 1898, to 27th August, 1899; Registrar and Crown Prosecutor, Pretoria, 27th September, 1900, to 24th December, 1900.

In December, 1899, when the 1st Battalion, of which Colonel (then Major) Evelegh was second in command, proceeded on service to South Africa, he was ordered to organise and take out the mounted infantry of the 13th Brigade, 6th Division. An account of his experiences in South Africa will be found in the CHRONICLE of 1900, page 128.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE FARMER died, at Richmond, on the 14th March, 1907, in his 30th year.

He enlisted into the 4th Hussars in 1895, and obtained his commission as 2nd Lieutenant, 2nd Oxfordshire

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Light Infantry, 2nd August, 1902; promoted Lieutenant, 6th September, 1905.

He was employed with the West African Frontier Force, in Nigeria, from the 2nd July, 1904, until invalided home shortly before his death.

MAJOR W. CORBETT-WINDER died, at Vaynor Park, Berriew, Montgomeryshire, on the 20th February, 1907, aged 87.

He was the second son of the late Mr. Uredale Corbett-Winder, of Cotsbrooke, Shropshire, and succeeded to the Vaynor estates on the death of his mother in 1879. He was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Montgomeryshire, for which county he served the office of High Sheriff in 1888.

He entered the 52nd Light Infantry as Ensign, 23rd November, 1838; promoted Lieutenant, 31st January, 1840; Captain, 19th June, 1846; Major, 15th October, 1858. He served with the Regiment in the West Indies, Canada, and India, but was in England at the time of the Mutiny.

Major Corbett retired in 1860, and subsequently assumed the additional surname of Winder.

CAPTAIN ALFRED CROFTON FRENCH died suddenly on the 4th March, 1907, aged 61.

CAPTAIN A. C. FRENCH.

He was the third son of the late William John French, of Arosaleagh, co. Meath, and entered the 43rd Light Infantry, as Ensign, 21st November, 1865, on transfer from the 24th Regiment, to which he had been appointed 11th October, 1864. Promoted Lieutenant, 12th June, 1869; Captain, 1st September, 1875. He exchanged,

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on the 30th May, 1876, into the 87th Fusiliers, with Captain W. H. Wilson, and retired shortly afterwards.

Captain French was for some years Instructor of Musketry to the Regiment, and was a brilliant cricketer.

MR. EDWARD STEWART KER, who died at Birkenhead on the 17th June, 1907, was born on the 16th July, 1839. He was gazetted to the 52nd Light Infantry, as Ensign, 17th June, 1859, and sold out, in order to enter his father's business in Liverpool, in June, 1863.

Up to the time of his death he took a lively interest in the Regiment, and contributed several articles to the CHRONICLE.

CAPTAIN ROBERT LEGH CROSSE died, at Southport, on the 3rd July, 1907, aged 65.

He was the fourth son of the late T. B. and A. M. Crosse, of Shaw Hill, Chorley, Lancashire, and joined the 52nd, as Ensign, 18th June, 1861. Promoted Lieutenant, 28th October, 1864; Captain, 22nd January, 1868, and retired in the same year.

Sergeant-Master-Tailor JAMES HOLLEY died, at Oxford, on the 16th March, 1907.

He enlisted 1st February, 1871, and served as a private in the 4th Dragoon Guards until 1880, when he was promoted Sergeant-Master-Tailor, and transferred to the 58th Regiment. In 1887 he was transferred, in the same capacity, to the 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, with which he served until 1900, being then transferred to the 3rd Worcestershire Regiment.

In October, 1901, Sergeant Holley claimed his discharge (after three months' notice), in order to take up the appointment of Civilian Master-Tailor at the Depôt,

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Cowley Barracks. At the time of his discharge he had completed a service of 30 years and 259 days, obtaining a pension of 2*s*. 9*d*. per diem. He was in possession of the Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct, but, although he served in the Boer War of 1880–1881, he received no war medal.

Private R. MANNING, 2nd Battalion, died on the 15th March, 1907.

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CAPTAIN JOHN CHIDLEY COOTE,

43RD LIGHT INFANTRY.

1834–1849.

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THE Editor will gratefully welcome any hints or suggestions which readers of THE CHRONICLE may feel inclined to offer, and he desires to express a hope that anyone who possesses pictures, sketches, diaries, etc., of Regimental interest will communicate with him.

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